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The Cambridge Edition of the Poets

WORDSWORTH

EDITED BY

ANDREW J. GEORGE

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THE
COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF
WILLIAM WORDSWORTH
Cambridge Edition

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EDITOR'S NOTE

LITERATURE is pure spirit, and hence its truths must be spiritually discerned, yet there are two avenues of approach which are likely to prove the most alluring and satisfactory to the student, — the chronological and that of correlation. Where the mind and art of a poet have developed naturally from the simple to the complex, the chronological order seems the most helpful and appropriate; but when we find midway in a poet's career work which is both history and prophecy, — work which reveals the method and spirit of the past and contains the potency of the future, — it may well serve as a point around which other poems are to be gathered, and the method of correlation will be found most suggestive.

It follows that the method of annotation in each of these cases should be different. In the chronological, the eye is upon the past, and the principle hitherto evolved by the poet is made use of in the treatment of each successive poem; while in the method of correlation the eye looks before and after in a study of those elements which may be considered as fundamental in the life and art of the poet. I have illustrated the one method in my selections from Milton, Burns, Coleridge, and Wordsworth, and the other in "The Princess" and "Childe Harold." It has been said that as respects a man whom we never saw we are fortunate if we have, as means of knowing him, works revealing the various moods of his mind and emotions of his heart, portraits painted by great artists in a lucky hour of his youth and age, and friends who had the insight to know and were both able and willing to tell us the truth in regard to his character. In the case of Wordsworth we have all of these and there is no excuse for taking half views of him and his work.

The distinctive features of this edition are: the latest text adopted by the poet; the chronological order of the poems; the date of composition and that of publication of each poem; the Essays and Prefaces on Poetry written between 1800 and 1845; a body of notes which Wordsworth printed in his various editions; notes at the head of each poem, dictated by the poet himself late in life to Miss Fenwick, and known as the "I. F." notes; notes revealing the time, place, occasion, and circumstance, so far as can be ascertained, out of which each poem had its origin; bibliography of Wordsworth's works; a list of biographical and critical reviews.

Long and varied use of Wordsworth in school and college classes; frequent visits to the scenes associated with his work in the inspiring and recreating atmosphere of his beloved lake land; and association with those who knew him as a man and poet, have yielded me material which has proved of the highest value in the teaching of his poetry and the interesting period of political and literary history to which he belonged and in which he was so conspicuous a figure. These experi-

ences have been helpful in preparing this edition, which, it is hoped, will be found equally suited to the needs of the special student and the general reader.

It is to be regretted that the limits of this volume preclude any attempt at giving the interesting variants which the poet from time to time introduced into the text of the poems. These have been given with skill and care in the variorum editions of Professor Knight and Professor Dowden, and any one who cares for such details of workmanship should consult them there.

It hardly need be said that I am indebted to that noble band of disciples of the poet who have written with sympathy, insight, and illumination, upon the various aspects of his mind, art, and influence. One of the most distinguished of these disciples, Mr. Aubrey de Vere, took great delight in my devotion to the poet of his youth. From him, during an acquaintance of nearly a quarter of a century, I received invaluable sympathy and suggestion. On learning of my plan which is revealed in this volume, he wrote me, only shortly before his death, a letter which contained the following significant sentence: "More than anything else, a great and sound literature seems to be now the means of promoting divine truth."

It is not surprising that in many instances the date of composition given in the Fenwick notes is incorrect, owing to the fact that the poet dictated them in his old age and from memory. Many errors have been corrected by the use of Dorothy Wordsworth's Journals and the editions of the poet's works by Professor Dowden and Mr. Thomas Hutchinson; some dates are still conjectural.

In the matter of bibliography original sources have been followed as far as possible; but in several instances I have used the data of Professor Dowden and Mr. J. R. Tutin; this indebtedness is indicated by the terms (D) and (T).

A. J. G.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the notes to this edition are biographical and critical, an attempt to reveal how Wordsworth became the poet of plain living and high thinking, — it may be well to review the main events of his life and the distinctive achievement of his art. It will help us to understand what Emerson wrote of him in 1854: "It is very easy to see that to act so powerfully in this practical age, he needed, with all his oriental abstraction, the indomitable vigour rooted in animal constitution, for which his countrymen are marked, otherwise he could not have resisted the deluge streams of their opinion with success. One would say he is the only man among them who has not in any instant succumbed to their way of thinking, and has prevailed."

William Wordsworth was born at Cockermouth, Cumberland, April 7, 1770. The house in which he was born, a large substantial mansion, still stands, and is of interest because of the garden and terrace-walk in the rear associated with events related in "The Rook's Nest" and "The Prelude." His father, John Wordsworth, a solicitor, and law agent of the Earl of Lonsdale, was a descendant of an old family which belonged to the middle class and had settled in Penistone, Yorkshire, in the reign of Edward the Third. An interesting old oak chest or almery, now in the possession of the poet's grandchildren at The Stepping Stones, Ambleside, bears the pedigree carved by one of the family in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

The poet's mother (Anne Cookson) was the daughter of William Cookson, mercer, of Penrith. She was descended on her mother's side from an ancient family of Crackanorpe, which, from the time of Edward the Third, had lived at Newbiggen Hall, Westmoreland. She married John Wordsworth at Penrith, February 5, 1766. Besides William, who was the second son, there were born at Cockermouth three sons, Richard, John, and Christopher, and one daughter, Dorothy.

Wordsworth's infancy and early boyhood were passed at Cockermouth, and with maternal relatives at Penrith. His teachers at this time were his mother, to whom he has paid a touching tribute in "The Prelude," and his father, who early taught him to commit to memory portions of the great English poets, the Rev. Mr. Gilbanks, of Cockermouth, and Dame Birkett, of Penrith. There was nothing in his character during these years that distinguished him in any way from other children in the family, unless it was the manifestation of that "indomitable vigour" which characterized him as a man. This manifested itself in such forms of will and temper as to cause his mother to remark that he was the only one of her five children about whose future she was anxious was William: "He will be remarkable either for good or for evil." Yet there were influences of Nature and his own home acting silently upon him thus early which later became his most cherished memories, and revealed how favored he had been in his birthplace and training.

Wordsworth's mother, the heart and hinge of all his learning and his loves, died in 1778, and the family was broken up. William and Richard, the eldest boys, were sent to the school at Hawkshead. It is hardly necessary to review in detail the events of Wordsworth's life from this time until he meets Coleridge in 1795, as it is given with scrupulous regard for truth and with entire freedom from vanity in "The Prelude," by the only man who could describe them with certainty. All who would read his poetry as he

wished it to be read should have this poem by heart. Only the main events will be viewed here.

The old school, situated in a quaint rural village, and surrounded by the unambitious loveliness of Nature in hill and dale, rivers, woods, and fields, maintained a healthy, simple simplicity of social and academic culture. Competition and high pressure were unknown there were the greatest freedom and variety of mental and physical training. The boys while studying mathematics and the classics under accomplished and sympathetic teachers, lived in the cottages of the dalesmen, and were cared for by the homely and motherly dames. When out of school they were left to themselves and their own modest pleasures. They rowed or skated on the lake, ranged the fells for woodcock, fished in brooks or pools hid among the mountains, practiced crag-climbing and raven-nesting, and "feverish with weary joints and beating minds" home and to bed they went. In reviewing these happy days Wordsworth found two great periods in his development at the hands of Nature clearly revealed: first, that of unconscious receptivity when life was sweet he knew not why; and the second, that of conscious intercourse with aspects so sublime and fair of the external world. Of this experience he writes: —

I cannot paint
What then I was. The sounding cataract
Haunted me like a passion; the tall rock,
The mountain, and the deep and gloomy wood,
Their colours and their forms, were then to me
An appetite; a feeling and a love,
That had no need of a remoter charm,
By thought supplied, nor any interest
Unborrowed from the eye.

His pastime and his happiness now began to grow in the substantial world of great books but his reading was not that of a student with a definite aim, rather that of a lover of romance, a child. He read as chance and curiosity dictated. He says: —

What joy was mine! How often in the course
Of those glad respites, though a soft west wind
Ruffled the waters to the angler's wish,
For a whole day together, have I lain
Down by thy side, O Derwent! murmuring stream,
On the hot stones, devouring as I read,
Defrauding the day's glory, desperate!
Till with a sudden bound of smart reproach,
Such as an idler deals with in his shame,
I to the sport betook myself again.

The healthy activities of these days at Hawkshead, when spontaneous wisdom was breathed by health, and truth by cheerfulness, begat

A race of real children; not too wise,
Too learned, or too good; but wanton, fresh,
And bandied up and down by love and hate;
Not unresentful where self-justified;
Fierce, moody, patient, venturous, modest, shy;
Mad at their sports like withered leaves in winds;
Though doing wrong and suffering, and full oft
Bending beneath our life's mysterious weight
Of pain, and doubt, and fear, yet yielding not
In happiness to the happiest upon earth.

Before Wordsworth had completed his school days at Hawkshead his father died and the family was left in straitened circumstances owing to the fact that Sir James Wetherhead had borrowed nearly his entire savings and had refused to discharge the debt. Accordingly Dorothy was sent to live with maternal relatives at Penrith. Through the assistance of his uncles, William was enabled to enter St. John's College, Cambridge. Although he had looked forward with a boy's delight to this

Migration strange for a stripling of the hills,
A northern villager,

but after the first novelty of the place and the quaint customs wore off he was filled with disappointment. But he conformed to every outward requirement of the place and kept his homesickness to himself. Cambridge was at this time in the depths of intellectual sleep; enthusiasm was dead, and academic spirit was at a low ebb. Without stimulus to intellectual activity Wordsworth's thoughts were directed, first, quite unconsciously — as they had been previously with Nature — to the historic past as revealed in his environment. Of this he says : —

Imagination slept,
And yet not utterly. I could not print
Ground where the grass had yielded to the steps
Of generations of illustrious men,
Unmoved. I could not always lightly pass
Through the same gateways, sleep where they had slept,
Wake where they waked, range that enclosure old,
That garden of great intellects, undisturbed.

Gradually he was aroused to the consciousness of the superficial religious and academic spirit of the place : —

Decency and Custom starving Truth,
And blind Authority beating with his staff
The child that might have led him ; Emptiness
Followed as of good omen, and meek Worth
Left to herself unheard of and unknown.

Realizing that he was not for that place nor for that time, he sought the comradeship of the poets who had made the name of Cambridge famous in the literature of the English tongue ; and the love of man began to rise in his heart. Thenceforth he had a world of his own about him, both of Nature and of man; he made it and it lived to him alone. It is needless to say that this slight of the means upon which his future worldly maintenance must depend caused anxiety to those interested in his progress. In his first vacations he found consolation for this in revisiting his old haunts at Hawkshead, and in the company of his sister and Mary Hutchinson at Penrith. It was at Hawkshead, after a night spent with his old schoolmates at a farmhouse among the hills, that there was revealed to him as to Burns in "The Vision," that he was set apart for holy services.

Magnificent
The morning rose, in memorable pomp,
Glorious as e'er I had beheld — in front,
The sea lay laughing at a distance ; near,
The solid mountains shone, bright as the clouds,
Grain-tinctured, drenched in empyrean light ;
And in the meadows and the lower grounds
Was all the sweetness of a common dawn —
Dews, vapours, and the melody of birds,

And labourers going forth to till the fields.
 Ah! need I say, dear Friend! that to the brim
 My heart was full; I made no vows, but vows
 Were then made for me; bond unknown to me
 Was given, that I should be, else sinning greatly,
 A dedicated Spirit.

The first fruits of this dedication are to be seen in "An Evening Walk," begun at the time dedicated to his sister, and given to the world in 1793. Until this time he had written only a few school poems.

In his last college vacation he visited the Alps with a college friend, Robert Jones of Wales, at a time when the rumblings of the Revolution in France were first heard in England. Europe was then thrilled with joy, and human nature seemed rejoicing in a new birth. They landed at Calais on the day when Louis XVI. swore fidelity to the new Constitution. They then made their way southward rejoicing with the enthusiastic bands of delegates sent from Marseilles to the Federation. They visited the Grand Chartreuse, spent several weeks at the Swiss and Italian lakes, and crossed the Simplon. On their return they met the —

Brabant armies on the fret
 For battle in the cause of liberty.

This journey aroused and fed his imagination by association with the grander aspects of Nature than he had viewed in England, but it also awoke a new sentiment within him, that Revolutionary fervor which was to influence his life work. The immediate result of this became evident to his friends in the "Descriptive Sketches;" these, expanded and enriched, may now be read in the sixth book of "The Prelude." The first distinctive note in the great movement of the return to Nature, of which Wordsworth and Coleridge were to be the leaders, are to be heard in these sketches.

In 1791 Wordsworth took his degree of B. A. After visiting his sister at Farnham Rectory, where she was living with her uncle and conducting a little school, with no settled plan as to the future, but with a passion for travel, he repaired to London. Here he played the idler; mingled with all sorts and conditions of men, and saw human nature in the extremes of luxury and poverty which every great city affords. He became impressed with the power of the great metropolis over the fortunes of men and nations: —

Fount of my country's destiny and the world's,
 as he calls it.

After several months in London he visited his friend Jones in Wales. While there he became impressed with the picturesque scenery, the historical and legendary associations of the ancient principality, the splendor of the vale of Clwyd, the heights of Snowdon, Merioneth and her Druids, and the windings of the Dee.

His guardians now became more troubled about him, so he made plans to visit France and study the language in order to fit himself for a tutor; he would thus be able to continue his roving life and visit the country which had aroused his Revolutionary spirit. Accordingly he set out for Orleans, but delayed in Paris, where he

Saw the Revolutionary Power
 Toss like a ship at anchor, rocked by storms.

He did not remain long at Orleans, but went to Blois, where he became associated with that remarkable philosopher and republican general, Michael Beaupuy.

By birth he ranked
With the most noble, but unto the poor
Among mankind he was in service bound,
As by some tie invisible, oaths professed
To a religious order. Man he loved
As man ; and, to the mean and the obscure,
And all the homely in their homely works,
Transferred a courtesy which had no air
Of condescension ; but did rather seem
A passion and a gallantry, like that
Which he, a soldier in his idler day,
Had paid to woman.

Many were their walks and talks together beside the Loire. They discussed the principles of civil rights which must be the foundation of every republican government. In July, 1792, Beaupuy left Blois for service with his regiment, and Wordsworth returned to Orleans, where he remained during the September Massacres ; not dismayed by these, he believed in the patriots' cause and hastened to Paris, where amid the tumult and the tragedy of those days his enthusiasm for the cause of liberty led him to think of offering himself as a leader. Fortunately before such a plan could be put in operation — a plan in which he would doubtless have perished — his funds gave out and he was obliged to return to England.

While it is evident that Wordsworth's relatives distrusted him, yet he found comfort and inspiration in the society of the dear sister from whom he had been separated so long. So on his return from France with his future career still unsettled he sought her companionship at Fornsett, and set about the publication of "An Evening Walk" and "Descriptive Sketches." While the *Monthly Review*, the *Edinburgh Review*, and *Blackwood's* could see in this work only subjects for clumsy satire and vulgar rebuff, saying : "Must eternal changes be rung on nodding forests, and brooding clouds, and cells and dells, and dingles ?" Coleridge, not yet out of the University, uttered the most significant literary prophecy and acute literary criticism to be found in our language. He says : "During the last year of my residence at Cambridge, I became acquainted with Mr. Wordsworth's first publication, entitled 'Descriptive Sketches ;' and seldom, if ever, was the emergence of an original poetic genius above the literary horizon more evidently announced. In the form, style, and manner of the whole poem, and in the structure of the particular lines and periods, there is a harshness and acerbity connected and combined with words and images all a-glow, which might recall those products of the vegetable world, where gorgeous blossoms rise out of the hard and thorny rind and shell, within which the rich fruit was elaborating."

Wordsworth was now at the height of his republican ardor, and on hearing of the excitement in London over negro emancipation and the Revolution, he wrote : "I disapprove of monarchical and aristocratical governments however modified. Hereditary distinctions and privileged orders of every species, I think, must necessarily counteract the progress of human improvement." At this time, too, he wrote that remarkable pamphlet in reply to the avowal of political principles by the Bishop of Landaff. He pleaded with lofty eloquence and patriotic fervor for universal education to be followed by universal suffrage, and for a consideration of the great questions of how the general welfare of a nation was to be promoted — questions which at the present time in England are still uppermost.

In this unsettled condition of mind he was still more deeply agitated by the action of

England in preparing to make war against France in 1793. At this time he was rambling in the Isle of Wight with his friend, William Calvert, of Windybrow, Keswick. How he felt is revealed by the following:—

When the proud fleet that bears the red-cross flag
In that unworthy service was prepared
To mingle, I beheld the vessels lie,
A brood of gallant creatures, on the deep;
I saw them in their rest, a sojourner
Through a whole month of calm and glassy days
In that delightful island which protects
Their place of convocation; there I heard,
Each evening, pacing by the still sea-shore,
A monitory sound that never failed,—
The sunset cannon. While the orb went down
In the tranquillity of nature, came
That voice, ill requiem! seldom heard by me
Without a spirit overcast by dark
Imaginations, sense of woes to come,
Sorrow for human kind, and pain of heart.

Soon affairs in France assumed an aspect which was the greatest disappointment of his life. For—

now, become oppressors in their turn,
Frenchmen had changed a war of self-defence
For one of conquest, losing sight of all
Which they had struggled for: up mounted now,
Openly in the eye of earth and heaven,
The scale of liberty. I read her doom,
With anger vexed, with disappointment sore.

As a result of the shock he began that intellectual quest to determine the origin, impulses, motives, and obligations which caused such actions; demanding formal proof, he lost those feelings of the heart which had been his safest guides; and at last yielded up moral questions in despair.

This was the crisis of that strong disease,
This the soul's last and lowest ebb.

Still undecided as to whether he should choose the Church, the Bar, or literary work for his occupation, he wandered with his friend Jones in Wales, with his sister in the lake country, and visited the Speddings and Calverts at Keswick. While waiting at Keswick for a reply to a proposition he had made for literary work on a magazine, Raisley Calvert became ill, and he volunteered to attend him as companion and nurse. Calvert had become interested in Wordsworth's ideals, and saw that what was needed was leisure in which they might mature. He planned to spend the winter of 1794-5 with Wordsworth in Lisbon, but his health failed so rapidly that this became impossible, and he died early in 1795. He had intimated to Wordsworth that he intended to leave him a small legacy, but when the will was opened it was found that the sum of £900 had been bequeathed him. This generous act opened out a course for the young poet, as he has recorded in "The Prelude" and the sonnet to Calvert. He needed no longer to worry about a profession, and, best of all, he could now be restored to the society of Dorothy. By her ministrations he was able to throw off the unnatural burden of analytical research under which he had fallen.

Then it was —
 Thanks to the bounteous Giver of all good! —
 That the beloved Sister in whose sight
 Those days were passed, now speaking in a voice
 Of sudden admonition — like a brook
 That did but *cross* a lonely road, and now
 Is seen, heard, felt and caught at every turn,
 Companion never lost through many a league —
 Maintained for me a saving intercourse
 With my true self; for, though bedimmed and changed
 Much, as it seemed, I was no further changed
 Than as a clouded and a waning moon:
 She whispered still that brightness would return,
 She, in the midst of all, preserved me still
 A Poet, made me seek beneath that name,
 And that alone, my office upon earth.

The following from one of Dorothy's letters at this time will reveal how lonely the brother must have been in his perplexity. She writes: "The fortunate brother of mine happens to be no favourite with any of his near relations except his brothers, by whom he is adored, I mean John and Christopher." The former was at sea, the latter at Cambridge.

With the proceeds of Calvert's legacy the dreams of the two enthusiasts about beginning life together were realized, and they settled at Racedown Lodge, Dorsetshire, in the summer of 1795. The old farmhouse was delightfully situated in a retired part of the country reached by post only once a week. Here they spent their time in reading, writing, gardening, communing with themselves, with Nature and books. The period of Wordsworth's recovery from the tyranny of intellectual research was here completed, and pessimism forever cast aside, by the creation of that gruesome tragedy, "The Borderers," the only production of these days at Racedown. While this is of little value as poetry, it is most significant as biography. Through the creation of the philosophical villain Oswald, who is moved by "the motive hunting of a motiveless malignity," Wordsworth revealed what was the inevitable outcome of Godwin's revolutionary scheme of *Political Justice* — a scheme that in the interest of reason would free man from all the laws, social and moral, upon which society is founded.

With the completion of "The Borderers" the great formative period of Wordsworth's life is at an end, and the first creative period begins. Coleridge had but recently settled at Nether Stowey, and on hearing that the author of "Descriptive Sketches" was so near, took an early opportunity (in June) of visiting him. Dorothy tells us "the first thing that was read on that occasion was 'The Ruined Cottage' with which Coleridge was so much delighted; and after tea he repeated to us two acts and a half of his tragedy, 'Osorio.' The next morning William read his tragedy, 'The Borderers.'"

That this was a clear case of love at first sight is shown by the letters written to their friends at this time. Dorothy writes: "You had a great loss in not seeing Coleridge. He is a wonderful man. His conversation teems with soul, mind, and spirit. . . . He has more of 'the poet's eye in fine frenzy rolling' than I ever witnessed. He has fine dark eyebrows and an overhanging forehead." Coleridge in his account of this visit says: "I speak with heartfelt sincerity, and, I think, unblinded judgment, when I tell you that I feel myself a little man by his side." When the Wordsworths returned this visit and went to Nether Stowey, Coleridge gives this beautiful picture of Dorothy: "W. and his exquisite sister are with me. She is a woman indeed! in mind and heart; for her person is

such that if you expected to see a pretty woman, you would think her rather ordinary; if you expected to see an ordinary woman, you would think her pretty ! but her manners are simple, ardent, impressive. In every motion her most innocent soul outbeams brightly, that who saw her would say : —

‘ Guilt was a thing impossible to her.’

Her information various. Her eye watchful in minutest observation of nature ; and her taste a perfect electrometer.” Wordsworth wrote, “ Coleridge is the most *wonderful* man I ever met.”

After reading the expressions of delight of these two young men in each other, we are not surprised that a month later the Wordsworths removed to Alfoxden, near Netherton, Stowey, Somersetshire, where Coleridge resided.

The poets rambled over the Quantock Hills and held high communion. During one of these excursions, feeling the need of money, they planned a joint production for the *New Monthly Magazine*. They set about the work in earnest, and selected as a subject the “ Ancyent Marinere,” founded upon a dream of one of Coleridge’s friends. Coleridge supplied most of the incidents and almost all the lines. Wordsworth contributed the incident of the killing of the albatross, and a few of the lines. They soon found that their methods did not harmonize, and the “ Marinere ” was left to Coleridge, while Wordsworth wrote upon the common incidents of everyday life. When the “ Marinere ” was finished Wordsworth had so many pieces ready that they concluded to publish a joint volume, and this they did under the title *Lyrical Ballads*. The volume contained twenty-three poems, four by Coleridge and the remainder by Wordsworth.

In the manuscript notes which Wordsworth left we find this record : —

“ In the autumn of 1797, Mr. Coleridge, my sister, and myself started from Alfoxden pretty late in the afternoon with a view to visit Linton and the Valley of Stones near Totterton, and as our united funds were very small, we agreed to defray the expense of the tour by writing a poem to be sent to the *New Monthly Magazine*. Accordingly, we set off, and proceeded along the Quantock Hills towards Watchet ; and in the course of this walk was planned the poem of the ‘ Ancient Mariner ’ founded on a dream, as Mr. Coleridge said, of his friend Mr. Cruikshank. Much the greatest part of the story was Mr. Coleridge’s invention, but certain parts I suggested ; for example, some crime was to be committed which should bring upon the Old Navigator, as Coleridge afterwards delighted to call him, the spectral persecution, as a consequence of that crime and his own wandering. I had been reading in Shelvocke’s *Voyages*, a day or two before, that while doubling Cape Horn, they frequently saw albatrosses in that latitude, the largest sort of sea fowl, some extending their wings twelve or thirteen feet. ‘ Suppose,’ said I, ‘ you represent him as having killed one of these birds on entering the South Sea, and that the tutelary spirits of these regions take upon them to avenge the crime.’ The incident was thought fit for the purpose, and adopted accordingly. I also suggested the navigation of the ship by dead men, but do not recollect that I had anything more to do with the scheme of the poem. The gloss with which it was subsequently accompanied was not thought of by either of us at the time, at least, not a hint of it was given to me, and I have no doubt it was a gratuitous afterthought. We began the composition together on that, to me, memorable evening. I furnished two or three lines at the beginning of the poem, in particular, —

‘ And listened like a three years’ child :
The Mariner had his will.’

se trifling contributions, all but one, which Mr. C. has with unnecessary scrupulosity added, —

‘ And thou art long and lank, and brown
As is the ribbed sea-sand,’ —

ped out of his mind, as well they might. As we endeavoured to proceed conjointly (I think of the same evening) our respective manners proved so widely different that it would have been quite presumptuous in me to do anything but separate from an undertaking, in which I could only have been a clog. . . . The ‘ Ancient Mariner ’ grew and grew till it became too important for our first object, which was limited to our expectation of five volumes; and we began to think of a volume which was to consist, as Mr. Coleridge has said of the world, of poems chiefly on supernatural subjects.”

An interesting subject for consideration in connection with the study of literature would be the work poets have done in developing patriotism by showing how much stronger and deeper is the love of country when thus associated with the love of home with its simple substantial comforts and its endearments of natural associations, — rivers, woods and fields, forests, lakes and vales: and also, how by revealing the beauty of places in a country they have made it more beloved. There is fascinating wandering in Ireland, Wales, Scotland, and England for one who wishes to read such poetry in the scenes of its birth, and such wandering is the very best lesson in political as well as literary history.

The region of Dorsetshire and Somersetshire, with a wealth of natural beauty, forest hills, cultivated farms, open sea prospect, and simple life, was an ideal place for the production of such poetry as these enthusiasts on man, on Nature, and on human life desired to give to the world. In Dorothy’s letters and journal we have the best of guides in these delightful retreats. She writes: “There is everything here, — sea, woods, wild as fancy can paint, brooks, clear and pebbly as in Cumberland; villages romantic . . . the deer all here and sheep, so that we have a living prospect.” While the two poets were murmuring near the running brooks a music sweeter than their own, and Dorothy was beginning these inimitable Journals which have become an essential part of the history of these and many days, somewhat of a sensation was caused in the quiet community of Stowey by the presence there of a young republican by the name of Thelwall, with whom Coleridge had long correspondence. When he arrived Coleridge was with the Wordsworths; and he wrote to his wife: “So after sleeping at Coleridge’s cot, Sara and I went to Alfoxden in the evening enough to call Samuel and Wordsworth up to breakfast.”

Coleridge says of Thelwall (*Table-Talk*, July, 1820): “We were once sitting in a quiet recess in the Quantocks, when I said to him, ‘Citizen John, this is a fine place to plot treason in!’ ‘Nay, Citizen Samuel,’ he replied, ‘it is rather a place to make a man forget that there is any necessity for treason.’”

Coleridge’s lectures and preaching and Wordsworth’s secluded life with his sister, had, even before the arrival of Thelwall, aroused the suspicions of the good people. They might have thought Wordsworth a smuggler, a conjurer, and as he was “so silent and dark,” a French Jacobin. Poole was blamed for harboring such suspects (it was through Poole that Wordsworth secured Alfoxden), and now a government spy was sent down to watch their movements. The *Anti-Jacobin* published the following: —

“Thelwall and ye that lecture as ye go,
And for your pains get pelted,
Praise Lepaux!
And ye five other wandering bards that move
In sweet accord of harmony and love,

C—dge, and S—th—y, L—d and L—b, and Co.,
Tune all your mystic harps to praise
Lepaux."

Coleridge, writing to Cottle of the experience of Wordsworth, says: "Whether shall be able to procure him a house and furniture near Stowey we know not, and yet must; for the hills, and the woods, and the streams, and the sea, and the shores, we break forth into reproaches against us, if we did not strain every nerve to keep their among them."

The *Lyrical Ballads* were rapidly taking shape. Wordsworth, Dorothy, and Coleridge had decided to visit Germany to study the language, and the thought of breaking up Elysian repose among the Quantocks throws the poet into one of his pensive moods which the affections gently lead him on. In "The Nightingale," Coleridge returns his love and his nest," and finds joy in the thoughts that spring from the simple domestic affections, from the delightful associations with man and Nature in the sylvan retreat the land he loved.

Wordsworth thus alludes to this period: —

That summer, under whose indulgent skies
Upon smooth Quantock's airy ridge we roved
Uncheck'd, or loitered 'mid her sylvan combs,
Thou in bewitching words, with happy heart,
Didst chaunt the vision of that Ancient Man,
The bright-eyed Mariner, and rueful woes
Didst utter of the Lady Christabel;
And I, associate with such labour, steeped
In soft forgetfulness the livelong hours,
Murmuring of him who, joyous hap, was found,
After the perils of his moonlight ride,
Near the loud waterfall; or her who sate
In misery near the miserable Thorn.

The *Lyrical Ballads* were published in September by Cottle anonymously. Only poems were by Coleridge, the remainder by Wordsworth.

Before the reviewers had brought their guns to bear upon the frail craft of the *Lyrical Ballads*, the two poets and Dorothy, having left Mrs. Coleridge and the children Poole, departed for Germany, where they soon received the cheerful news from Coleridge that "the *Lyrical Ballads* are not liked at all by any." And yet through the quiet revolution in poetic taste which this little volume wrought, the Bastille of the old poetic tyranny was destined to fall to the ground.

"So stupendous was the importance of the verse written on the Quantocks in 1797 and 1798," says Edmund Gosse, "that if Wordsworth and Coleridge had died at the close of the latter year, we should, indeed, have lost a great deal of valuable poetry, especially Wordsworth's; but the direction taken by literature would scarcely have been modified in the slightest degree. The association of these intensely brilliant and inflammable minds at what we call the psychological moment, produced full-blown and perfect exquisite new flower of romantic poetry."

Soon Coleridge left the Wordsworths for Ratzeburg, where he remained during the winter, while they went to the old imperial town of Goslar, where, though cold and he was sick, Wordsworth wrote his inimitable poems on English girlhood. Wordsworth sent these poems to Coleridge, who, while thinking of the future and hoping that t

ness would be in the same neighborhood, wrote: "Whenever I spring forward into the future with noble affections, I always alight by your side."

In the spring of 1799 the Wordsworths set out for home, and the poet voiced their feelings in the first lines of "The Prelude." They went to visit their friends the Hutchinsons at Sockburn, and when Coleridge returned in June of this year he visited them there. On the conclusion of this visit, Cottle, Coleridge, and Wordsworth began a tour of the lake country. Cottle left the party at Greta Bridge, and they were then joined by Wordsworth's brother John. They were especially delighted with Grasmere, and as Wordsworth was ready to begin housekeeping with his sister, he rented Dove Cottage at Rosthwaite End and took up his abode there in December. The first book of "The Recluse," entitled "Home at Grasmere," gives a vivid picture of the life at Dove Cottage. The second and greatest creative period in Wordsworth's work begins with the settlement at Grasmere. From this time the external events of his life become of less importance, and those subtle and elemental forces within, "calm pleasures and majestic pains," which enabled him to reach the mount of vision, are of first interest. These must be seen in the history of the poems created here, and in those aspects of Nature and man which they reflect. In this shy retreat of the mountains dedicated to the genius of Solitude he attained that view of life as clear and true, as courageous and steadfast, as joyous and hopeful, as is to be found anywhere in our literature. In his walks with Dorothy and the sailor brother, and, later — when the circle became widened — with Mary and Sara Hutchinson, Coleridge, Lamb, Scott, and Sir Humphrey Davy, he revealed the richness of the time in verse of humble theme but noble thought. To one familiar with the verse every lake and tarn, fellside and mountain height, beck and ghyll, from Penrith to Morecambe Bay, from Cockermouth to the Duddon Sands, is luminous with —

the gleam,
The light, that never was, on sea or land,
The consecration and the poet's dream.

are "The Recluse," the first half of "The Excursion," "The Prelude," and those revolutionary Prefaces, so vigorous in critical insight and sound in reflective wisdom upon the nature of Poetic Diction, were written. These reveal his devotion to Nature, to man, and to his art, and are literary masterpieces essentially Wordsworthian.

Of the long poems, "The Prelude" is probably the most read and "The Excursion" the most talked about. "The Prelude" is a sustained exercise of memory, an attempt to recapture something of the first fine careless rapture which makes the life of that healthy boy a continuous poem. Here the past and the present are brought to act upon each other in such a way as to cause the pulses of his being to beat anew; consciousness of poetic power is awakened, and hymns to Nature are poured forth. In "The Excursion," while still paying tribute to Nature, Wordsworth seeks light upon the great problems of the constitution and powers of the mind of man, the haunt and main region of his song. Illumination comes to him, in those lonely vigils of contemplation, on the simple yet surprising and strange perceptions and emotions of his own mind and heart. Gems of the ghyll, ode, and proverb lie thickly scattered in the pages of "The Excursion." While in one he may be called philosophical, by another psychological, and by a third mystical, yet everywhere he has the patience, the love of truth, and the reverence of the scientific observer. While he is thus the central figure in the poem, it is not because he gives thanks that he is not as other men are, but because he must seek authentic revelations in his own experience. He is always mindful of the fact that the humblest dalesman is rich

in revelations for the wisest philosopher, could he but enter into his world. Hence he conceived of characters in humble life with a purity, delicacy, insight, and sympathy achieved by no other poet. The Pedlar, Michael, and the Leechgatherer have become through him heroes of history. In his treatment of such characters we have a complete illustration of what he meant by that famous sentence in his Preface of 1800: "The feeling therein developed gives importance to the action and situation, and not the action and situation to the feeling." If one would understand the secret of the short poems one should ponder over these two sources of poetic power — "The Prelude" and "The Excursion." James Russell Lowell says: "Wordsworth has won for himself secure immortality by a depth of intuition which makes only the best minds at their best hours worthy, or indeed capable, of his companionship, and by a homely sincerity and human sympathy which reaches the humblest heart. Our language owes him gratitude for the habitual purity and abstinence of his style, and we who speak it, for having emboldened us to take delight in simple things, and to trust ourselves to our own instincts."

When in 1800 a second edition of the *Lyrical Ballads* was published, somewhat enlarged, it contained the famous Preface which set forth his theory of poetry in general and of his own poetry in particular; this called down upon him a storm of abuse second only to that caused by the poems themselves. From this time until 1815 neglect, obloquy, ridicule, and disparagement followed his work. It is to these years that we owe his fearless, if not altogether prudent, Apologies. In 1802 the first Preface was enlarged and an Appendix on "Poetic Diction" added. These were repeated in successive editions of his poems until 1815, when, in the edition of that year, the first volume contained a new preface and a supplementary essay of the poetry of the last two centuries while at the close of the second volume was placed the first Preface and the Appendix on "Poetic Diction." These Prefaces were changed by alterations, insertions, and omissions in the various editions until they received their last revision in 1845.

While it is true that Wordsworth silenced his opponents by his poems rather than his Prefaces, the two are so inter-related that the history of one is the history of the other. Of no artist can it be more truly said than of Wordsworth that he builded better than he knew. Artists cannot explain the secret of their art, and yet they can at times reveal to us much that is helpful to an appreciation of their work. Every artist brings into the world of art a new thing — his own personality — and consequently he must create the taste by which he is to be judged. In these Prefaces we have the principles which constitute the foundation of inductive criticism clearly and forcefully revealed; the fundamental of these is that —

You must love him ere to you
He will seem worthy of your love.

If they had been productive in nothing else than stimulating Coleridge to write the noble chapters in the *Biographia Literaria*, in review of the theory they set forth, they would have justified themselves.

The great satisfaction which came to Wordsworth from his friendship with Coleridge was that he was understood; this helped him to endure the public ridicule of many years. Nothing in the history of Coleridge's critical genius better illustrates the unerring precision with which he discerned the elements of greatness where to the ordinary mind there seemed to be only the commonplace. Witness the marvelously subtle skill in preparing the way for his final masterly tribute to the genius and work of his friend — the noblest tribute yet written by any English critic — by first discriminating between Faint

and Imagination, and then revealing the true nature of poetry, where he says: "Finally, good sense is the body of poetic genius, fancy its drapery, motion its life, and imagination the soul that is everywhere, and in each; and forms all into one graceful and intelligent whole." He then apparently assents to the most obvious accusations of the Reviewers, only to rise at last to the heights of his great argument, showing step by step how misguided they have been, and concluding with those six fundamentals which entitle Wordsworth to poetic greatness.

The only events of importance in Wordsworth's external life during these Grasmere years were his marriage in 1802 to Mary Hutchinson, the friendship with Sir George Beaumont begun in 1803, and the death of his brother John in 1805. By his marriage to the friend of his youth the home circle was enriched by the presence and devotion of

A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort, and command;
And yet a spirit still, and bright
With something of angelic light.

the atmosphere of serene domestic sweetness grew that poetry full of modesty and strength, of valiant human-heartedness, and homely spiritual truth; a poetry which makes common cause with all that is true to the kindred points of heaven and home. Between 1803 and 1808 four children were born to him and the little cottage became too small for the family. In 1808 he moved to Allan Bank across the lake and under the shadow of Silver How. Here "The Excursion" was completed. It was during his residence at Allan Bank that the estrangement with Coleridge took place — an estrangement both wicked and cruel, for which neither poet was in the least to be blamed. By it that angelic friendship begun when they "wanton'd in wild poesy" among the Quantocks was broken up. The world can never know the full significance of that joyous and radiant comradeship. "The reciprocal influence of these two ardent young enthusiasts, the wizard stimulation of the dreamer of dreams, playing against the healing calm of the child of the mountains, can never be completely revealed." It is as significant as it is pathetic that the close of the great creative period in the life of each poet is coincident with this breach. In 1811 the parsonage opposite the church became his home, and here the poet's life was saddened by the death of two of his children. In 1813 he removed to his favorite final abode, Rydal Mount.

The sun of Wordsworth's morning of inspiration, which rose in symbolic glory over the heights at Hawkshead, had reached its meridian and was declining towards the west to set in that evening of extraordinary splendor and beauty witnessed at Rydal Mount. The twilight of his song was rich in "pontific purple and dark harvest-gold." The association of Rydal with sympathetic and appreciative friends, Miss Fenwick, Dr. Arnold, Professor Wilson, Hartley Coleridge, and F. W. Faber; his travels on the Continent and in Scotland, his visits to Coleorton; his receptions in London with Gladstone, Rogers, and Crabb Robinson, when he met that devoted band of young disciples; his evenings at Fox How when he discoursed so eloquently on the great English poets; his reception of young and rich and poor in feast and merrymaking on his birthdays, and his solitude and meditation in his familiar haunts among the hills he loved, could not fail to call forth something of the glow and gladsomeness of youth, the pathos and power of maturity. It was such association and the consciousness of a lofty and consecrated purpose in all he had written enabled him to withstand the pitiless storm of abuse which beat upon him from the critical reviews, and inspired him to sing: —

For thus I live remote
 From evil speaking ; rancour never sought
 Comes to me not ; malignant truth, or lie.
 Hence have I genial seasons, hence have I
 Smooth passion, smooth discourse and joyous thought.

In his calm assurance that time would deal justly with all things great and small quieted the fears of his disciples who became anxious about the future of his poems. He writes: " Trouble not yourself upon their present reception ; of what moment is that compared with what I trust is their destiny ? — to console the afflicted ; to add sunsh to daylight, by making the happy happier ; to teach the young and the gracious of ev age to see, to think and feel, and, therefore, to become more actively and securely v tuous." Honor now came to him from sources which attested how potent his influ had become.

Blessings be with them — and eternal praise,
 Who gave us nobler loves and nobler cares, —
 The Poets — who on earth have made us heirs
 Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays !
 Oh ! might my name be numbered among theirs ;
 Then gladly would I end my mortal days.

Thus wrote Wordsworth in 1805, and long and patiently did he wait for the answer to his prayer. At last, in the summer of 1839, he was permitted to realize that for what he had labored so assiduously and prayed so earnestly, when, by the foremost University of his land and the world, he was honored as one of the chief glories of English poetry and the greatest name since Milton. Keble, the professor of Poetry in the University, introduced him to the Vice Chancellor as being " one who had shed a celestial light upon the affections, the occupations, and the piety of the poor." The ovation which he received was such as had never been witnessed there before, except upon the occasion of the visit of the Duke of Wellington. The long battle had been patiently and courageously fought, and victory was at length achieved. Of this victory the Rev. Frederick Robertson says: —

" It was my lot, during a short university career, to witness a transition and a reaction or revulsion, of public feeling with regard to two great men. The first of these was Arnold of Rugby; the second, Wordsworth. When he came forward to receive an honorary degree, scarcely had his name been pronounced than from three thousand voices at once there broke forth a burst of applause echoed and taken up again and again. There were young eyes then filled with an emotion of which they had no need to be ashamed; there were hearts beating with the proud feeling of triumph that at last the world had recognized the merit of the man they had loved so long and acknowledged their teacher."

In 1842 there was bestowed on him an annuity of £300 a year from the Civil List in recognition of his distinguished work in the field of literature.

In 1843 a still greater honor was conferred upon him at the hands of the young Queen. He was urged to accept the Laureateship, but gratefully and respectfully declined, as he considered that his years unfitted him for the discharge of its duties. He was then in his seventy-fourth year. This brought a letter from the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Peel, urging his acceptance of the appointment, saying, " As the Queen can select for an honourable appointment no one whose claims for respect and honour, on account of his eminence as a poet, can be placed in competition with you, I trust that you will no longer

hesitate to accept it. There is but one unanimous feeling on the part of all who have heard of the proposal.

"The offer was made not for the purpose of imposing upon you any onerous task or disagreeable duties, but in order to pay you that tribute of respect which is justly due to the first of living poets."

This letter removed his scruples, and the laurel wreath was placed upon the brows "of him who uttered nothing base." He produced but little poetry after this date ; but there is one poem, written in 1846 upon the fly-leaf of a gift copy of his poems, presented to the Royal Library at Windsor Castle, which is of special interest as connected with his Laureateship.

Deign, Sovereign Mistress ! to accept a lay,
No Laureate offering of elaborate art ;
But salutation, taking its glad way
From deep recesses of a loyal heart.

Queen, wife, and mother ! may all-judging Heaven
Shower with a bounteous hand on thee and thine
Felicity, that only can be given
On earth to goodness blessed by grace divine.

Lady ! devoutly honoured and beloved
Through every realm confided to thy sway ;
May'st thou pursue thy course by God approved,
And he will teach thy people to obey.

As thou art wont thy sovereignty adorn
With woman's gentleness, yet firm and staid ;
So shall that earthly crown thy brows have worn
Be changed to one whose glory cannot fade.

And now, by duty urged, I lay this book
Before thy Majesty in humble trust,
That on its simplest pages thou wilt look
With a benign indulgence, more than just.

Nor wilt thou blame an aged poet's prayer,
That, issuing hence, may steal into thy mind,
Some solace under weight of royal care,
Or grief, the inheritance of human kind.

For know we not that from celestial spheres
When time was young an inspiration came,
(O were it mine !) to hallow saddest tears
And help life onward in its noblest aim ?

W. W.

RYDAL MOUNT, 9th January, 1846.

The death of the beloved daughter, Dora, in July, 1847, so saddened his declining years that he never again retouched his harp. His mission was completed. The bright dream of his boyhood was fulfilled ; and that spirit singled out for holy services, after the discipline of sadness and suffering, entered into its rest.

His body lies, as he had requested, in the churchyard at Grasmere, in the bosom of that dear vale where he had lived and loved and sung ; surrounded by the dalesmen whom he

honored ; beneath the shade of those yews planted by his own hands, in sound of Rotha murmuring her plaintive strain that —

few or none
Hear her voice right now he is gone.

While round about in phalanx firm stand the mountains old, faithful guardians of the sacred spot. Earth has no more fitting resting-place for the dust of William Wordsworth.

Plain is the stone that marks the Poet's rest ;
Not marble worked beneath Italian skies —
A grey slate headstone tells where Wordsworth lies,
Cleft from the native hills he loved the best.
No heavier thing upon his gentle breast
Than turf starred o'er in spring with daisy eyes,
Nor richer music makes him lullabies
Than Rotha fresh from yonder mountain crest.
His name, his date, the years he lived to sing,
Are deep incised and eloquently terse ;
But Fancy hears the graver's hammer ring,
And sees mid lines of much remembered verse
These words in gold beneath his title wrought —
"Singer of Humble Themes and Noble Thought." ¹

There was but one thing more which his countrymen could do for him, and this was not long left undone, for in the Venerable Abbey, surrounded by the memorials of Keble, Arnold, Kingsley, and Maurice, may be seen the life-size statue of the poet in white marble ; he is represented seated in the attitude of contemplation, the characteristic of all his portraits being thus strikingly reproduced in the marble. Underneath are engraved the words above quoted, "Blessings be with them and eternal praise," etc.

But perhaps the most significant tribute to his worth as a man and poet is the medallion in Grassmere Church erected by his friends and neighbors. It bears the following inscription: —

TO THE MEMORY OF
WILLIAM WORDSWORTH,
A TRUE PHILOSOPHER AND POET,
WHO BY THE SPECIAL GIFT AND CALLING OF
ALMIGHTY GOD,
WHETHER HE DISCOURSED ON MAN OR NATURE,
FAILED NOT TO LIFT UP THE HEART
TO HOLY THINGS,
TIRED NOT OF MAINTAINING THE CAUSE
OF THE POOR AND SIMPLE:
AND SO IN PERILOUS TIMES WAS RAISED UP
TO BE A CHIEF MINISTER
NOT ONLY OF NOBLEST POESY,
BUT OF HIGH AND SACRED TRUTH.
THIS MEMORIAL
IS PLACED HERE BY HIS FRIENDS AND NEIGHBOURS
IN TESTIMONY OF
RESPECT, AFFECTION, AND GRATITUDE.
ANNO 1851.

¹ H. D. Rawnsley.

**If thou indeed derive thy light from Heaven,
Then, to the measure of that heaven-born light,
Shine, Poet ! in thy place, and be content : —
The stars pre-eminent in magnitude,
And they that from the zenith dart their beams,
(Visible though they be to half the earth,
Though half a sphere be conscious of their brightness)
Are yet of no diviner origin,
No purer essence, than the one that burns,
Like an untended watch-fire on the ridge
Of some dark mountain ; or than those which seem
Humbly to hang, like twinkling winter lamps,
Among the branches of the leafless trees.
All are the undying offspring of one Sire :
Then, to the measure of the light vouchsafed,
Shine, Poet ! in thy place, and be content.**

WORDSWORTH'S POETICAL WORKS

LINES

WRITTEN AS A SCHOOL EXERCISE AT
HAWKSHEAD, ANNO ÆTATIS 14

1785. 1850

"AND has the Sun his flaming chariot
driven
Two hundred times around the ring of
heaven,
Since Science first, with all her sacred
train,
Beneath yon roof began her heavenly
reign?
While thus I mused, methought, before
mine eyes,
The Power of EDUCATION seemed to rise;
Not she whose rigid precepts trained the boy
Dead to the sense of every finer joy;
Nor that vile wretch who bade the tender
age
Spurn Reason's law and humour Passion's
rage;
But she who trains the generous British
youth
In the bright paths of fair majestic Truth:
Emerging slow from Academus' grove
In heavenly majesty she seemed to move.
Stern was her forehead, but a smile serene
'Softened the terrors of her awful mien.'
Close at her side were all the powers, de-
signed
To curb, exalt, reform the tender mind:
With panting breast, now pale as winter
snows,
Now flushed as Hebe, Emulation rose;
Shame followed after with reverted eye,
And hue far deeper than the Tyrian dye;
Last Industry appeared with steady pace,
A smile sat beaming on her pensive face.
I gazed upon the visionary train,
Threw back my eyes, returned, and gazed
again.
When lo! the heavenly goddess thus began,
Through all my frame the pleasing accents
ran.

"When Superstition left the golden light
And fled indignant to the shades of night; 30
When pure Religion reared the peaceful
breast

And lulled the warring passions into rest,
Drove far away the savage thoughts that
roll

In the dark mansions of the bigot's soul,
Enlivening Hope displayed her cheerful ray,
And beamed on Britain's sons a brighter day;
So when on Ocean's face the storm subsides,
Hushed are the winds and silent are the
tides;

The God of day, in all the pomp of light,
Moves through the vault of heaven, and dis-
sipates the night; 40

Wide o'er the main a trembling lustre
plays,

The glittering waves reflect the dazzling
blaze.

Science with joy saw Superstition fly
Before the lustre of Religion's eye;
With rapture she beheld Britannia smile,
Clapped her strong wings, and sought the
cheerful isle,

The shades of night no more the soul in-
volve,

She sheds her beam, and, lo! the shades
dissolve;

No jarring monks, to gloomy cell confined,
With mazy rules perplex the weary mind;
No shadowy forms entice the soul aside, 51
Secure she walks, Philosophy her guide.

Britain, who long her warriors had adored,
And deemed all merit centred in the sword;
Britain, who thought to stain the field was
fame,

Now honoured Edward's less than Bacon's
name.

Her sons no more in listed fields advance
To ride the ring, or toss the beamy lance;
No longer steel their indurated hearts
To the mild influence of the finer arts; 60

Quick to the secret grotto they retire
To court majestic truth, or wake the golden
lyre;

By generous Emulation taught to rise,
 The seats of learning brave the distant
 skies.
 Then noble Sandys, inspired with great de-
 sign,
 Reared Hawkshead's happy roof, and called
 it mine.
 There have I loved to show the tender age
 The golden precepts of the classic page;
 To lead the mind to those Elysian plains
 Where, throned in gold, immortal Science
 reigns; 70
 Fair to the view is sacred Truth displayed,
 In all the majesty of light arrayed,
 To teach, on rapid wings, the curious soul
 To roam from heaven to heaven, from pole
 to pole,
 From thence to search the mystic cause of
 things
 And follow Nature to her secret springs;
 Nor less to guide the fluctuating youth
 Firm in the sacred paths of moral truth,
 To regulate the mind's disordered frame,
 And quench the passions kindling into
 flame; 80
 The glimmering fires of Virtue to enlarge,
 And purge from Vice's dross my tender
 charge.
 Oft have I said, the paths of Fame pursue,
 And all that Virtue dictates, dare to do;
 Go to the world, peruse the book of man,
 And learn from thence thy own defects to
 scan;
 Severely honest, break no plighted trust,
 But coldly rest not here — be more than
 just;
 Join to the rigours of the sires of Rome
 The gentler manners of the private dome;
 When Virtue weeps in agony of woe, 90
 Teach from the heart the tender tear to
 flow;
 If Pleasure's soothing song thy soul en-
 tice,
 Or all the gaudy pomp of splendid Vice,
 Arise superior to the Siren's power,
 The wretch, the short-lived vision of an
 hour;
 Soon fades her cheek, her blushing beauties
 fly,
 As fades the chequered bow that paints the
 sky.
 So shall thy sire, whilst hope his breast
 inspires,
 And wakes anew life's glimmering trem-
 bling fires, 100

Hear Britain's sons rehearse thy praise with
 joy,
 Look up to heaven, and bless his darling boy
 If e'er these precepts quelled the passionate
 strife,
 If e'er they smoothed the rugged walks of
 life,
 If e'er they pointed forth the blissful way
 That guides the spirit to eternal day,
 Do thou, if gratitude inspire thy breast,
 Spurn the soft fetters of lethargic rest.
 Awake, awake! and snatch the slumbering
 lyre,
 Let this bright morn and Sandys the song
 inspire.' 110

"I looked obedience: the celestial Fair
 Smiled like the morn, and vanished into
 air."

EXTRACT

FROM THE CONCLUSION OF A POEM,
 COMPOSED IN ANTICIPATION OF LEAV-
 ING SCHOOL

1786. 1815

Written at Hawkshead. The beautiful im-
 age with which this poem concludes, suggested
 itself to me while I was resting in a boat along
 with my companions under the shade of a mag-
 nificent row of sycamores, which then extended
 their branches from the shore of the promon-
 tory upon which stands the ancient, and at that
 time the more picturesque, Hall of Coniston,
 the seat of the Le Flemings from very early
 times. The poem of which it was the conclu-
 sion was of many hundred lines, and contained
 thoughts and images most of which have been
 dispersed through my other writings.

DEAR native regions, I foretell,
 From what I feel at this farewell,
 That, wheresoe'er my steps may tend,
 And whensoe'er my course shall end,
 If in that hour a single tie
 Survive of local sympathy,
 My soul will cast the backward view,
 The longing look alone on you.

Thus, while the Sun sinks down to rest
 Far in the regions of the west,
 Though to the vale no parting beam
 Be given, not one memorial gleam,
 A lingering light he fondly throws
 On the dear hills where first he rose.

WRITTEN IN VERY EARLY
YOUTH

1786. 1807

CALM is all nature as a resting wheel.
 The kine are couched upon the dewy grass;
 The horse alone, seen dimly as I pass,
 Is cropping audibly his later meal:
 Dark is the ground; a slumber seems to
 steal
 O'er vale, and mountain, and the starless
 sky.
 Now, in this blank of things, a harmony,
 Home-felt, and home-created, comes to heal
 That grief for which the senses still supply
 Fresh food; for only then, when memory
 Is hushed, am I at rest. My Friends! re-
 strain
 Those busy cares that would allay my pain;
 Oh! leave me to myself, nor let me feel
 The officious touch that makes me droop
 again.

AN EVENING WALK

ADDRESSED TO A YOUNG LADY

1787-9. 1793

The young Lady to whom this was ad-
 dressed was my Sister. It was composed at
 school, and during my two first College vaca-
 tions. There is not an image in it which I
 have not observed; and now, in my seventy-
 third year, I recollect the time and place where
 most of them were noticed. I will confine my-
 self to one instance: —

"Waving his hat, the shepherd, from the vale,
 Directs his winding dog the cliffs to scale, —
 The dog, loud barking, 'mid the glittering rocks,
 Hunts, where his master points, the intercepted
 rocks"

I was an eye-witness of this for the first time
 while crossing the Pass of Dunmail Raise.
 Upon second thought, I will mention another
 image: —

"And, fronting the bright west, yon oak entwines
 Its darkening boughs and leaves, in stronger lines."

This is feebly and imperfectly expressed, but I
 recollect distinctly the very spot where this first
 struck me. It was in the way between Hawks-
 head and Ambleside, and gave me extreme
 pleasure. The moment was important in my
 poetical history; for I date from it my con-
 sciousness of the infinite variety of natural
 appearances which had been unnoticed by the

poets of any age or country, so far as I was
 acquainted with them; and I made a resolu-
 tion to supply, in some degree, the deficiency.
 I could not have been at that time above
 fourteen years of age. The description of the
 swans, that follows, was taken from the daily
 opportunities I had of observing their habits,
 not as confined to the gentleman's park, but in a
 state of nature. There were two pairs of them
 that divided the lake of Esthwaite and its in-
 and-out-flowing streams between them, never
 trespassing a single yard upon each other's
 separate domain. They were of the old mag-
 nificent species, bearing in beauty and majesty
 about the same relation to the Thames swan
 which that does to the goose. It was from the
 remembrance of those noble creatures I took,
 thirty years after, the picture of the swan
 which I have discarded from the poem of Dion.
 While I was a school-boy, the late Mr. Curwen
 introduced a little fleet of those birds, but of
 the inferior species, to the lake of Windermere.
 Their principal home was about his own island;
 but they sailed about into remote parts of the
 lake, and, either from real or imagined injury
 done to the adjoining fields, they were got rid
 of at the request of the farmers and proprie-
 tors, but to the great regret of all who had
 become attached to them, from noticing their
 beauty and quiet habits. I will conclude my
 notice of this poem by observing that the plan
 of it has not been confined to a particular walk
 or an individual place, — a proof (of which I
 was unconscious at the time) of my unwilling-
 ness to submit the poetic spirit to the chains
 of fact and real circumstance. The country is
 idealised rather than described in any one of its
 local aspects.

General Sketch of the Lakes — Author's re-
 gret of his youth which was passed amongst
 them — Short description of Noon — Cascade
 — Noontide Retreat — Precipice and sloping
 Lights — Face of Nature as the Sun declines
 — Mountain-farm, and the Cock — Slate-
 quarry — Sunset — Superstition of the Coun-
 try connected with that moment — Swans —
 Female Beggar — Twilight-sounds — West-
 ern Lights — Spirits — Night — Moonlight
 — Hope — Night-sounds — Conclusion.

FAR from my dearest Friend, 't is mine to
 rove
 Through bare grey dell, high wood, and
 pastoral cove;
 Where Derwent rests, and listens to the
 roar
 That stuns the tremulous cliffs of high Lo-
 dore;

Where peace to Grasmere's lonely island
 leads,
 To willowy hedge-rows, and to emerald
 meads;
 Leads to her bridge, rude church, and cot-
 tagged grounds,
 Her rocky sheepwalks, and her woodland
 bounds;
 Where, undisturbed by winds, Winander
 sleeps
 'Mid clustering isles, and holly-sprinkled
 steeps;
 Where twilight glens endear my Esthwaite's
 shore,

And memory of departed pleasures, more.

Fair scenes, erewhile, I taught, a happy
 child,

The echoes of your rocks my carols wild:
 The spirit sought not then, in cherished sad-
 ness,

A cloudy substitute for failing gladness.

In youth's keen eye the livelong day was
 bright,

The sun at morning, and the stars at night,

Alike, when first the bittern's hollow bill

Was heard, or woodcocks roamed the moon-
 light hill.

In thoughtless gaiety I coursed the plain,

And hope itself was all I knew of pain;

For then, the inexperienced heart would beat

At times, while young Content forsook her
 seat,

And wild Impatience, pointing upward,
 showed,

Through passes yet unreached, a brighter
 road.

Alas! the idle tale of man is found

Depicted in the dial's moral round;

Hope with reflection blends her social rays

To gild the total tablet of his days;

Yet still, the sport of some malignant power,

He knows but from its shade the present
 hour.

But why, ungrateful, dwell on idle pain?

To show what pleasures yet to me remain,

Say, will my Friend, with unreluctant ear,

The history of a poet's evening hear?

When, in the south, the wan noon, brood-
 ing still,

Breathed a pale steam around the glaring
 hill,

And shades of deep-embattled clouds were
 seen,

Spotting the northern cliffs with lights be-
 tween;

When crowding cattle, checked by rails the
 make

A fence far stretched into the shallow lake
 Lashed the cool water with their restless

tails,

Or from high points of rock looked out for
 fanning gales:

When school-boys stretched their length
 upon the green;

And round the broad-spread oak, a glim-
 mering scene,

In the rough fern-clad park, the herded deer
 Shook the still-twinkling tail and glancing

ear;

When horses in the sunburnt intake stood

And vainly eyed below the tempting floor

Or tracked the passenger, in mute distress

With forward neck the closing gate to
 press —

Then, while I wandered where the huddling
 rill

Brightens with water-breaks the hollow
 ghyll

As by enchantment, an obscure retreat

Opened at once, and stayed my devotional
 feet.

While thick above the rill the branches
 close,

In rocky basin its wild waves repose,

Inverted shrubs, and moss of gloomy green

Cling from the rocks, with pale wood-weed
 between;

And its own twilight softens the whole
 scene,

Save where aloft the subtle sunbeams shine
 On withered briars that o'er the crags re-
 cline;

Save where, with sparkling foam, a small
 cascade

Illumines, from within, the leafy shade;

Beyond, along the vista of the brook,

Where antique roots its bustling course
 o'erlook,

The eye reposes on a secret bridge

Half grey, half shagged with ivy to its
 ridge;

There, bending o'er the stream, the listless
 swain

Lingers behind his disappearing wain.
 — Did Sabine grace adorn my living line,

Blandusia's praise, wild stream, should yield
 to thine!

Never shall ruthless minister of death
 'Mid thy soft glooms the glittering steel
 unsheath;

No goblets shall, for thee, be crowned with
 flowers,
 No kid with piteous outcry thrill thy
 bowers;
 The mystic shapes that by thy margin
 rove
 A more benignant sacrifice approve —
 A mind, that, in a calm angelic mood 80
 Of happy wisdom, meditating good,
 Beholds, of all from her high powers re-
 quired,
 Much done, and much designed, and more
 desired, —
 Harmonious thoughts, a soul by truth re-
 fined,
 Entire affection for all human kind.
 Dear Brook, farewell! To-morrow's noon
 again
 Shall hide me, wooing long thy wildwood
 strain;
 But now the sun has gained his western
 road,
 And eve's mild hour invites my steps abroad.
 While, near the midway cliff, the silvered
 kite 90
 In many a whistling circle wheels her flight;
 Slant watery lights, from parting clouds,
 apace
 Travel along the precipice's base;
 Cheering its naked waste of scattered stone,
 By lichens grey, and scanty moss, o'er-
 grown;
 Where scarce the foxglove peeps, or thistle's
 beard;
 And restless stone-chat, all day long, is
 heard.
 How pleasant, as the sun declines, to view
 The spacious landscape change in form and
 hue!
 Here, vanish, as in mist, before a flood 100
 Of bright obscurity, hill, lawn, and wood;
 There, objects, by the searching beams be-
 trayed,
 Come forth, and here retire in purple shade;
 Even the white stems of birch, the cottage
 white,
 Soften their glare before the mellow light;
 The skiffs, at anchor where with umbrage
 wide
 Yon chestnuts half the latticed boat-house
 hide,
 Shed from their sides, that face the sun's
 slant beam,
 Strong flakes of radiance on the tremulous
 stream:

Raised by yon travelling flock, a dusty cloud
 Mounts from the road, and spreads its mov-
 ing shroud; 111
 The shepherd, all involved in wreaths of
 fire,
 Now shows a shadowy speck, and now is
 lost entire.
 Into a gradual calm the breezes sink,
 A blue rim borders all the lake's still brink;
 There doth the twinkling aspen's foliage
 sleep,
 And insects clothe, like dust, the glassy
 deep:
 And now, on every side, the surface breaks
 Into blue spots, and slowly lengthening
 streaks;
 Here, plots of sparkling water tremble
 bright 120
 With thousand thousand twinkling points
 of light;
 There, waves that, hardly weltering, die
 away,
 Tip their smooth ridges with a softer ray;
 And now the whole wide lake in deep re-
 pose
 Is hushed, and like a burnished mirror
 glows,
 Save where, along the shady western marge,
 Coasts, with industrious oar, the charcoal
 barge.
 Their panniered train a group of potters
 goad,
 Winding from side to side up the steep road;
 The peasant, from yon cliff of fearful
 edge 130
 Shot, down the headlong path darts with his
 sledge;
 Bright beams the lonely mountain-horse il-
 lume
 Feeding 'mid purple heath, 'green rings,'
 and broom;
 While the sharp slope the slackened team
 confounds,
 Downward the ponderous timber-wain re-
 sounds;
 In foamy breaks the rill, with merry song,
 Dashed o'er the rough rock, lightly leaps
 along;
 From lonesome chapel at the mountain's
 feet,
 Three humble bells their rustic chime
 repeat;
 Sounds from the water-side the hammered
 boat; 140
 And blasted quarry thunders, heard remote!

Even here, amid the sweep of endless
woods,
Blue pomp of lakes, high cliffs, and falling
floods,
Not undelightful are the simplest charms,
Found by the grassy door of mountain-
farms.

Sweetly ferocious, round his native walks,
Pride of his sister-wives, the monarch
stalks;
Spur-clad his nervous feet, and firm his
tread;

A crest of purple tops the warrior's head.
Bright sparks his black and rolling eye-ball
hurls

150

Afar, his tail he closes and unfurls;
On tiptoe reared, he strains his clarion
throat,
Threatened by faintly - answering farms
remote:

Again with his shrill voice the mountain
rings,
While, flapped with conscious pride, re-
sound his wings.

Where, mixed with graceful birch, the
sombrous pine
And yew-tree o'er the silver rocks recline;
I love to mark the quarry's moving trains,
Dwarf panniered steeds, and men, and nu-
merous wains;

How busy all the enormous hive within, 160
While Echo dallies with its various din!
Some (hear you not their chisels' clinking
squad ?)

Toil, small as pigmies in the gulf profound;
Some, dim between the lofty cliffs descried,
O'erwalk the slender plank from side to
side;

These, by the pale-blue rocks that ceaseless
ring,

In airy baskets hanging, work and sing.

Just where a cloud above the mountain
rears

An edge all flame, the broadening sun ap-
pears;

A long blue bar its ægis orb divides, 170
And breaks the spreading of its golden
tides;

And now that orb has touched the purple
steep

Whose softened image penetrates the deep.
'Cross the calm lake's blue shades the cliffs
aspire,

With towers and woods, a 'prospect all on
fire;'

While coves and secret hollows, through
ray

Of fainter gold, a purple gleam betray.
Each slip of lawn the broken rocks betwixt
Shines in the light with more than earth
green:

Deep yellow beams the scattered stars
illuminate,

Far in the level forest's central gloom:
Waving his hat, the shepherd, from the vale
Directs his winding dog the cliffs to scale,
The dog, loud barking, 'mid the glittering
rocks,

Hunts, where his master points, the inter-
cepted flocks.

Where oaks o'erhang the road the radiant
shoots

On tawny earth, wild weeds, and twisted
roots;

The druid-stones a brightened ring unfurl
And all the babbling brooks are liquid gold
Sunk to a curve, the day-star lessens still
Gives one bright glance, and drops behind
the hill.

In these secluded vales, if village fancies
Confirmed by hoary hairs, belief may claim
When up the hills, as now, retired from
light,

Strange apparitions mocked the shepherd's
sight.

The form appears of one that spurs his
steed

Midway along the hill with desperate speed
Unhurt pursues his lengthened flight, while
all

Attend, at every stretch, his headlong fall
Anon, appears a brave, a gorgeous show
Of horsemen-shadows moving to and fro;
At intervals imperial banners stream,
And now the van reflects the solar beam;
The rear through iron brown betrays
sullen gleam.

While silent stands the admiring crowd
below,

Silent the visionary warriors go,
Winding in ordered pomp their upward
way

Till the last banner of the long array
Has disappeared, and every trace is fled
Of splendour — save the beacon's sparkling
head

Tipt with eve's latest gleam of burning red
Now, while the solemn evening shadows
sail,

On slowly-waving pinions, down the vale

And, fronting the bright west, yon oak
 entwines
 Its darkening boughs and leaves, in stronger
 lines;
 'Tis pleasant near the tranquil lake to stray
 Where, winding on along some secret bay,
 The swan uplifts his chest, and backward
 flings
 His neck, a varying arch, between his
 towering wings:
 The eye that marks the gliding creature
 sees 220
 How graceful pride can be, and how ma-
 jestic, ease.
 While tender cares and mild domestic loves
 With furtive watch pursue her as she moves,
 The female with a meeker charm succeeds,
 And her brown little-ones around her leads,
 Nibbling the water lilies as they pass,
 Or playing wanton with the floating grass.
 She, in a mother's care, her beauty's pride
 Forgetting, calls the wearied to her side;
 Alternately they mount her back, and rest
 Close by her mantling wings' embraces
 prest. 231
 Long may they float upon this flood
 serene;
 Theirs be these holms untrodden, still, and
 green,
 Where leafy shades fence off the blustering
 gale,
 And breathes in peace the lily of the vale!
 Yon isle, which feels not even the milk-
 maid's feet,
 Yet hears her song, "by distance made
 more sweet,"
 Yon isle conceals their home, their hut-like
 bower;
 Green water-rushes overspread the floor;
 Long grass and willows form the woven wall,
 And swings above the roof the poplar tall.
 Thence issuing often with unwieldy stalk,
 They crush with broad black feet their
 flowery walk; 243
 Or, from the neighbouring water, hear at
 morn
 The hound, the horse's tread, and mellow
 horn;
 Involve their serpent-necks in changeful
 rings,
 Rolled wantonly between their slippery
 wings,
 Or, starting up with noise and rude delight,
 Force half upon the wave their cumbrous
 flight.

Fair Swan! by all a mother's joys ca-
 ressed, 250
 Haply some wretch has eyed, and called
 thee blessed;
 When with her infants, from some shady
 seat
 By the lake's edge, she rose — to face the
 noontide heat;
 Or taught their limbs along the dusty road
 A few short steps to totter with their load.
 I see her now, denied to lay her head,
 On cold blue nights, in hut or straw-built
 shed,
 Turn to a silent smile their sleepy cry,
 By pointing to the gliding moon on high.
 — When low-hung clouds each star of
 summer hide, 260
 And fireless are the valleys far and wide,
 Where the brook brawls along the public
 road
 Dark with bat-haunted ashes stretching
 broad,
 Oft has she taught them on her lap to lay
 The shining glow-worm; or, in heedless
 play,
 Toss it from hand to hand, disquieted;
 While others, not unseen, are free to shed
 Green unmolested light upon their mossy
 bed.
 Oh! when the sleety showers her path
 assail,
 And like a torrent roars the headstrong
 gale; 270
 No more her breath can thaw their fingers
 cold,
 Their frozen arms her neck no more can
 fold;
 Weak roof a cowering form two babes to
 shield,
 And faint the fire a dying heart can yield!
 Press the sad kiss, fond mother! vainly fears
 Thy flooded cheek to wet them with its
 tears;
 No tears can chill them, and no bosom
 warms,
 Thy breast their death-bed, confined in thine
 arms!
 Sweet are the sounds that mingle from
 afar,
 Heard by calm lakes, as peeps the folding
 star, 280
 Where the duck dabbles 'mid the rustling
 sedge,
 And feeding pike starts from the water's
 edge,

Or the swan stirs the reeds, his neck and bill
 Wetting, that drip upon the water still;
 And heron, as resounds the trodden shore,
 Shoots upward, darting his long neck before.
 Now, with religious awe, the farewell light
 Blends with the solemn colouring of night;
 'Mid groves of clouds that crest the mountain's brow,
 And round the west's proud lodge their shadows throw, 290
 Like Una shining on her gloomy way,
 The half-seen form of Twilight roams astray;
 Shedding, through paly loop-holes mild and small,
 Gleams that upon the lake's still bosom fall;
 Soft o'er the surface creep those lustres pale
 Tracking the motions of the fitful gale.
 With restless interchange at once the bright
 Wins on the shade, the shade upon the light.
 No favoured eye was e'er allowed to gaze
 On lovelier spectacle in faery days; 300
 When gentle Spirits urged a sportive chase,
 Brushing with lucid wands the water's face:
 While music, stealing round the glimmering deeps,
 Charmed the tall circle of the enchanted steeps.
 — The lights are vanished from the watery plains:
 No wreck of all the pageantry remains.
 Unheeded night has overcome the vales:
 On the dark earth the wearied vision fails;
 The latest lingerer of the forest train,
 The lone black fir, forsakes the faded plain; 310
 Last evening sight, the cottage smoke, no more,
 Lost in the thickened darkness, glimmers hoar;
 And, towering from the sullen dark-brown mere,
 Like a black wall, the mountain-steeps appear.
 — Now o'er the soothed accordant heart we feel
 A sympathetic twilight slowly steal,
 And ever, as we fondly muse, we find
 The soft gloom deepening on the tranquil mind.

Stay! pensive, sadly-pleasing visions, stay!
 Ah no! as fades the vale, they fade away
 Yet still the tender, vacant gloom remains
 Still the cold cheek its shuddering tears contains.
 The bird, who ceased, with fading light
 To thread
 Silent the hedge or steamy rivulet's bed,
 From his grey re-appearing tower she soon
 Salute with gladsome note the rising moon
 While with a hoary light she frosts the ground,
 And pours a deeper blue to Æther's bound
 Pleased, as she moves, her pomp of clouds to fold
 In robes of azure, fleecy-white, and gold.
 Above yon eastern hill, where darkness broods
 O'er all its vanished dells, and lawns, and woods;
 Where but a mass of shade the sight catches
 trace,
 Even now she shews, half-veiled, her loved face:
 Across the gloomy valley flings her light
 Far to the western slopes with hamlets white;
 And gives, where woods the chequered upland strew,
 To the green corn of summer, autumn's hues
 Thus Hope, first pouring from her blessed horn
 Her dawn, far lovelier than the moon's overmorn,
 Till higher mounted, strives in vain to cheer
 The weary hills, impervious, blackening near;
 Yet does she still, undaunted, throw the while
 On darling spots remote her tempting smiles
 Even now she decks for me a distant scene,
 (For dark and broad the gulf of time between)
 Gilding that cottage with her fondest rays
 (Sole bourn, sole wish, sole object of my way;
 How fair its lawns and sheltering woods appear!
 How sweet its streamlet murmurs in mine ear!)
 Where we, my Friend, to happy days shall rise,
 Till our small share of hardly-paining sighs

(For sighs will ever trouble human breath)
Creep hushed into the tranquil breast of death.

But now the clear bright Moon her zenith gains,
And, rimy without speck, extend the plains:
The deepest cleft the mountain's front displays
Scarce hides a shadow from her searching rays;
From the dark-blue faint silvery threads divide

The hills, while gleams below the azure tide;
Time softly treads; throughout the landscape breathes
A peace enlivened, not disturbed, by wreaths
Of charcoal-smoke, that o'er the fallen wood,
Steal down the hill, and spread along the flood.

The song of mountain-streams, unheard by day,
Now hardly heard, beguiles my homeward way.

Air listens, like the sleeping water, still,
To catch the spiritual music of the hill,
Broke only by the slow clock tolling deep,
Or shout that wakes the ferry-man from sleep,

The echoed hoof nearing the distant shore,
The boat's first motion — made with dashing oar;
Sound of closed gate, across the water borne,
Hurrying the timid hare through rustling corn;

The sportive outcry of the mocking owl;
And at long intervals the mill-dog's howl;
The distant forge's swinging thump profound;
Or yell, in the deep woods, of lonely hound.

LINES

WRITTEN WHILE SAILING IN A BOAT AT EVENING

1789. 1798

This title is scarcely correct. It was during a solitary walk on the banks of the Cam that I was first struck with this appearance, and applied it to my own feelings in the manner here expressed, changing the scene to the Thames, near Windsor. This, and the three stanzas of the following poem, "Remembrance of Collins,"

formed one piece; but, upon the recommendation of Coleridge, the three last stanzas were separated from the other.

How richly glows the water's breast
Before us, tinged with evening hues,
While, facing thus the crimson west,
The boat her silent course pursues!
And see how dark the backward stream!
A little moment past so smiling!
And still, perhaps, with faithless gleam,
Some other loiterers beguiling.

Such views the youthful Bard allure;
But, heedless of the following gloom,
He deems their colours shall endure
Till peace go with him to the tomb.
— And let him nurse his fond deceit,
And what if he must die in sorrow!
Who would not cherish dreams so sweet,
Though grief and pain may come to-morrow?

REMEMBRANCE OF COLLINS

COMPOSED UPON THE THAMES NEAR RICHMOND

1789. 1798

GLIDE gently, thus for ever glide,
O Thames! that other bards may see
As lovely visions by thy side
As now, fair river! come to me.
O glide, fair stream! for ever so,
Thy quiet soul on all bestowing,
Till all our minds for ever flow
As thy deep waters now are flowing.

Vain thought! — Yet be as now thou art,
That in thy waters may be seen
The image of a poet's heart,
How bright, how solemn, how serene!
Such as did once the Poet bless,
Who murmuring here a later ditty,
Could find no refuge from distress
But in the milder grief of pity.

Now let us, as we float along,
For him suspend the dashing oar;
And pray that never child of song
May know that Poet's sorrows more.
How calm! how still! the only sound,
The dripping of the oar suspended!
— The evening darkness gathers round
By virtue's holiest Powers attended.

DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES

TAKEN DURING A PEDESTRIAN TOUR
AMONG THE ALPS

1791-2. 1793

Much the greatest part of this poem was composed during my walks upon the banks of the Loire in the years 1791, 1792. I will only notice that the description of the valley filled with mist, beginning — "In solenun shapes," was taken from that beautiful region of which the principal features are Lungarn and Sarnen. Nothing that I ever saw in nature left a more delightful impression on my mind than that which I have attempted, alas! how feebly, to convey to others in these lines. Those two lakes have always interested me especially, from bearing, in their size and other features, a resemblance to those of the North of England. It is much to be deplored that a district so beautiful should be so unhealthy as it is.

TO

THE REV. ROBERT JONES,

FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

DEAR SIR,

However desirous I might have been of giving you proofs of the high place you hold in my esteem, I should have been cautious of wounding your delicacy by thus publicly addressing you, had not the circumstance of our having been companions among the Alps, seemed to give this dedication a propriety sufficient to do away any scruples which your modesty might otherwise have suggested.

In inscribing this little work to you, I consult my heart. You know well how great is the difference between two companions lolling in a post-chaise, and two travellers plodding slowly along the road, side by side, each with his little knapsack of necessaries upon his shoulders. How much more of heart between the two latter!

I am happy in being conscious that I shall have one reader who will approach the conclusion of these few pages with regret. You they must certainly interest, in reminding you of moments to which you can hardly look back without a pleasure not the less dear from a shade of melancholy. You will meet with few images without recollecting the spot where we observed them together; consequently, whatever is feeble in my design, or spiritless in my colouring, will be amply supplied by your own memory.

With still greater propriety I might have inscribed to you a description of some of the

features of your native mountains, through which we have wandered together, in the same manner, with so much pleasure. But the sunsets, which give such splendour to the vale of Clwyd, Snowdon, the chair of Idris, the quiet village of Bethgelert, Menai and her Druids, the Alpine steeps of the Conway, and the still more interesting windings of the wizard stream of the Dee, remain yet untouched. Apprehensive that my pencil may never be exercised on these subjects, I cannot let slip this opportunity of thus publicly assuring you with how much affection and esteem

I am, dear Sir,

Most sincerely yours,

W. WORDSWORTH

LONDON, 1793.

Happiness (if she had been to be found on earth) among the charms of Nature — Pleasures of the pedestrian Traveller — Author crosses France to the Alps — Present state of the Grande Chartreuse — Lake of Como — Time, Sunset — Same Scene, Twilight — Same Scene, Morning; its voluptuous Character; Old man and forest-cottage music — River Tusa — Via Mala and Grison Gipsy — Skellenen-thal — Lake of Uri — Stormy sunset — Chapel of William Tell — Force of local emotion — Chamois-chaser — View of the higher Alps — Manner of life of a Swiss mountaineer, interspersed with views of the higher Alps — Golden age of the Alps — Life and views continued — Ranz des Vaches — famous Swiss Air — Abbey of Einsiedlen and its pilgrims — Valley of Chamouny — Mont Blanc — Slavery of Savoy — Influence of liberty on cottage-happiness — France — Wish for the Extirpation of Slavery — Conclusion.

WERE there, below, a spot of holy ground
Where from distress a refuge might be
found,

And solitude prepare the soul for heaven;
Sure, nature's God that spot to man has
given

Where falls the purple morning far and
wide

In flakes of light upon the mountain side;
Where with loud voice the power of water
shakes

The leafy wood, or sleeps in quiet lakes.

Yet not unrecompensed the man shall
roam,

Who at the call of summer quits his home
And plods through some wide realm o'
vale and height,

Though seeking only holiday delight;

At least, not owning to himself an aim
 To which the sage would give a prouder
 name.
 To gains too cheaply earned his fancy cloy,
 Though every passing zephyr whispers joy;
 Risk toil, alternating with ready ease,
 Feeds the clear current of his sympathies.
 For him sod-seats the cottage-door adorn;
 And peeps the far-off spire, his evening
 bourn ! 20
 Dear is the forest frowning o'er his head,
 And dear the velvet green-sward to his
 tread:
 Loves there a cloud o'er mid-day's flaming
 eye ?
 Upward he looks — "and calls it luxury:"
 And Nature's charities his steps attend;
 In every babbling brook he finds a friend;
 While chastening thoughts of sweetest use,
 bestowed
 By wisdom, moralise his pensive road.
 Lost of his welcome inn, the noon-tide
 bower,
 In his spare meal he calls the passing poor;
 He views the sun uplift his golden fire, 31
 Or sink, with heart alive like Memnon's
 lyre;
 Gazes the moon that comes with kindly
 ray,
 To light him shaken by his rugged way.
 Back from his sight no bashful children steal;
 He sits a brother at the cottage-meal;
 His humble looks no shy restraint impart;
 Around him plays at will the virgin heart.
 While unsuspended wheels the village
 dance, 39
 He maidens eye him with enquiring glance,
 Each wondering by what fit of crazing care,
 Or desperate love, bewildered, he came
 there.
 A hope, that prudence could not then ap-
 prove,
 That clung to Nature with a truant's love,
 For Gallia's wastes of corn my footsteps led;
 Her files of road-elms, high above my head
 A long-drawn vista, rustling in the breeze;
 Where her pathways straggle as they
 please
 By lonely farms and secret villages.
 At lo! the Alps ascending white in air, 50
 Joy with the sun and glitter from afar.
 And now, emerging from the forest's
 gloom,
 Greet thee, Chartreuse, while I mourn thy
 doom.

Whither is fled that Power whose frown
 severe
 Awed sober Reason till she crouched in
 fear ?
 That Silence, once in deathlike fetters
 bound,
 Chains that were loosened only by the sound
 Of holy rites chanted in measured round ?
 — The voice of blasphemy the fane alarms,
 The cloister startles at the gleam of arms.
 The thundering tube the aged angler hears,
 Bent o'er the groaning flood that sweeps
 away his tears. 62
 Cloud-piercing pine-trees nod their troubled
 heads,
 Spires, rocks, and lawns a browner night
 o'erspreads;
 Strong terror checks the female peasant's
 sighs,
 And start the astonished shades at female
 eyes.
 From Bruno's forest screams the affrighted
 jay,
 And slow the insulted eagle wheels away.
 A viewless flight of laughing Demons mock
 The Cross, by angels planted on the aërial
 rock. 70
 The "parting Genius" sighs with hollow
 breath
 Along the mystic streams of Life and Death.
 Swelling the outcry dull, that long resounds
 Portentous through her old woods' trackless
 bounds,
 Vallombre, 'mid her falling fanes, deplores,
 For ever broke, the sabbath of her bowers,
 More pleased, my foot the hidden margin
 roves
 Of Como, bosomed deep in chestnut groves.
 No meadows thrown between, the giddy
 steeps
 Tower, bare or sylvan, from the narrow
 deeps. 80
 — To towns, whose shades of no rude noise
 complain,
 From ringing team apart and grating
 wain —
 To flat-roofed towns, that touch the water's
 bound,
 Or lurk in woody sunless glens profound,
 Or, from the bending rocks, obtrusive cling,
 And o'er the whitened wave their shadows
 fling —
 The pathway leads, as round the steeps it
 twines;
 And Silence loves its purple roof of vines.

The loitering traveller hence, at evening,
 sees
 From rock-hewn steps the sail between the
 trees;
 Or marks, 'mid opening cliffs, fair dark-
 eyed maids
 Tend the small harvest of their garden
 glades;
 Or stops the solemn mountain-shades to
 view
 Stretch o'er the pictured mirror broad and
 blue,
 And track the yellow lights from steep to
 steep,
 As up the opposing hills they slowly creep.
 Aloft, here, half a village shines, arrayed
 In golden light; half hides itself in shade;
 While, from amid the darkened roofs, the
 spire,
 Restlessly flashing, seems to mount like
 fire:
 There, all unshaded, blazing forests throw
 Rich golden verdure on the lake below.
 Slow glides the sail along the illumined
 shore,
 And steals into the shade the lazy oar;
 Soft bosoms breathe around contagious
 sighs,
 And amorous music on the water dies.
 How blest, delicious scene! the eye that
 greet
 Thy open beauties, or thy lone retreats;
 Beholds the unwearied sweep of wood that
 scales
 Thy cliffs; the endless waters of thy vales;
 Thy lowly cots that sprinkle all the shore,
 Each with its household boat beside the
 door;
 Thy torrents shooting from the clear-blue
 sky;
 Thy towns, that cleave, like swallows' nests,
 on high;
 That glimmer hoar in eve's last light, de-
 scribed
 Dim from the twilight water's shaggy side,
 Whence lutes and voices down the enchanted
 woods
 Steal, and compose the oar-forgotten floods;
 Thy lake, that, streaked or dappled, blue or
 grey,
 'Mid smoking woods gleams hid from morn-
 ing's ray
 Slow-travelling down the western hills, to
 enfold
 Its green-tinged margin in a blaze of gold;

Thy glittering steeples, whence the m
 bell
 Calls forth the woodman from his de
 cell,
 And quickens the blithe sound of oars t
 pass
 Along the steaming lake, to early morn
 But now farewell to each and all — ad
 To every charm, and last and chief to y
 Ye lovely maidens that in noontide shade
 Rest near your little plots of wheaten gl
 To all that binds the soul in powerless tra
 Lip-dewing song, and ringlet-tossing dan
 Where sparkling eyes and breaking sm
 illum
 The sylvan cabin's lute-enlivened gloom.
 — Alas! the very murmur of the stream
 Breathes o'er the failing soul voluptuo
 dreams,
 While Slavery, forcing the sunk mind
 dwell
 On joys that might disgrace the captive
 cell,
 Her shameless timbrel shakes on Com
 marge
 And lures from bay to bay the vocal barg
 Yet are thy softer arts with power indu
 To soothe and cheer the poor man's solitud
 By silent cottage doors, the peasant's hon
 Left vacant for the day, I loved to roam.
 But once I pierced the mazes of a wood
 In which a cabin undeserted stood;
 There an old man an olden measure scan
 On a rude viol touched with withered han
 As lambs or fawns in April clustering lie
 Under a hoary oak's thin canopy,
 Stretched at his feet, with stedfast upwa
 eye,
 His children's children listened to the sou
 — A Hermit with his family around!
 But let us hence; for fair Locarno smil
 Embowered in walnut slopes and citr
 isles:
 Or seek at eve the banks of Tusa's strea
 Where, 'mid dim towers and woods, her w
 ters gleam.
 From the bright wave, in solemn gloo
 retire
 The dull-red steeps, and, darkening still,
 pire
 To where afar rich orange lustres glow
 Round undistinguished clouds, and roc
 and snow:
 Or, led where Via Mala's chasms confim
 The indignant waters of the infant Rhin

ang o'er the abyss, whose else impervious
 gloom
 is burning eyes with fearful light illumine.
 The mind condemned, without reprieve,
 to go
 er life's long deserts with its charge of
 woe,
 ith sad congratulation joins the train
 here beasts and men together o'er the
 plain
 ove on — a mighty caravan of pain: 170
 ope, strength, and courage, social suffer-
 ing brings,
 reshening the wilderness with shades and
 springs.
 - There be whose lot far otherwise is cast:
 ble human tenant of the piny waste,
 y choice or doom a gipsy wanders here,
 nursing babe her only comforter;
 o, where she sits beneath yon shaggy rock,
 cowering shape half hid in curling smoke!
 When lightning among clouds and moun-
 tain-snows 179
 redominates, and darkness comes and goes,
 and the fierce torrent, at the flashes broad
 starts, like a horse, beside the glaring
 road —
 he seeks a covert from the battering shower
 n the roofed bridge; the bridge, in that
 dread hour,
 itself all trembling at the torrent's power.
 Nor is she more at ease on some *still* night,
 When not a star supplies the comfort of its
 light;
 Only the waning moon hangs dull and red
 Above a melancholy mountain's head,
 Then sets. In total gloom the Vagrant
 sighs, 190
 stoops her sick head, and shuts her weary
 eyes;
 Or on her fingers counts the distant clock,
 Or, to the drowsy crow of midnight cock,
 listens, or quakes while from the forest's
 gulf
 Howls near and nearer yet the famished
 wolf.
 From the green vale of Urseren smooth
 and wide
 Descend we now, the maddened Reuss our
 guide;
 By rocks that, shutting out the blessed day,
 cling tremblingly to rocks as loose as they;
 By cells upon whose image, while he prays,
 The kneeling peasant scarcely dares to
 gaze; 201

By many a votive death-cross planted near,
 And watered duly with the pious tear,
 That faded silent from the upward eye
 Unmoved with each rude form of peril nigh;
 Fixed on the anchor left by Him who saves
 Alike in whelming snows, and roaring waves.
 But soon a peopled region on the sight
 Opens — a little world of calm delight;
 Where mists, suspended on the expiring
 gale, 210
 Spread rooflike o'er the deep secluded vale,
 And beams of evening slipping in between,
 Gently illuminate a sober scene: —
 Here, on the brown wood-cottages they
 sleep,
 There, over rock or sloping pasture creep.
 On as we journey, in clear view displayed,
 The still vale lengthens underneath its shade
 Of low-hung vapour: on the freshened mead
 The green light sparkles; — the dim bowers
 recede.
 While pastoral pipes and streams the land-
 scape lull, 220
 And bells of passing mules that tinkle dull,
 In solemn shapes before the admiring eye
 Dilated hang the misty pines on high,
 Huge convent domes with pinnacles and
 towers,
 And antique castles seen through gleamy
 showers.
 From such romantic dreams, my soul,
 awake!
 To sterner pleasure, where, by Uri's lake,
 In Nature's pristine majesty outspread,
 Winds neither road nor path for foot to
 tread:
 The rocks rise naked as a wall, or stretch
 Far o'er the water, hung with groves of
 beech; 231
 Aërial pines from loftier steeps ascend,
 Nor stop but where creation seems to end.
 Yet here and there, if mid the savage scene
 Appears a scanty plot of smiling green,
 Up from the lake a zigzag path will creep
 To reach a small wood-hut hung boldly on
 the steep,
 — Before those thresholds (never can they
 know
 The face of traveller passing to and fro,)
 No peasant leans upon his pole, to tell 240
 For whom at morning tolled the funeral bell;
 Their watch-dog ne'er his angry bark fore-
 goes,
 Touched by the beggar's moan of human
 woes;

The shady porch ne'er offered a cool seat
 To pilgrims overcome by summer's heat.
 Yet thither the world's business finds its
 way
 At times, and tales unsought beguile the
 day,
 And *there* are those fond thoughts which
 Solitude,
 However stern, is powerless to exclude.
 There doth the maiden watch her lover's
 sail 250
 Approaching, and upbraid the tardy gale;
 At midnight listens till his parting oar,
 And its last echo, can be heard no more.
 And what if ospreys, cormorants, herons,
 cry
 Amid tempestuous vapours driving by,
 Or hovering over wastes too bleak to rear
 That common growth of earth, the foodful
 ear;
 Where the green apple shrivels on the spray,
 And pines the unripened pear in summer's
 kindest ray; 259
 Contentment shares the desolate domain
 With Independence, child of high Disdain.
 Exulting 'mid the winter of the skies,
 Shy as the jealous chamois, Freedom flies,
 And grasps by fits her sword, and often
 eyes;
 And sometimes, as from rock to rock she
 bounds
 The Patriot nymph starts at imagined
 sounds,
 And, wildly pausing, oft she hangs aghast,
 Whether some old Swiss air hath checked
 her haste
 Or thrill of Spartan life is caught between
 the blast.
 Swoln with incessant rains from hour to
 hour, 270
 All day the floods a deepening murmur
 pour:
 The sky is veiled, and every cheerful sight:
 Dark is the region as with coming night;
 But what a sudden burst of overpowering
 light!
 Triumphant on the bosom of the storm,
 Glances the wheeling eagle's glorious form!
 Eastward, in long perspective glittering,
 shine
 The wood-crowned cliffs that o'er the lake
 recline;
 Those lofty cliffs a hundred streams unfold,
 At once to pillars turned that flame with
 gold: 280

Behind his sail the peasant shrinks, to shun
 The *west*, that burns like one dilated sun.
 A crucible of mighty compass, felt
 By mountains, glowing till they seem to
 melt.

But, lo! the boatman, overawed, before
 The pictured fane of Tell suspends his oar;
 Confused the Marathonian tale appears,
 While his eyes sparkle with heroic tears.
 And who, that walks where men of ancient
 days

Have wrought with godlike arm the deeds
 of praise, 290

Feels not the spirit of the place control,
 Or rouse and agitate his labouring soul?
 Say, who, by thinking on Canadian hills,
 Or wild Aosta lulled by Alpine rills,
 On Zutphen's plain; or on that highland dell
 Through which rough Garry cleaves his
 way, can tell

What high resolves exalt the tenderest
 thought

Of him whom passion rivets to the spot,
 Where breathed the gale that caught
 Wolfe's happiest sigh,

And the last sunbeam fell on Bayard's eye
 Where bleeding Sidney from the cup re-
 tired, 300

And glad Dundee in "faint huzzas" ex-
 pired?

But now with other mind I stand alone
 Upon the summit of this naked cone,
 And watch the fearless chamois-hunter
 chase

His prey, through tracts abrupt of desolate
 space,

Through vacant worlds where Nature never
 gave

A brook to murmur or a bough to wave,
 Which unsubstantial Phantoms sacred keep
 Thro' worlds where Life, and Voice, and
 Motion sleep; 310

Where silent Hours their deathlike swa-
 extend,

Save when the avalanche breaks loose, to
 rend

Its way with uproar, till the ruin, drowned
 In some dense wood or gulf of snow pro-
 found,

Mocks the dull ear of Time with deaf abor-
 tive sound.

— 'Tis his, while wandering on from height
 to height,

To see a planet's pomp and steady light
 In the least star of scarce-appearing night

While the pale moon moves near him, on
the bound 319
Of ether, shining with diminished round,
And far and wide the icy summits blaze,
Rejoicing in the glory of her rays:
To him the day-star glitters small and
bright,
Born of its beams, insufferably white,
And he can look beyond the sun, and view
Those fast-receding depths of sable blue
Flying till vision can no more pursue!
— At once bewildering mists around him
close,
And cold and hunger are his least of woes;
The Demon of the snow, with angry roar
Descending, shuts for aye his prison door.
Soon with despair's whole weight his spirits
sink; 332
Bread has he none, the snow must be his
drink;
And, ere his eyes can close upon the day,
The eagle of the Alps o'ershades her prey.
Now couch thyself where, heard with fear
afar,
Thunders through echoing pines the head-
long Aar;
Or rather stay to taste the mild delights
Of pensive Underwalden's pastoral heights.
— Is there who 'mid these awful wilds has
seen 340
The native Genii walk the mountain green?
Or heard, while other worlds their charms
reveal,
Soft music o'er the aerial summit steal?
While o'er the desert, answering every
close,
Rich steam of sweetest perfume comes and
goes.
— And sure there is a secret Power that
reigns
There, where no trace of man the spot pro-
fanes,
Fought but the *chalets*, flat and bare, on high
suspended 'mid the quiet of the sky;
Or distant herds that pasturing upward
creep, 350
And, not untended, climb the dangerous
steep.
How still! no irreligious sound or sight
Lenses the soul from her severe delight.
In idle voice the sabbath region fills
Of Deep that calls to Deep across the hills,
And with that voice accords the soothing
sound
Of drowsy bells, for ever tinkling round;

Faint wail of eagle melting into blue
Beneath the cliffs, and pine-woods' steady
sigh;
The solitary heifer's deepened low; 360
Or rumbling, heard remote, of falling snow.
All motions, sounds, and voices, far and
nigh,
Blend in a music of tranquillity;
Save when, a stranger seen below, the boy
Shouts from the echoing hills with savage
joy.
When, from the sunny breast of open
seas,
And bays with myrtle fringed, the southern
breeze
Comes on to gladden April with the sight
Of green isles widening on each snow-clad
height;
When shouts and lowing herds the valley
fill, 370
And louder torrents stun the noon-tide hill,
The pastoral Swiss begin the cliffs to scale,
Leaving to silence the deserted vale;
And like the Patriarchs in their simple age
Move, as the verdure leads, from stage to
stage:
High and more high in summer's heat they
go,
And hear the rattling thunder far below;
Or steal beneath the mountains, half-de-
terred,
Where huge rocks tremble to the bellowing
herd.
One I behold who, 'cross the foaming
flood, 380
Leaps with a bound of graceful hardihood;
Another, high on that green ledge;— he
gained
The tempting spot with every sinew
strained;
And downward thence a knot of grass he
throws,
Food for his beasts in time of winter snows.
— Far different life from what Tradition
hoar
Transmits of happier lot in times of yore!
Then Summer lingered long; and honey
flowed
From out the rocks, the wild bees' safe
abode:
Continual waters welling cheered the waste,
And plants were wholesome, now of deadly
taste: 390
Nor Winter yet his frozen stores had piled,
Usurping where the fairest herbage smiled:

Nor Hunger driven the herds from pastures
bare,
To climb the treacherous cliffs for scanty
fare.

Then the milk-thistle flourished through the
land,

And forced the full-swoln udder to demand,
'Thrice every day, the pail and welcome
hand.

Thus does the father to his children tell ³⁹⁹
Of banished bliss, by fancy loved too well.
Alas ! that human guilt provoked the rod
Of angry Nature to avenge her God.
Still, Nature, ever just, to him imparts
Joys only given to uncorrupted hearts.

'Tis morn: with gold the verdant moun-
tain glows
More high, the snowy peaks with hues of
rose.

Far-stretched beneath the many-tinted hills,
A mighty waste of mist the valley fills,
A solemn sea ! whose billows wide around
Stand motionless, to awful silence bound: ⁴¹⁰
Pines, on the coast, through mist their tops
uprear,

That like to leaning masts of stranded ships
appear.

A single chasm, a gulf of gloomy blue,
Gapes in the centre of the sea — and,
through

That dark mysterious gulf ascending, sound
Innumerable streams with roar profound.
Mount through the nearer vapours notes of
birds,

And merry flageolet; the low of herds,
The bark of dogs, the heifer's tinkling
bell,

Talk, laughter, and perchance a church-
tower knell: ⁴²⁰

Think not, the peasant from aloft has gazed
And heard with heart unmoved, with soul
unraised:

Nor is his spirit less enrapt, nor less
Alive to independent happiness,
Then, when he lies, out-stretched, at even-
tide,

Upon the fragrant mountain's purple side:
For as the pleasures of his simple day
Beyond his native valley seldom stray,
Nought round its darling precincts can he
find ⁴²⁹

But brings some past enjoyment to his mind;
While Hope, reclining upon Pleasure's urn,
Binds her wild wreaths, and whispers his re-
turn.

Once, Man entirely free, alone and wild
Was blest as free — for he was Nature's
child.

He, all superior but his God disdained,
Walked none restraining, and by none re-
strained

Confessed no law but what his reason taught
Did all he wished, and wished but what he
ought.

As man in his primeval dower arrayed
The image of his glorious Sire displayed, ⁴⁴
Even so, by faithful Nature guarded, here
The traces of primeval Man appear;
The simple dignity no forms debase;
The eye sublime, and surly lion-grace:
The slave of none, of beasts alone the lord
His book he prizes, nor neglects his sword
Well taught by that to feel his rights, pre-
pared

With this "the blessings he enjoys to
guard."

And, as his native hills encircle ground
For many a marvellous victory renowned,
The work of Freedom daring to oppose, ⁴⁵
With few in arms, innumerable foes,
When to those famous fields his steps are led
An unknown power connects him with the
dead:

For images of other worlds are there;
Awful the light, and holy is the air.
Fitfully, and in flashes, through his soul,
Like sun-lit tempests, troubled transport
roll;

His bosom heaves, his Spirit towers amain
Beyond the senses and their little reign. ⁴⁶

And oft, when that dread vision hath pas-
sed by,

He holds with God himself communion high
There where the peal of swelling torrent
fills

The sky-roofed temple of the eternal hill
Or when, upon the mountain's silent brow
Reclined, he sees, above him and below,
Bright stars of ice and azure fields of snow
While needle peaks of granite shooting bare
Tremble in ever-varying tints of air.

And when a gathering weight of shadow
brown

Falls on the valleys as the sun goes down
And Pikes, of darkness named and fear and
storms,

Uplift in quiet their illumined forms,
In sea-like reach of prospect round him
spread,

Tinged like an angel's smile all rosy red.

Awe in his breast with holiest love unites,
And the near heavens impart their own delights.

When downward to his winter hut he goes,
Dear and more dear the lessening circle grows;

That hut which on the hills so oft employs
His thoughts, the central point of all his joys. 481

And as a swallow, at the hour of rest,
Peeps often ere she darts into her nest,
So to the homestead, where the grandsire tends

A little prattling child, he oft descends,
To glance a look upon the well-matched pair;

Till storm and driving ice blockade him there.

There, safely guarded by the woods behind,
He hears the chiding of the baffled wind,
Hears Winter calling all his terrors round,
And, blest within himself, he shrinks not from the sound. 491

Through Nature's vale his homely pleasures glide,

Unstained by envy, discontent, and pride;
The bound of all his vanity, to deck,
With one bright bell, a favourite heifer's neck;

Well pleased upon some simple annual feast,
Remembered half the year and hoped the rest,

If dairy-produce, from his inner hoard,
Of thrice ten summers dignify the board.
— Alas ! in every clime a flying ray 500

Is all we have to cheer our wintry way;
And here the unwilling mind may more than trace

The general sorrows of the human race;
The churlish gales of penury, that blow
Cold as the north-wind o'er a waste of snow,
To them the gentle groups of bliss deny
That on the noon-day bank of leisure lie.
Yet more ; — compelled by Powers which only deign

That solitary man disturb their reign,
Powers that support an unremitting strife
With all the tender charities of life, 511
Pull off the father, when his sons have grown

To manhood, seems their title to disown;
And from his nest amid the storms of heaven
Drives, eagle-like, those sons as he was driven;

With stern composure watches to the plain —

And never, eagle-like, beholds again !

When long-familiar joys are all resigned,
Why does their sad remembrance haunt the mind ?

Lo ! where through flat Batavia's willowy groves, 520

Or by the lazy Seine, the exile roves;
O'er the curled waters Alpine measures swell,

And search the affections to their inmost cell;

Sweet poison spreads along the listener's veins,

Turning past pleasures into mortal pains;
Poison, which not a frame of steel can brave,
Bows his young head with sorrow to the grave.

Gay lark of hope, thy silent song resume !
Ye flattering eastern lights, once more the hills illumine !

Fresh gales and dews of life's delicious morn, 530

And thou, lost fragrance of the heart, return !

Alas ! the little joy to man allowed
Fades like the lustre of an evening cloud;
Or like the beauty in a flower installed,
Whose season was, and cannot be recalled.
Yet, when oppress'd by sickness, grief, or care,
And taught that pain is pleasure's natural heir,

We still confide in more than we can know;
Death would be else the favourite friend of woe.

'Mid savage rocks, and seas of snow that shine, 540

Between interminable tracts of pine,
Within a temple stands an awful shrine,
By an uncertain light revealed, that falls
On the mute Image and the troubled walls.
Oh ! give not me that eye of hard disdain
That views, undimmed, Einsiedlen's wretched fane.

While ghastly faces through the gloom appear,

Abortive joy, and hope that works in fear;
While prayer contends with silenced agony,
Surely in other thoughts contempt may die
If the sad grave of human ignorance bear
One flower of hope — oh, pass and leave it there! 552

The tall sun, pausing on an Alpine spire,
Flings o'er the wilderness a stream of fire:

Now meet we other pilgrims ere the day
Close on the remnant of their weary way;
While they are drawing toward the sacred
floor

Where, so they fondly think, the worm shall
gnaw no more.

How gaily murmur and how sweetly taste
The fountains reared for them amid the
waste !

Their thirst they slake: — they wash their
toil-worn feet

And some with tears of joy each other greet.
Yes, I must see you when ye first behold
Those holy turrets tipped with evening gold;
In that glad moment will for you a sigh
Be heaved, of charitable sympathy;

In that glad moment when your hands are
prest

In mute devotion on the thankful breast !

Last, let us turn to Chamouny that shields
With rocks and gloomy woods her fertile
fields:

Five streams of ice amid her cots descend,
And with wild flowers and blooming or-
chards blend; —

A scene more fair than what the Grecian
feigns

Of purple lights and ever-vernal plains;
Here all the seasons revel hand in hand:
'Mid lawns and shades by breezy rivulets
fanned,

They sport beneath that mountain's match-
less height

That holds no commerce with the summer
night.

From age to age, throughout his lonely
bounds

The crash of ruin fitfully resounds; 560
Appalling havoc! but serene his brow,
Where daylight lingers on perpetual snow;
Glitter the stars above, and all is black below.

What marvel then if many a Wanderer
sigh,

While roars the sullen Arve in anger by,
That not for thy reward, unrivalled Vale!
Waves the ripe harvest in the autumnal
gale;

That thou, the slaves of slaves, art doomed
to pine

And droop, while no Italian arts are thine,
To soothe or cheer, to soften or refine. 560

Hail Freedom ! whether it was mine to
stray,

With shrill winds whistling round my lonely
way,

On the bleak sides of Cumbria's heath-ch
moors,

Or where dank sea-weed lashes Scotland
shores;

To scent the sweets of Piedmont's breat
ing rose,

And orange gale that o'er Lugano blows;
Still have I found, where Tyranny prevail
That virtue languishes and pleasure fails,
While the remotest hamlets blessings sha
In thy loved presence known, and on
there;

Heart-blessings — outward treasures, to
which the eye

Of the sun peeping through the clouds c
spy,

And every passing breeze will testify.
There, to the porch, belike with jasm
bound

Or woodbine wreaths, a smoother path
wound;

The housewife there a brighter garden see
Where hum on busier wing her happy bee
On infant cheeks there fresher roses blo
And grey-haired men look up with liveli
brow, —

To greet the traveller needing food a
rest;

Housed for the night, or but a half-hou
guest.

And oh, fair France! though now t
traveller sees

Thy three-striped banner fluctuate on t
breeze;

Though martial songs have banished son
of love,

And nightingales desert the village grove
Scared by the fife and rumbling drum
alarms,

And the short thunder, and the flash of arm
That cease not till night falls, when far a
nigh,

Sole sound, the Soud prolongs his moun
ful cry !

— Yet, hast thou found that Freedom sprea
her power

Beyond the cottage-hearth, the cottage-do
All nature smiles, and owns beneath her ey
Her fields peculiar, and peculiar skies.

Yes, as I roamed where Loiret's wat
glide

Through rustling aspens heard from side
side,

When from October clouds a milder lig
Fell where the blue flood rippled into whit

Methought from every cot the watchful bird
 Crowed with ear-piercing power till then
 unheard;
 Each clacking mill, that broke the murmur-
 ing streams, 630
 Rocked the charmed thought in more de-
 lightful dreams;
 Chasing those pleasant dreams, the falling
 leaf
 Awoke a fainter sense of moral grief;
 The measured echo of the distant flail
 Wound in more welcome cadence down the
 vale;
 With more majestic course the water rolled,
 And ripening foliage shone with richer gold.
 — But foes are gathering — Liberty must
 raise
 Red on the hills her beacon's far-seen blaze;
 Must bid the tocsin ring from tower to
 tower! — 640
 Nearer and nearer comes the trying hour!
 Rejoice, brave Land, though pride's per-
 verted ire
 Rouse hell's own aid, and wrap thy fields in
 fire:
 Lo, from the flames a great and glorious
 birth;
 As if a new-made heaven were hailing a
 new earth!
 — All cannot be: the promise is too fair
 For creatures doomed to breathe terrestrial
 air:
 Yet not for this will sober reason frown
 Upon that promise, nor the hope disown; 649
 She knows that only from high aims ensue
 Rich guerdons, and to them alone are due.
 Great God! by whom the strifes of men
 are weighed
 In an impartial balance, give thine aid
 To the just cause; and, oh! do thou pre-
 side
 Over the mighty stream now spreading
 wide:
 So shall its waters, from the heavens sup-
 plied
 In copious showers, from earth by whole-
 some springs,
 Brood o'er the long-parched lands with Nile-
 like wings!
 And grant that every sceptred child of clay
 Who cries presumptuous, "Here the flood
 shall stay," 660
 May in its progress see thy guiding hand,
 And cease the acknowledged purpose to
 withstand;

Or, swept in anger from the insulted shore,
 Sink with his servile bands, to rise no more!
 To-night, my Friend, within this humble
 cot
 Be scorn and fear and hope alike forgot
 In timely sleep; and when, at break of
 day,
 On the tall peaks the glistening sunbeams
 play,
 With a light heart our course we may re-
 new,
 The first whose footsteps print the mountain
 dew. 670

GUILT AND SORROW

OR INCIDENTS UPON SALISBURY PLAIN

1791-4. 1842

Unwilling to be unnecessarily particular, I
 have assigned this poem to the dates 1791 and
 '94; but in fact much of the "Female Va-
 grant's" story was composed at least two years
 before. All that relates to her sufferings as a
 sailor's wife in America, and her condition of
 mind during her voyage home, were faithfully
 taken from the report made to me of her own
 case by a friend who had been subjected to the
 same trials and affected in the same way. Mr.
 Coleridge, when I first became acquainted with
 him, was so much impressed with this poem,
 that it would have encouraged me to publish
 the whole as it then stood; but the mariner's
 fate appeared to me so tragical as to require a
 treatment more subdued and yet more strictly
 applicable in expression than I had at first given
 to it. This fault was corrected nearly fifty
 years afterwards, when I determined to publish
 the whole. It may be worth while to remark,
 that, though the incidents of this attempt do
 only in a small degree produce each other, and
 it deviates accordingly from the general rule by
 which narrative pieces ought to be governed,
 it is not therefore wanting in continuous hold
 upon the mind, or in unity, which is effected by
 the identity of moral interest that places the
 two personages upon the same footing in the
 reader's sympathies. My rambles over many
 parts of Salisbury Plain put me, as mentioned
 in the preface, upon writing this poem, and left
 on my mind imaginative impressions the force
 of which I have felt to this day. From that
 district I proceeded to Bath, Bristol, and so on
 to the banks of the Wye, where I took again
 to travelling on foot. In remembrance of that
 part of my journey, which was in '93, I began
 the verses — "Five years have passed."

ADVERTISEMENT

PREFIXED TO THE FIRST EDITION OF THIS
POEM, PUBLISHED IN 1842

Not less than one third of the following poem, though it has from time to time been altered in the expression, was published so far back as the year 1798, under the title of "The Female Vagrant." The extract is of such length that an apology seems to be required for reprinting it here: but it was necessary to restore it to its original position, or the rest would have been unintelligible. The whole was written before the close of the year 1794, and I will detail, rather as matter of literary biography than for any other reason, the circumstances under which it was produced.

During the latter part of the summer of 1793, having passed a month in the Isle of Wight, in view of the fleet which was then preparing for sea off Portsmouth at the commencement of the war, I left the place with melancholy forebodings. The American war was still fresh in memory. The struggle which was beginning, and which many thought would be brought to a speedy close by the irresistible arms of Great Britain being added to those of the allies, I was assured in my own mind would be of long continuance, and productive of distress and misery beyond all possible calculation. This conviction was pressed upon me by having been a witness, during a long residence in revolutionary France, of the spirit which prevailed in that country. After leaving the Isle of Wight, I spent two days in wandering on foot over Salisbury Plain, which, though cultivation was then widely spread through parts of it, had upon the whole a still more impressive appearance than it now retains.

The monuments and traces of antiquity, scattered in abundance over that region, led me unavoidably to compare what we know or guess of those remote times with certain aspects of modern society, and with calamities, principally those consequent upon war, to which, more than other classes of men, the poor are subject. In those reflections, joined with particular facts that had come to my knowledge, the following stanzas originated.

In conclusion, to obviate some distraction in the minds of those who are well acquainted with Salisbury Plain, it may be proper to say, that of the features described as belonging to it, one or two are taken from other desolate parts of England.

I

A TRAVELLER on the skirt of Sarum's
Plain
Pursued his vagrant way, with feet half
bare;

Stooping his gait, but not as if to gain
Help from the staff he bore; for mien and
air
Were hardy, though his cheek seemed worn
with care
Both of the time to come, and time long
fled:
Down fell in straggling locks his thin grey
hair;
A coat he wore of military red
But faded, and stuck o'er with many a patch
and shred.

II

While thus he journeyed, step by step he
on,
He saw and passed a stately inn, full
sure
That welcome in such house for him was
none.
No board inscribed the needy to allure
Hung there, no bush proclaimed to old and
poor
And desolate, "Here you will find
friend!"
The pendent grapes glittered above the
door; --
On he must pace, perchance 'till night
descend,
Where'er the dreary roads their bare white
lines extend.

III

The gathering clouds grow red with storm
fire,
In streaks diverging wide and mounting
high;
That inn he long had passed; the distant
spire,
Which oft as he looked back had fixed
eye,
Was lost, though still he looked, in the black
sky.
Perplexed and comfortless he gazed around
And scarce could any trace of man be
screy,
Save cornfields stretched and stretching
without bound;
But where the sower dwelt was nowhere
to be found.

IV

No tree was there, no meadow's pleasant
green,
No brook to wet his lip or soothe his
exhausted

ing files of corn-stacks here and there
 were seen, 30
 t not one dwelling-place his heart to
 cheer.
 me labourer, thought he, may perchance
 be near;
 d so he sent a feeble shout — in vain;
 voice made answer, he could only hear
 inds rustling over plots of unripe grain,
 whistling thro' thin grass along the un-
 furrowed plain.

V

ing had he fancied each successive slope
 concealed some cottage, whither he might
 turn
 d rest; but now along heaven's darken-
 ing cope
 he crows rushed by in eddies, homeward
 borne. 40
 hus warned he sought some shepherd's
 spreading thorn
 r hovel from the storm to shield his head,
 at sought in vain; for now, all wild, for-
 lorn,
 d vacant, a huge waste around him
 spread;
 he wet cold ground, he feared, must be
 his only bed.

VI

nd be it so — for to the chill night shower
 and the sharp wind his head he oft hath
 bared;
 A sailor he, who many a wretched hour
 hath told; for, landing after labour hard,
 all long endured in hope of just reward,
 le to an armed fleet was forced away 51
 y seamen, who perhaps themselves had
 shared
 like fate; was hurried off, a helpless prey,
 ainst all that in his heart, or theirs per-
 haps, said nay.

VII

For years the work of carnage did not
 cease,
 And death's dire aspect daily he surveyed,
 Death's minister; then came his glad re-
 lease,
 And hope returned, and pleasure fondly
 made
 Her dwelling in his dreams. By Fancy's
 aid
 The happy husband flies, his arms to throw

Round his wife's neck; the prize of victory
 laid 61
 In her full lap, he sees such sweet tears
 flow
 As if thenceforth nor pain nor trouble she
 could know.

VIII

Vain hope! for fraud took all that he had
 earned.
 The lion roars and gluts his tawny brood
 Even in the desert's heart; but he, re-
 turned,
 Bears not to those he loves their needful
 food.
 His home approaching, but in such a mood
 That from his sight his children might have
 run.
 He met a traveller, robbed him, shed his
 blood; 70
 And when the miserable work was done
 He fled, a vagrant since, the murderer's
 fate to shun.

IX

From that day forth no place to him could
 be
 So lonely, but that thence might come a
 pang
 Brought from without to inward misery.
 Now, as he plodded on, with sullen clang
 A sound of chains along the desert rang;
 He looked, and saw upon a gibbet high
 A human body that in irons swang,
 Uplifted by the tempest whirling by; 80
 And, hovering, round it often did a raven
 fly.

X

It was a spectacle which none might view,
 In spot so savage, but with shuddering
 pain;
 Nor only did for him at once renew
 All he had feared from man, but roused a
 train
 Of the mind's phantoms, horrible as vain.
 The stones, as if to cover him from day,
 Rolled at his back along the living plain;
 He fell, and without sense or motion lay;
 But, when the trance was gone, feebly pur-
 sued his way. 90

XI

As one whose brain habitual phrensy fires
 Owes to the fit in which his soul hath tossed

Profounder quiet, when the fit retires,
 Even so the dire phantasma which had
 crossed
 His sense, in sudden vacancy quite lost,
 Left his mind still as a deep evening stream.
 Nor, if accosted now, in thought engrossed,
 Moody, or inly troubled, would he seem
 To traveller who might talk of any casual
 theme.

XII

Hurtle the clouds in deeper darkness piled,
 Gone is the raven timely rest to seek; ¹⁰¹
 He seemed the only creature in the wild
 On whom the elements their rage might
 wreak;
 Save that the bustard, of those regions
 bleak
 Shy tenant, seeing by the uncertain light
 A man there wandering, gave a mournful
 shriek,
 And half upon the ground, with strange
 affright,
 Forced hard against the wind a thick un-
 wieldy flight.

XIII

All, all was cheerless to the horizon's
 bound;
 The weary eye — which, wheresoe'er it
 strays, ¹¹⁰
 Marks nothing but the red sun's setting
 round,
 Or on the earth strange lines, in former
 days
 Left by gigantic arms — at length surveys
 What seems an antique castle spreading
 wide;
 Hoary and naked are its walls, and raise
 Their brow sublime: in shelter there to
 bide
 He turned, while rain poured down smok-
 ing on every side.

XIV

Pile of Stone-henge! so proud to hint yet
 keep
 Thy secrets, thou that lov'st to stand and
 hear
 The Plain resounding to the whirlwind's
 sweep, ¹²⁰
 Inmate of lonesome Nature's endless year;
 Even if thou saw'st the giant wicker rear
 For sacrifice its throngs of living men,
 Before thy face did ever wretch appear,

Who in his heart had groaned with dead
 pain
 Than he who, tempest-driven, thy she
 now would gain.

XV

Within that fabric of mysterious form,
 Winds met in conflict, each by turns
 preme;
 And, from the perilous ground dislodg
 through storm
 And rain he wildered on, no moon to str
 From gulf of parting clouds one frie
 beam,
 Nor any friendly sound his footsteps le
 Once did the lightning's faint disast
 gleam
 Disclose a naked guide-post's double b
 Sight which tho' lost at once a glea
 pleasure shed.

XVI

No swinging sign-board creaked from
 tage elm
 To stay his steps with faintness o
 come;
 'Twas dark and void as ocean's wa
 realm
 Roaring with storms beneath night's
 less gloom;
 No gipsy cowered o'er fire of furz
 broom;
 No labourer watched his red kiln gla
 bright,
 Nor taper glimmered dim from sick m
 room;
 Along the waste no line of mournful li
 From lamp of lonely toll-gate strea
 athwart the night.

XVII

At length, though hid in clouds, the n
 arose;
 The downs were visible — and now reve
 A structure stands, which two bare sl
 enclose.
 It was a spot, where, ancient vows
 filled,
 Kind pious hands did to the Virgin bui
 A lonely Spital, the belated swain
 From the night terrors of that wast
 shield:
 But there no human being could remai
 And now the walls are named the 'I
 House' of the plain.

XVIII

ough he had little cause to love the abode
 man, or covet sight of mortal face,
 t when faint beams of light that ruin
 showed,
 w glad he was at length to find some
 trace
 human shelter in that dreary place.
 ll to his flock the early shepherd goes,
 re shall much-needed sleep his frame
 embrace. 160
 a dry nook where fern the floor bestrows
 lays his stiffened limbs, — his eyes be-
 gin to close;

XIX

hen hearing a deep sigh, that seemed to
 come
 from one who mourned in sleep, he raised
 his head,
 and saw a woman in the naked room
 stretched, and turning on a restless
 bed:
 the moon a wan dead light around her
 shed.
 awakened her — spake in tone that would
 not fail,
 he hoped, to calm her mind; but ill he sped,
 for of that ruin she had heard a tale 170
 which now with freezing thoughts did all
 her powers assail;

XX

and heard of one who, forced from storms
 to shroud,
 left the loose walls of this decayed Retreat
 set to incessant neighings shrill and
 loud,
 while his horse pawed the floor with fu-
 rious heat;
 all on a stone, that sparkled to his feet,
 back, and still struck again, the troubled
 horse:
 the man half raised the stone with pain
 and sweat,
 half raised, for well his arm might lose its
 force
 enclosing the grim head of a late murdered
 corpse. 180

XXI

her tale of this lone mansion she had
 learned
 and, when that shape, with eyes in sleep
 half drowned,

By the moon's sullen lamp she first dis-
 cerned,
 Cold stony horror all her senses bound.
 Her he addressed in words of cheering
 sound;
 Recovering heart, like answer did she
 make;
 And well it was that, of the corpse there
 found,
 In converse that ensued she nothing spake;
 She knew not what dire pangs in him such
 tale could wake.

XXII

But soon his voice and words of kind in-
 tent . 190
 Banished that dismal thought; and now the
 wind
 In fainter howlings told its rage was spent:
 Meanwhile discourse ensued of various
 kind,
 Which by degrees a confidence of mind
 And mutual interest failed not to create.
 And, to a natural sympathy resigned,
 In that forsaken building where they sate
 The Woman thus retraced her own unto-
 ward fate.

XXIII

“By Derwent's side my father dwelt — a
 man
 Of virtuous life, by pious parents bred;
 And I believe that, soon as I began 201
 To lisp, he made me kneel beside my bed,
 And in his hearing there my prayers I said:
 And afterwards, by my good father taught,
 I read, and loved the books in which I
 read;
 For books in every neighbouring house I
 sought,
 And nothing to my mind a sweeter pleasure
 brought.

XXIV

“A little croft we owned — a plot of corn,
 A garden stored with peas, and mint, and
 thyme,
 And flowers for posies, oft on Sunday morn
 Plucked while the church bells rang their
 earliest chime. 211
 Can I forget our freaks at shearing time!
 My hen's rich nest through long grass
 scarce espied;
 The cowslip-gathering in June's dewy
 prime;

The swans that with white chests upreared
in pride
Rushing and racing came to meet me at the
water-side.

XXV

"The staff I well remember which upbore
The bending body of my active sire;
His seat beneath the honied sycamore
Where the bees hummed, and chair by
winter fire; 220
When market-morning came, the neat
attire
With which, though bent on haste, myself
I decked;
Our watchful house-dog, that would tease
and tire
The stranger till its barking-fit I checked;
The red-breast, known for years, which at
my casement pecked.

XXVI

"The suns of twenty summers danced
along, —
Too little marked how fast they rolled
away:
But, through severe mischance and cruel
wrong,
My father's substance fell into decay:
We toiled and struggled, hoping for a
day 230
When Fortune might put on a kinder
look;
But vain were wishes, efforts vain as they;
He from his old hereditary nook
Must part; the summons came; — our final
leave we took.

XXVII

"It was indeed a miserable hour
When, from the last hill-top, my sire sur-
veyed,
Peering above the trees, the steeple tower
That on his marriage day sweet music
made!
Till then, he hoped his bones might there
be laid
Close by my mother in their native bow-
ers: 240
Bidding me trust in God, he stood and
prayed; —
I could not pray: — through tears that fell
in showers
Glimmered our dear-loved home, alas! no
longer ours!

XXVIII

"There was a Youth whom I had loved
long,
That when I loved him not I cannot say
'Mid the green mountains many a thou-
less song
We two had sung, like gladsome birds
May;
When we began to tire of childish play
We seemed still more and more to part
each other;
We talked of marriage and our marriage
day;
And I in truth did love him like a
ther,
For never could I hope to meet with
another.

XXIX

"Two years were passed since to a dis-
town
He had repaired to ply a gainful trade:
What tears of bitter grief, till then
known!
What tender vows, our last sad kiss
layed!
To him we turned: — we had no other
aid:
Like one revived, upon his neck I wept
And her whom he had loved in joy,
said,
He well could love in grief; his faith
kept;
And in a quiet home once more my father
slept.

XXX

"We lived in peace and comfort; and we
blest
With daily bread, by constant toil
plied.
Three lovely babes had lain upon
breast;
And often, viewing their sweet smiles
sighed,
And knew not why. My happy father
died,
When threatened war reduced the children
meal:
Thrice happy! that for him the grief
could hide
The empty loom, cold hearth, and silent
wheel,
And tears that flowed for ills which patience
might not heal.

XXXI

'was a hard change; an evil time was
come;
had no hope, and no relief could gain:
some, with proud parade, the noisy
drum
it round to clear the streets of want and
pain.
husband's arms now only served to
strain
and his children hungering in his view;
such dismay my prayers and tears were
vain:
join those miserable men he flew,
d now to the sea-coast, with numbers
more, we drew.

XXXII

here were we long neglected, and we
bore 280
ach sorrow ere the fleet its anchor
weighed;
teen fields before us, and our native shore,
e breathed a pestilential air, that made
vage for which no knell was heard. We
prayed
t our departure; wished and wished —
nor knew,
id that long sickness and those hopes
delayed,
at happier days we never more must
view.
e parting signal streamed — at last the
land withdrew.

XXXIII

But the calm summer season now was
past.
as we drove, the equinoctial deep 290
a mountains high before the howling
blast,
d many perished in the whirlwind's
sweep.
e gazed with terror on their gloomy sleep,
taught that soon such anguish must en-
sue,
r hopes such harvest of affliction reap,
at we the mercy of the waves should rue:
e reached the western world, a poor de-
voted crew.

XXXIV

The pains and plagues that on our heads
came down,
ause and famine, agony and fear, 299

In wood or wilderness, in camp or town,
It would unman the firmest heart to hear.
All perished — all in one remorseless year,
Husband and children! one by one, by
sword
And ravenous plague, all perished: every
tear
Dried up, despairing, desolate, on board
A British ship I waked, as from a trance
restored."

XXXV

Here paused she, of all present thought for-
lorn,
Nor voice nor sound, that moment's pain
expressed,
Yet Nature, with excess of grief o'erborne,
From her full eyes their watery load re-
leased. 310
He too was mute; and, ere her weeping
ceased,
He rose, and to the ruin's portal went,
And saw the dawn opening the silvery
east
With rays of promise, north and southward
sent;
And soon with crimson fire kindled the fir-
mament.

XXXVI

"O come," he cried, "come, after weary
night
Of such rough storm, this happy change to
view."
So forth she came, and eastward looked;
the sight
Over her brow like dawn of gladness threw;
Upon her cheek, to which its youthful hue
Seemed to return, dried the last lingering
tear, 321
And from her grateful heart a fresh one
drew:
The whilst her comrade to her pensive cheer
Tempered fit words of hope; and the lark
warbled near.

XXXVII

They looked and saw a lengthening road,
and wain
That rang down a bare slope not far re-
mote:
The barrows glistened bright with drops of
rain,
Whistled the waggoner with merry note,
The cock far off sounded his clarion throat;

But town, or farm, or hamlet, none they
viewed, 330
Only were told there stood a lonely cot
A long mile thence. While thither they pur-
sued
Their way, the Woman thus her mournful
tale renewed.

XXXVIII

"Peaceful as this immeasurable plain
Is now, by beams of dawning light im-
prest,
In the calm sunshine slept the glittering
main;
The very ocean bath its hour of rest.
I too forgot the heavings of my breast.
How quiet 'round me ship and ocean were!
As quiet all within me. I was blest, 340
And looked, and fed upon the silent air
Until it seemed to bring a joy to my de-
spair.

XXXIX

"Ah! how unlike those late terrific sleeps,
And groans that rage of racking famine
spoke;
The unburied dead that lay in festering
heaps,
The breathing pestilence that rose like
smoke,
The shriek that from the distant battle
broke,
The mine's dire earthquake, and the pallid
host
Driven by the bomb's incessant thunder-
stroke
To loathsome vaults, where heart-sick an-
guish tossed, 350
Hope died, and fear itself in agony was lost!

XL

"Some mighty gulf of separation past,
I seemed transported to another world;
A thought resigned with pain, when from
the mast
The impatient mariner the sail unfurled,
And, whistling, called the wind that hardly
curled
The silent sea. From the sweet thoughts
of home
And from all hope I was for ever hurled.
For me—farthest from earthly port to
roam
Was best, could I but shun the spot where
man might come. 360

XLI

"And oft I thought (my fancy was
strong)
That I, at last, a resting-place had found
'Here will I dwell,' said I, 'my whole life
long,
Roaming the illimitable waters round;
Here will I live, of all but heaven's
owned,
And end my days upon the peaceful flood.'
To break my dream the vessel reached
bound;
And homeless near a thousand homes
stood,
And near a thousand tables pined and wa-
red food.

XLII

"No help I sought; in sorrow turned ad-
Was hopeless, as if cast on some bare ro-
Nor morsel to my mouth that day
lift,
Nor raised my hand at any door to knock
I lay where, with his drowsy mates, a
cock
From the cross-timber of an out-ho-
hung:
Dismally tolled, that night, the city clock
At morn my sick heart hunger scarce
stung,
Nor to the beggar's language could I
my tongue.

XLIII

"So passed a second day; and, when
third
Was come, I tried in vain the crowd's
sort.
—In deep despair, by frightful wis-
stirred,
Near the sea-side I reached a ruined fort
There, pains which nature could no more
support,
With blindness linked, did on my vision
fall;
And, after many interruptions short
Of hideous sense, I sank, nor step could
crawl:
Unsought for was the help that did my
recall.

XLIV

"Borne to a hospital, I lay with brain
Drowsy and weak, and shattered memo-

heard my neighbours in their beds com-
plain 390
many things which never troubled me —
feet still bustling round with busy
glee,
looks where common kindness had no
part,
service done with cold formality,
ting the fever round the languid heart,
groans which, as they said, might
make a dead man start.

XLV

these things just served to stir the slum-
bering sense,
pain nor pity in my bosom raised.
th strength did memory return; and,
thence
missed, again on open day I gazed, 400
houses, men, and common light, amazed.
lanes I sought, and, as the sun re-
tired,
me where beneath the trees a faggot
blazed,
travellers saw me weep, my fate in-
quired,
gave me food — and rest, more wel-
come, more desired.

XLVI

ough potters seemed they, trading so-
berly
th panniered asses driven from door to
door;
t life of happier sort set forth to me,
d other joys my fancy to allure — 409
e bag-pipe dinning on the midnight moor
burn uplighted; and companions boon,
all met from far with revelry secure
singing the forest glades, while jocund June
lled fast along the sky his warm and
genial moon.

XLVII

st ill they suited me — those journeys
dark
r moor and mountain, midnight theft to
hatch!
charm the surly house-dog's faithful
bark,
hang on tip-toe at the lifted latch.
e gloomy lantern, and the dim blue
match,
e black disguise, the warning whistle
shrill, 420

And ear still busy on its nightly watch,
Were not for me, brought up in nothing ill:
Besides, on griefs so fresh my thoughts
were brooding still.

XLVIII

“What could I do, unaided and unblest?
My father! gone was every friend of thine:
And kindred of dead husband are at best
Small help; and, after marriage such as
mine,
With little kindness would to me incline.
Nor was I then for toil or service fit;
My deep-drawn sighs no effort could con-
fine; 430
In open air forgetful would I sit
Whole hours, with idle arms in moping sor-
row knit.

XLIX

“The roads I paced, I loitered through the
fields;
Contentedly, yet sometimes self-accused.
Trusted my life to what chance bounty
yields,
Now coldly given, now utterly refused.
The ground I for my bed have often used:
But what afflicts my peace with keenest
ruth,
Is that I have my inner self abused,
Foregone the home delight of constant
truth, 440
And clear and open soul, so prized in fear-
less youth.

L

“Through tears the rising sun I oft have
viewed,
Through tears have seen him towards that
world descend
Where my poor heart lost all its fortitude:
Three years a wanderer now my course I
bend —
Oh! tell me whither — for no earthly friend
Have I.” — She ceased, and weeping turned
away;
As if because her tale was at an end,
She wept; because she had no more to say
Of that perpetual weight which on her
spirit lay. 450

LI

True sympathy the Sailor's looks expressed,
His looks — for pondering he was mute the
while.

Of social Order's care for wretchedness,
Of Time's sure help to calm and recon-
cile,
Joy's second spring and Hope's long-trea-
sured smile,
'Twas not for *him* to speak — a man so
tried.

Yet, to relieve her heart, in friendly style
Proverbial words of comfort he applied,
And not in vain, while they went pacing
side by side.

LII

Erelong, from heaps of turf, before their
sight, 460
Together smoking in the sun's slant beam,
Rise various wreaths that into one unite
Which high and higher mounts with silver
gleam :
Fair spectacle, — but instantly a scream
Thence bursting shrill did all remark pre-
vent ;
They paused, and heard a hoarser voice
blaspheme,
And female cries. Their course they
thither bent,
And met a man who foamed with anger
vehement.

LIII

A woman stood with quivering lips and pale,
And, pointing to a little child that lay 470
Stretched on the ground, began a piteous
tale ;
How in a simple freak of thoughtless play
He had provoked his father, who straight-
way,
As if each blow were deadlier than the
last,
Struck the poor innocent. Pallid with dis-
may
The Soldier's Widow heard and stood
aghast ;
And stern looks on the man her grey-
haired Comrade cast.

LIV

His voice with indignation rising high
Such further deed in manhood's name for-
bade ;
The peasant, wild in passion, made reply
With bitter insult and revilings sad ; 481
Asked him in scorn what business there he
had ;
What kind of plunder he was hunting now ;

The gallows would one day of him
glad ; —
Though inward anguish damped the fa-
ther's brow,
Yet calm he seemed as thoughts so po-
tent would allow.

LV

Softly he stroked the child, who lay
stretched
With face to earth ; and, as the boy tur-
round
His battered head, a groan the Sailor felt
As if he saw — there and upon that ground
Strange repetition of the deadly wound
He had himself inflicted. Through
brain
At once the griding iron passage found
Deluge of tender thoughts then re-
main,
Nor could his sunken eyes the starting
restrain.

LVI

Within himself he said — What hearts be-
we !
The blessing this a father gives his child
Yet happy thou, poor boy ! compared
me,
Suffering not doing ill — fate far
mild.
The stranger's looks and tears of wrath
guiled
The father, and relenting thoughts awoke
He kissed his son — so all was re-
ciled.
Then, with a voice which inward truth
broke
Ere to his lips it came, the Sailor then
spoke.

LVII

"Bad is the world, and hard is the world's
law
Even for the man who wears the world's
fleece ;
Much need have ye that time more closely
draw
The bond of nature, all unkindness ceases
And that among so few there still be peace
Else can ye hope but with such numerous
foes
Your pains shall ever with your years
crease ?" —

While from his heart the appropriate lesson
flows,
correspondent calm stole gently o'er his
woes.

LVIII

North with the pair passed on; and down
they look
into a narrow valley's pleasant scene
Where wreaths of vapour tracked a wind-
ing brook,
That babbled on through groves and mead-
ows green;
A low-roofed house peeped out the trees
between;
The dripping groves resound with cheerful
lays,
And melancholy lowings intervene 530
Of scattered herds, that in the meadow
graze,
Some amid lingering shade, some touched
by the sun's rays.

LIX

They saw and heard, and, winding with the
road,
Down a thick wood, they dropt into the
vale;
Comfort, by prouder mansions unbestowed,
Their wearied frames, she hoped, would
soon regale.
Belong they reached that cottage in the
dale:
It was a rustic inn; — the board was spread,
The milk-maid followed with her brimming
pail,
And lustily the master carved the bread,
Kindly the housewife pressed, and they in
comfort fed. 531

LX

Their breakfast done, the pair, though loth,
must part;
Vanderers whose course no longer now
agrees.
He rose and bade farewell! and, while her
heart
Struggled with tears nor could its sorrow
ease,
He left him there; for, clustering round
his knees,
With his oak-staff the cottage children
played;
And soon she reached a spot o'erhung with
trees

And banks of ragged earth; beneath the
shade
Across the pebbly road a little runnel
strayed. 540

LXI

A cart and horse beside the rivulet stood;
Chequering the canvas roof the sunbeams
shone.
She saw the carman bend to scoop the flood
As the wain fronted her, — wherein lay
one,
A pale-faced Woman, in disease far gone.
The carman wet her lips as well behaved;
Bed under her lean body there was none;
Though even to die near one she most had
loved,
She could not of herself those wasted limbs
have moved.

LXII

The Soldier's Widow learned with honest
pain 550
And homefelt force of sympathy sincere,
Why thus that worn-out wretch must there
sustain
The jolting road and morning air severe.
The wain pursued its way; and following
near
In pure compassion she her steps retraced
Far as the cottage. "A sad sight is here,"
She cried aloud; and forth ran out in haste
The friends whom she had left but a few
minutes past.

LXIII

While to the door with eager speed they ran,
From her bare straw the Woman half up-
raised 560
Her bony visage — gaunt and deadly wan;
No pity asking, on the group she gazed
With a dim eye, distracted and amazed;
Then sank upon her straw with feeble moan.
Fervently cried the housewife — "God be
praised,
I have a house that I can call my own;
Nor shall she perish there, untended and
alone!"

LXIV

So in they bear her to the chimney seat,
And busily, though yet with fear, untie
Her garments, and, to warm her icy feet
And chafe her temples, careful hands apply
Nature reviving, with a deep-drawn sigh

She strove, and not in vain, her head to
 rear; 573
 Then said — "I thank you all; if I must
 die,
 The God in heaven my prayers for you will
 hear;
 Till now I did not think my end had been
 so near.

LXV

"Barred every comfort labour could pro-
 cure,
 Suffering what no endurance could assuage,
 I was compelled to seek my father's door,
 Though loth to be a burthen on his age. 580
 But sickness stopped me in an early stage
 Of my sad journey; and within the wain
 They placed me — there to end life's pil-
 grimage,
 Unless beneath your roof I may remain;
 For I shall never see my father's door again.

LXVI

"My life, Heaven knows, hath long been
 burthensome;
 But, if I have not meekly suffered, meek
 May my end be! Soon will this voice be
 dumb:
 Should child of mine e'er wander hither,
 speak
 Of me, say that the worm is on my cheek. —
 Torn from our hut, that stood beside the
 sea 591
 Near Portland lighthouse in a lonesome
 creek,
 My husband served in sad captivity
 On shipboard, bound till peace or death
 should set him free.

LXVII

"A sailor's wife I knew a widow's cares,
 Yet two sweet little ones partook my
 bed;
 Hope cheered my dreams, and to my daily
 prayers
 Our heavenly Father granted each day's
 bread;
 Till one was found by stroke of violence
 dead,
 Whose body near our cottage chanced to
 lie; 600
 A dire suspicion drove us from our shed;
 In vain to find a friendly face we try,
 Nor could we live together those poor boys
 and I;

LXVIII

"For evil tongues made oath how on the
 day
 My husband lurked about the neighbor-
 hood;
 Now he had fled, and whither none could
 say,
 And he had done the deed in the dark
 wood —
 Near his own home! — but he was mild and
 good;
 Never on earth was gentler creature seen
 He'd not have robbed the raven of its food
 My husband's lovingkindness stood between
 Me and all worldly harms and wrongs he
 ever keen."

LXIX

Alas! the thing she told with labour
 breath
 The Sailor knew too well. That wicked
 His hand had wrought; and when, in
 hour of death,
 He saw his Wife's lips move his name
 bless
 With her last words, unable to suppress
 His anguish, with his heart he ceased
 strive;
 And, weeping loud in this extreme distress
 He cried — "Do pity me! That thou
 shouldst live
 I neither ask nor wish — forgive me,
 forgive!"

LXX

To tell the change that Voice within
 wrought
 Nature by sign or sound made no essay
 A sudden joy surprised expiring thought
 And every mortal pang dissolved away.
 Borne gently to a bed, in death she lay,
 Yet still while over her the husband bent
 A look was in her face which seemed to
 "Be blest; by sight of thee from heaven
 was sent
 Peace to my parting soul, the fulness
 content."

LXXI

She slept in peace, — his pulses throbb'd
 and stopped,
 Breathless he gazed upon her face, —
 took
 Her hand in his, and raised it, but it
 dropped,

hen on his own he cast a rueful look.
 Tears were never silent; sleep forsook
 burning eyelids stretched and stiff as
 lead;
 Night from time to time under him shook
 the floor as he lay shuddering on his bed;
 and oft he groaned aloud, "O God, that I
 were dead!"

LXXII

A Soldier's Widow lingered in the cot,
 and, when he rose, he thanked her pious
 care
 rough which his Wife, to that kind shel-
 ter brought,
 and in his arms; and with those thanks a
 prayer
 breathed for her, and for that merciful
 pair.
 The corse interred, not one hour he re-
 mained
 beneath their roof, but to the open air
 surthen, now with fortitude sustained,
 bore within a breast where dreadful
 quiet reigned.

LXXIII

Resolved of purpose, fearlessly prepared
 to act and suffering, to the city straight
 journeyed, and forthwith his crime
 declared:
 and from your doom," he added, "now I
 wait,
 let it linger long, the murderer's fate."
 ineffectual was that piteous claim;
 welcome sentence which will end though
 late,"
 said, "the pangs that to my conscience
 came
 of that deed. My trust, Saviour! is in
 thy name!"

LXXIV

His fate was pitied. Him in iron case
 (O reader, forgive the intolerable thought)
 they hung not: — no one on his form or face
 cast gaze, as on a show by idlers sought;
 kindred sufferer, to his death-place
 brought
 lawless curiosity or chance,
 and into storm the evening sky is
 wrought,
 and his swinging corse an eye can glance,
 drop, as he once dropped, in miserable
 trance.

LINES

LEFT UPON A SEAT IN A YEW-TREE,
 WHICH STANDS NEAR THE LAKE OF
 ESTHWAITE, ON A DESOLATE PART OF
 THE SHORE, COMMANDING A BEAUTI-
 FUL PROSPECT

1795. 1798

Composed in part at school at Hawkshead.
 The tree has disappeared, and the slip of
 Common on which it stood, that ran parallel to
 the lake and lay open to it, has long been en-
 closed; so that the road has lost much of its
 attraction. This spot was my favourite walk
 in the evenings during the latter part of my
 school-time. The individual whose habits and
 character are here given, was a gentleman of
 the neighbourhood, a man of talent and learn-
 ing, who had been educated at one of our Uni-
 versities, and returned to pass his time in
 seclusion on his own estate. He died a bachelor
 in middle age. Induced by the beauty of the
 prospect, he built a small summer-house on the
 rocks above the peninsula on which the ferry-
 house stands. This property afterwards passed
 into the hands of the late Mr. Curwen. The
 site was long ago pointed out by Mr. West in
 his Guide, as the pride of the lakes, and now
 goes by the name of "The Station." So much
 used I to be delighted with the view from it,
 while a little boy, that some years before the
 first pleasure-house was built, I led thither
 from Hawkshead a youngster about my own
 age, an Irish boy, who was a servant to an
 itinerant conjuror. My motive was to witness
 the pleasure I expected the boy would receive
 from the prospect of the islands below and the
 intermingling water. I was not disappointed;
 and I hope the fact, insignificant as it may ap-
 pear to some, may be thought worthy of note
 by others who may cast their eye over these
 notes.

NAY, Traveller! rest. This lonely Yew-
 tree stands
 Far from all human dwelling: what if
 here
 No sparkling rivulet spread the verdant
 herb?
 What if the bee love not these barren
 boughs?
 Yet, if the wind breathe soft, the curling
 waves,
 That break against the shore, shall lull thy
 mind
 By one soft impulse saved from vacancy.

Who he was
 That piled these stones and with the mossy
 sod
 First covered, and here taught this aged
 Tree
 With its dark arms to form a circling
 bower,
 I well remember. — He was one who owned
 No common soul. In youth by science
 nursed,
 And led by nature into a wild scene
 Of lofty hopes, he to the world went forth
 A favoured Being, knowing no desire
 Which genius did not hallow; 'gainst the
 taint
 Of dissolute tongues, and jealousy, and
 hate,
 And scorn, — against all enemies prepared,
 All but neglect. The world, for so it
 thought,
 Owed him no service; wherefore he at
 once
 With indignation turned himself away,
 And with the food of pride sustained his
 soul
 In solitude. — Stranger! these gloomy
 boughs
 Had charms for him; and here he loved to
 sit,
 His only visitants a straggling sheep,
 The stone-chat, or the glancing sand-piper:
 And on these barren rocks, with fern and
 heath,
 And juniper and thistle, sprinkled o'er,
 Fixing his downcast eye, he many an
 hour
 A morbid pleasure nourished, tracing here
 An emblem of his own unfruitful life:
 And, lifting up his head, he then would
 gaze
 On the more distant scene, — how lovely
 'tis

Thou seest, — and he would gaze till
 became
 Far lovelier, and his heart could not sustain
 The beauty, still more beautiful! Not
 that time,
 When nature had subdued him to herself
 Would he forget those Beings to whose
 minds,
 Warm from the labours of benevolence,
 The world, and human life, appeared
 scene
 Of kindred loveliness: then he would sigh
 Inly disturbed, to think that others felt
 What he must never feel: and so, like
 Man!
 On visionary views would fancy feed,
 Till his eye streamed with tears. In the
 deep vale
 He died, — this seat his only monument.
 If Thou be one whose heart the beauties
 forms
 Of young imagination have kept pure,
 Stranger! henceforth be warned; and
 know that pride,
 Howe'er disguised in its own majesty,
 Is littleness; that he, who feels contempt
 For any living thing, hath faculties
 Which he has never used; that thou
 with him
 Is in its infancy. The man whose eye
 Is ever on himself doth look on one,
 The least of Nature's works, one
 might move
 The wise man to that scorn which wisdom
 holds
 Unlawful, ever. O be wiser, Thou!
 Instructed that true knowledge leads to
 love;
 True dignity abides with him alone
 Who, in the silent hour of inward thought
 Can still suspect, and still revere himself
 In lowliness of heart.

THE BORDERERS

A TRAGEDY

1795-96. 1842

Of this dramatic work I have little to say in addition to the short note which will be found at the end of the volume. It was composed at Racedown in Dorsetshire during the latter part of the year 1795, and in the course of the following year. Had it been the work of a later period of life, it would have been different in some respects from what it is now. The plot would have been something more complex, and a greater variety of characters introduced to relieve the mind from the pressure of incidents so mournful. The manners also would have been more extended to. My care was almost exclusively given to the passions and the characters, and the position in which the persons in the Drama stood relatively to each other, that the reader (for he had then no thought of the Stage) might be moved, and to a degree instructed, by lights penetrating somewhat into the depths of our nature. In this endeavour, I cannot think, upon a very late review, that I have failed. As to the scene and period of action, little more was required for my purpose than the absence of established law and government; so that the agents might be at liberty to act on their own impulses. Nevertheless I do remember that, having a wish to colour the manners in some degree from local history more than my knowledge enabled me to do, I read Redpath's History of the Borders, but found there nothing to my purpose. I once made an observation to Sir Walter Scott, in which he concurred, that it was difficult to conceive how so dull a book could be written on such a subject. Much about the same time, but a little after, Coleridge was employed in writing his tragedy of "Remorse," and it happened that soon after, through one of the Mr. Pooles, Mr. Knight the actor heard that we had been engaged in writing Plays, and upon his suggestion mine was curtailed, and I believe Coleridge's also was offered to Mr. Harris, manager of Covent Garden. For myself, I had no hope nor even a wish (though a successful play would, in the then state of my finances, have been a most welcome piece of good fortune) that he should accept my performance; so that I incurred no disappointment when the piece was judiciously returned as not calculated for the stage. In this judgment I entirely concurred, and had it been otherwise, it was so natural for me to shrink from public notice, that any hope I might have had of success would not have reconciled me altogether to such an exhibition. Mr. C.'s Play was, as is well known, brought forward several years after through the kindness of Mr. Sheridan. In conclusion I may observe that while I was composing this Play I wrote a short essay illustrative of that constitution and those tendencies of human nature which make the apparently *motiveless* actions of bad men intelligible to careful observers. This was partly done with reference to the character of Oswald, and his persevering endeavour to lead the man he disliked into so heinous a crime; but still more to preserve in my distinct remembrance what I had observed of transition in character, and the reflections I had been led to make during the time I was a witness of the changes through which the French Revolution passed.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ

MARMADUKE
OSWALD
WALLACE
LACY
LENSOX
HERBERT.
WILFRED, *Servant to Marmaduke.*
Host.
Forester.
ELDERED, *a Peasant.*
Peasant, Pilgrims, etc.
IDONEA.
Female Beggar.
ELEANOR, *Wife to Eldred.*

} *Of the Band of Borderers.*

SCENE — *Borders of England and Scotland.*
TIME — *The Reign of Henry III.*

Readers already acquainted with my Poems will recognise, in the following composition,

some eight or ten lines which I have not scrupled to retain in the places where they originally stood. It is proper, however, to add, that they would not have been used elsewhere, if I had foreseen the time when I might be induced to publish this Tragedy.
February 28, 1842.

ACT I

SCENE — *Road in a Wood*

WALLACE and LACY

Lacy. The troop will be impatient; let us hie
Back to our post, and strip the Scottish Foray

Of their rich Spoil, ere they recross the
Border.

— Pity that our young Chief will have no
part
In this good service.

Wal. Rather let us grieve
That, in the undertaking which has caused
His absence, he hath sought, whate'er his
aim,
Companionship with One of crooked ways,
From whose perverted soul can come no
good

To our confiding, open-hearted, Leader. 10

Lacy. True; and, remembering how the
Band have proved
That Oswald finds small favour in our
sight,
Well may we wonder he has gained such
power
Over our much-loved Captain.

Wal. I have heard
Of some dark deed to which in early life
His passion drove him — then a Voyager
Upon the midland Sea. You knew his
bearing
In Palestine?

Lacy. Where he despised alike
Mahommedan and Christian. But enough;
Let us begone — the Band may else be
foiled. [Exeunt.]

Enter MARMADUKE and WILFRED.

Wil. Be cautious, my dear Master!

Mar. I perceive 21
That fear is like a cloak which old men
huddle
About their love, as if to keep it warm.

Wil. Nay, but I grieve that we should
part. This Stranger,
For such he is —

Mar. Your busy fancies, Wilfred,
Might tempt me to a smile; but what of
him?

Wil. You know that you have saved his
life.

Mar. I know it.

Wil. And that he hates you! — Pardon
me, perhaps
That word was hasty.

Mar. Fy! no more of it.

Wil. Dear Master! gratitude's a heavy
burden 30
To a proud Soul. — Nobody loves this
Oswald —
Yourself, you do not love him.

Mar.

I do ma
I honour him. Strong feelings to his be
Are natural; and from no one can be lea
More of man's thoughts and ways than
experience

Has given him power to teach: and th
for courage

And enterprise — what perils hath
shunned?

What obstacles hath he failed to overcom
Answer these questions, from our comm
knowledge,

And be at rest.

Wil. Oh, Sir!

Mar. Peace, my good Wilfr
Repair to Liddesdale, and tell the Band
I shall be with them in two days, at f
thrust.

Wil. May He whose eye is over all p
tect you! [E

*Enter OSWALD (a bunch of plants in
hand).*

Osw. This wood is rich in plants
curious simples.

Mar. (looking at them). The wild r
and the poppy, and the nightshad
Which is your favourite, Oswald?

Osw. That which, while i
Strong to destroy, is also strong to heal
[Looking forward]

Not yet in sight! — We'll saunter b
awhile;

They cannot mount the hill, by us unse

Mar. (a letter in his hand). It is no c
mon thing when one like you
Performs these delicate services, and th
fore

I feel myself much bounden to you, Osw
'Tis a strange letter this! — You saw
write it?

Osw. And saw the tears with which
blotted it.

Mar. And nothing less would sat
him?

Osw. No less;

For that another in his Child's affection
Should hold a place, as if 't were robbe
He seemed to quarrel with the
thought.

Besides, I know not what strange preju
Is rooted in his mind; this Band of our
Which you've collected for the no
ends,

Along the confines of the Esk and Twe

to guard the Innocent — he calls us "Out-laws";

and, for yourself, in plain terms he asserts his garb was taken up that indolence might want no cover, and rapacity is better fed.

Mar. Ne'er may I own the heart that cannot feel for one, helpless as he is.

Osw. Thou know'st me for a Man not easily moved,

let was I grievously provoked to think 70
of what I witnessed.

Mar. This day will suffice to end her wrongs.

Osw. But if the blind Man's tale should yet be true?

Mar. Would it were possible! Did not the soldier tell thee that himself, and others who survived the wreck, beheld the Baron Herbert perish in the waves upon the coast of Cyprus?

Osw. Yes, even so, and I had heard the like before: in sooth the tale of this his quondam Barony is cunningly devised; and, on the back 80
of his forlorn appearance, could not fail to make the proud and vain his tributaries, and stir the pulse of lazy charity.

The seignories of Herbert are in Devon; We, neighbours of the Esk and Tweed: 't is much

The Arch-Impostor —

Mar. Treat him gently, Oswald; though I have never seen his face, methinks, there cannot come a day when I shall cease

to love him. I remember, when a Boy of scarcely seven years' growth, beneath the Elm 90

that casts its shade over our village school, I was my delight to sit and hear Idonea repeat her Father's terrible adventures, till all the band of playmates wept together;

and that was the beginning of my love. And, through all converse of our later years,

an image of this old Man still was present, when I had been most happy. Pardon me if this be idly spoken.

Osw. See, they come, 99
Two Travellers!

Mar. (*points*). The woman is Idonea.

Osw. And leading Herbert.

Mar. We must let them pass — This thicket will conceal us.

[*They step aside.*]

Enter IDONEA, leading HERBERT blind.

Idon. Dear Father, you sigh deeply; ever since

We left the willow shade by the brook-side, Your natural breathing has been troubled.

Her. Nay,

You are too fearful; yet must I confess, Our march of yesterday had better suited A firmer step than mine.

Idon. That dismal Moor —

In spite of all the larks that cheered our path,

I never can forgive it: but how steadily You paced along, when the bewildering moonlight 111

Mocked me with many a strange fantastic shape! —

I thought the Convent never would appear; It seemed to move away from us: and yet, That you are thus the fault is mine; for the air

Was soft and warm, no dew lay on the grass,

And midway on the waste ere night had fallen

I spied a Covert walled and roofed with sods —

A miniature; belike some Shepherd-boy,

Who might have found a nothing-doing hour 120

Heavier than work, raised it: within that hut We might have made a kindly bed of heath And thankfully there rested side by side Wrapped in our cloaks, and, with recruited strength,

Have hailed the morning sun. But cheerily, Father, —

That staff of yours, I could almost have heart

To fling 't away from you: you make no use Of me, or of my strength; — come, let me feel

That you do press upon me. There — indeed

You are quite exhausted. Let us rest awhile 130

On this green bank. [*He sits down.*]

Her. (*after some time*). Idonea, you are silent,

And I divine the cause.

Idon. Do not reproach me :
 I pondered patiently your wish and will
 When I gave way to your request; and
 now,
 When I behold the ruins of that face,
 Those eyeballs dark — dark beyond hope of
 light,
 And think that they were blasted for my
 sake,
 The name of Marmaduke is blown away:
 Father, I would not change that sacred
 feeling 139
 For all this world can give.

Her. Nay, be composed:
 Few minutes gone a faintness overspread
 My frame, and I bethought me of two
 things
 I ne'er had heart to separate — my grave,
 And thee, my Child !

Idon. Believe me, honoured Sire !
 'Tis weariness that breeds these gloomy
 fancies,
 And you mistake the cause: you hear the
 woods
 Resound with music, could you see the sun,
 And look upon the pleasant face of Na-
 ture —

Her. I comprehend thee — I should be
 as cheerful
 As if we two were twins ; two songsters
 bred 150
 In the same nest, my spring-time one with
 thine.

My fancies, fancies if they be, are such
 As come, dear Child ! from a far deeper
 source

Than bodily weariness. While here we sit
 I feel my strength returning. — The be-
 quest

Of thy kind Patroness, which to receive
 We have thus far adventured, will suffice
 To save thee from the extreme of penury;
 But when thy Father must lie down and
 die

How wilt thou stand alone ?

Idon. Is he not strong ?
 Is he not valiant ?

Her. Am I then so soon 161
 Forgotten ? have my warnings passed so
 quickly

Out of thy mind ? My dear, my only,
 Child ;

Thou wouldst be leaning on a broken reed —
 This Marmaduke —

Idon. O could you hear his voice:

Alas ! you do not know him. He is one
 (I wot not what ill tongue has wronged him
 with you)

All gentleness and love. His face bespeaks
 A deep and simple meekness : and the
 Soul,

Which with the motion of a virtuous act
 Flashes a look of terror upon guilt,
 Is, after conflict, quiet as the ocean,
 By a miraculous finger, stilled at once.

Her. Unhappy Woman !

Idon. Nay, it was my dear
 Thus much to speak; but think not I forget —

Dear Father ! how *could* I forget and live
 You and the story of that doleful night
 When, Antioch blazing to her topmost
 towers,

You rushed into the murderous flames,
 turned

Blind as the grave, but, as you oft have
 told me,

Clasping your infant Daughter to your
 heart.

Her. Thy Mother too ! — scarce had she
 gained the door,

I caught her voice; she threw herself upon
 me,

I felt thy infant brother in her arms;
 She saw my blasted face — a tide of
 dread

That instant rushed between us, and I heard
 Her last death-shriek, distinct among
 thousand.

Idon. Nay, Father, stop not; let me tell
 it all.

Her. Dear Daughter ! precious relic
 that time —

For my old age, it doth remain with thee
 To make it what thou wilt. Thou
 hast been told,

That when, on our return from Palestine
 I found how my domains had been usurped
 I took thee in my arms, and we began
 Our wanderings together. Providence
 At length conducted us to Rossland
 there,

Our melancholy story moved a Stranger
 To take thee to her home — and for my part
 Soon after, the good Abbot of St. Cuthbert's

Supplied my helplessness with food and
 shelter,

And, as thou know'st, gave me that little
 ble Cot

Where now we dwell. — For many years I bore
Thy absence, till old age and fresh infirmities
Expected thy return, and our reunion.
I did not think that, during that long absence,

My Child, forgetful of the name of Herbert,
Had given her love to a wild Freebooter,
Who here, upon the borders of the Tweed,
Both prey alike on two distracted Countries, 209
Traitor to both.

Idon. Oh, could you hear his voice !
I will not call on Heaven to vouch for me,
But let this kiss speak what is in my heart.

Enter a PEASANT.

Pea. Good morrow, Strangers ! If you want a Guide,
Let me have leave to serve you !

Idon. My Companion
Hath need of rest ; the sight of Hut or Hostel
Would be most welcome.

Pea. Yon white hawthorn gained,
You will look down into a dell, and there
Will see an ash from which a sign-board hangs ;
The house is hidden by the shade. Old Man,

You seem worn out with travel — shall I support you ? 220

Her. I thank you ; but, a resting-place so near,
I were wrong to trouble you.

Pea. God speed you both.
[*Exit Peasant.*]

Her. Idonea, we must part. Be not alarmed —
It is but for a few days — a thought has struck me.

Idon. That I should leave you at this house, and thence
Proceed alone. It shall be so ; for strength
Would fail you ere our journey's end be reached.

[*Exit Herbert supported by Idonea.*]

Re-enter MARMADUKE and OSWALD.

Mar. This instant will we stop him —

Osw. Be not hasty,
For, sometimes, in despite of my conviction,
He tempted me to think the Story true ; 230

'Tis plain he loves the Maid, and what he said

That savoured of aversion to thy name
Appeared the genuine colour of his soul —
Anxiety lest mischief should befall her
After his death.

Mar. I have been much deceived.

Osw. But sure he loves the Maiden, and never love
Could find delight to nurse itself so strangely,
Thus to torment her with inventions ! — death —

There must be truth in this.

Mar. Truth in his story !
He must have felt it then, known what it was, 240

And in such wise to rack her gentle heart
Had been a tenfold cruelty.

Osw. Strange pleasures
Do we poor mortals cater for ourselves !
To see him thus provoke her tenderness
With tales of weakness and infirmity !
I'd wager on his life for twenty years.

Mar. We will not waste an hour in such a cause.

Osw. Why, this is noble ! shake her off at once.

Mar. Her virtues are his instruments. —
A Man

Who has so practised on the world's cold sense, 250

May well deceive his Child — what ! leave her thus,

A prey to a deceiver ? — no — no — no —
'Tis but a word and then —

Osw. Something is here
More than we see, or whence this strong aversion ?

Marmaduke ! I suspect unworthy tales
Have reached his ear — you have had enemies.

Mar. Enemies ! — of his own coinage.

Osw. That may be,
But wherefore slight protection such as you
Have power to yield ? perhaps he looks elsewhere, —

I am perplexed.

Mar. What hast thou heard or seen ?

Osw. No — no — the thing stands clear of mystery ; 261
(As you have said) he coins himself the slander

With which he taints her ear ; — for a plair reason ;

He dreads the presence of a virtuous man
Like you; he knows your eye would search
his heart,
Your justice stamp upon his evil deeds
The punishment they merit. All is plain:
It cannot be —

Mar. What cannot be?

Osw. Yet that a Father
Should in his love admit no rivalry,
And torture thus the heart of his own
Child —

Mar. Nay, you abuse my friendship!

Osw. Heaven forbid! —
There was a circumstance, trifling indeed —
It struck me at the time — yet I believe
I never should have thought of it again
But for the scene which we by chance have
witnessed.

Mar. What is your meaning?

Osw. Two days gone I saw,
Though at a distance and he was disguised,
Hovering round Herbert's door, a man
whose figure
Resembled much that cold voluptuary,
The villain, Clifford. He hates you, and he
knows

Where he can stab you deepest.

Mar. Clifford never
Would stoop to skulk about a Cottage door —
It could not be.

Osw. And yet I now remember,
That, when your praise was warm upon my
tongue,
And the blind Man was told how you had
rescued

A maiden from the ruffian violence
Of this same Clifford, he became impatient
And would not hear me.

Mar. No — it cannot be —
I dare not trust myself with such a
thought —

Yet whence this strange aversion? You
are a man

Not used to rash conjectures —

Osw. If you deem it
A thing worth further notice, we must act
With caution, sift the matter artfully.

[*Exeunt Marmaduke and Oswald.*]

SCENE — *The Door of the Hostel*

HERBERT, IDONEA, and HOST.

Her. (seated). As I am dear to you, re-
member, Child!
This last request.

Idon. You know me, Sire; farewell.

Her. And are you going then? Come
come, Idonea,

We must not part, — I have measured man
a league

When these old limbs had need of rest, —
and now

I will not play the sluggard.

Idon. Nay, sit down
[*Turning to Host*]

Good Host, such tendance as you would
expect

From your own Children, if yourself were
sick,

Let this old Man find at your hands; po-
Leader, [*Looking at the door*]

We soon shall meet again. If thou neglect
This charge of thine, then ill befall thee!

Look,
The little fool is loth to stay behind.

Sir Host! by all the love you bear to co-
tesy,

Take care of him, and feed the truant w-

Host. Fear not, I will obey you; —

One so young,
And One so fair, it goes against my heart

That you should travel unattended, Lady!
I have a palfrey and a groom: the lad

Shall squire you, (would it not be bett-
Sir?)

And for less fee than I would let him re-
For any lady I have seen this twelvemonth

Idon. You know, Sir, I have been
long your guard

Not to have learnt to laugh at little fear-
Why, if a wolf should leap from our

thicket,
A look of mine would send him scour-

back,
Unless I differ from the thing I am

When you are by my side.

Her. Idonea, wot-
Are not the enemies that move my fear?

Idon. No more, I pray, of this. Th-
days at farthest

Will bring me back — protect him, Sa-
— farewell! [Exit Idon]

Host. 'Tis never drought with us —
Cuthbert and his Pilgrims,

Thanks to them, are to us a stream of c-
fort:

Pity the Maiden did not wait a while;
She could not, Sir, have failed of comp-

Her. Now she is gone, I fain would
her back.

Host (calling). Holla !

Her. No, no, the business must be done. —

What means this riotous noise?

Host. The villagers are flocking in — a wedding festival — 331
What's all — God save you, Sir.

Enter OSWALD.

Osw. Ha! as I live, the Baron Herbert.

Host. Mercy, the Baron Herbert !

Osw. So far into your journey ! on my life, you are a lusty Traveller. But how fare you?

Her. Well as the wreck I am permits. And you, Sir?

Osw. I do not see Idonea.

Her. Dutiful Girl, he is gone before, to spare my weariness. What has brought you hither?

Osw. A slight affair, that will be soon despatched.

Her. Did Marmaduke receive that letter?

Osw. Be at peace. — The tie 341
is broken, you will hear no more of him.

Her. This is true comfort, thanks a thousand times! —

What noise! — would I had gone with her as far

as the Lord Clifford's Castle: I have heard that, in his milder moods, he has expressed compassion for me. His influence is great with Henry, our good King; — the Baron might

have heard my suit, and urged my plea at Court.

No matter — he's a dangerous Man. — That noise ! — 350

It is too disorderly for sleep or rest.

Idonea would have fears for me, — the Convent

will give me quiet lodging. You have a boy, good Host,

and he must lead me back.

Osw. You are most lucky; I have been waiting in the wood hard by for a companion — here he comes; our journey

Enter MARMADUKE.

Go on your way; accept us as your Guides.

Her. Alas ! I creep so slowly.

Osw.

Never fear;

We'll not complain of that.

Her.

My limbs are stiff And need repose. Could you but wait an hour ? 360

Osw. Most willingly ! — Come, let me lead you in,

And, while you take your rest, think not of us;

We'll stroll into the wood; lean on my arm.

[*Conducts Herbert into the house. Exit Marmaduke.*]

Enter Villagers.

Osw. (to himself coming out of the Hostel).

I have prepared a most apt Instrument —

The Vagrant must, no doubt, be loitering somewhere

About this ground; she hath a tongue well skilled,

By mingling natural matter of her own With all the daring fictions I have taught

her, To win belief, such as my plot requires.

[*Exit Oswald.*]

Enter more Villagers, a Musician among them.

Host (to them). Into the court, my Friend, and perch yourself 370

Aloft upon the elm-tree. Pretty Maids, Garlands and flowers, and cakes and merry thoughts,

Are here, to send the sun into the west More speedily than you belike would wish.

SCENE changes to the Wood adjoining the Hostel

MARMADUKE and OSWALD entering.

Mar. I would fain hope that we deceive ourselves:

When first I saw him sitting there, alone, It struck upon my heart I know not how.

Osw. To-day will clear up all. — You marked a Cottage, 378

That ragged Dwelling, close beneath a rock By the brook-side: it is the abode of One, A Maiden innocent till ensnared by Clifford,

Who soon grew weary of her; but, alas ! What she had seen and suffered turned her brain.

Cast off by her Betrayer, she dwells alone,

Nor moves her hands to any needful work:
She eats her food which every day the
peasants
Bring to her hut; and so the Wretch has
lived

Ten years; and no one ever heard her voice;
But every night at the first stroke of twelve
She quits her house, and, in the neighbour-
ing Churchyard

Upon the self-same spot, in rain or storm,
She paces out the hour 'twixt twelve and
one —

She paces round and round an Infant's
grave,

And in the churchyard sod her feet have
worn

A hollow ring; they say it is knee-deep —
Ah! what is here?

*[A female Beggar rises up, rubbing her
eyes as if in sleep — a Child in her
arms.]*

Beg. Oh! Gentlemen, I thank you;
I've had the saddest dream that ever
troubled

The heart of living creature. — My poor
Babe

Was crying, as I thought, crying for bread
When I had none to give him; whereupon,
I put a slip of foxglove in his hand, ⁴⁰¹
Which pleased him so, that he was hushed
at once:

When, into one of those same spotted bells
A bee came darting, which the Child with
joy

Imprisoned there, and held it to his ear,
And suddenly grew black, as he would die.

Mar. We have no time for this, my bab-
bling Gossip;

Here's what will comfort you.

[Gives her money.]

Beg. The Saints reward you
For this good deed! — Well, Sirs, this
passed away;

And afterwards I fancied, a strange dog,
Trotting alone along the beaten road, ⁴¹¹

Came to my child as by my side he slept
And, fondling, licked his face, then on a
sudden

Snapped fierce to make a morsel of his head:
But here he is (*kissing the Child*) it must
have been a dream.

Osir. When next inclined to sleep, take
my advice,

And put your head, good Woman, under
cover.

Beg. Oh, sir, you would not talk thus
you knew

What life is this of ours, how sleep
master

The weary-worn. — You gentlefolk have
got

Warm chambers to your wish. I'd rather
be

A stone than what I am. — But two nights
gone,

The darkness overtook me — wind and rain
Beat hard upon my head — and yet I saw

A glow-worm, through the covert of
furze,

Shine calmly as if nothing ailed the sky,
At which I half accused the God

Heaven. —

You must forgive me.

Osir.

Ay, and if you think

The Fairies are to blame, and you should
chide

Your favourite saint — no matter —
good day

Has made amends.

Beg. Thanks to you both; but, O
How would you like to travel on whole
hours

As I have done, my eyes upon the ground
Expecting still, I knew not how, to find
A piece of money glittering through
dust.

Mar. This woman is a prater. Pardon
good Lady!

Do you tell fortunes?

Beg. Oh, Sir, you are like the rest
This Little-one — it cuts me to the heart
Well! they might turn a beggar from the
doors,

But there are Mothers who can see
Babe

Here at my breast, and ask me whether
bought it:

This they can do, and look upon my face
But you, Sir, should be kinder.

Mar.

Come hither, Father

And learn what nature is from this poor
Wretch!

Beg. Ay, Sir, there's nobody that
for us.

Why now — but yesterday I overtook
A blind old Greybeard and accosted him
I th' name of all the Saints, and by
Mass

He should have used me better! — Charitably
If you can melt a rock, he is your man;

at I 'll be even with him — here again 451
I've been waiting for him.

Osw. Well, but softly,
who is it that hath wronged you?

Beg. Mark you me;
I point him out; — a Maiden is his guide,
lovely as Spring's first rose; a little dog,
led by a woollen cord, moves on before
with look as sad as he were dumb; the cur,
owe him no ill will, but in good sooth
does his Master credit.

Mar. As I live, 459
is Herbert and no other!

Beg. 'Tis a feast to see him,
stank as a ghost and tall, his shoulders bent,
and long beard white with age — yet ever-
more,

if he were the only Saint on earth,
he turns his face to heaven.

Osw. But why so violent
against this venerable Man?

Beg. I'll tell you:
he has the very hardest heart on earth;
had as lief turn to the Friars' school
and knock for entrance, in mid holiday.

Mar. But to your story.

Beg. I was saying, Sir —
well! — he has often spurned me like a
toad, 470

at yesterday was worse than all; — at last
he overtook him, Sirs, my Babe and I,
and begged a little aid for charity:

at he was snappish as a cottage cur.
Well then, says I — I'll out with it; at
which

cast a look upon the Girl, and felt
if my heart would burst; and so I left
him.

Osw. I think, good Woman, you are the
very person

whom, but some few days past, I saw in
Eskdale, 479
at Herbert's door.

Beg. Ay; and if truth were known
I have good business there.

Osw. I met you at the threshold,
and he seemed angry.

Beg. Angry! well he might;
and long as I can stir I'll dog him. — Yes-
terday,

to serve me so, and knowing that he owes
me the best of all he has to me and mine.

at 't is all over now. — That good old
Lady

has left a power of riches; and, I say it,

If there's a lawyer in the land, the knave
Shall give me half.

Osw. What's this? — I fear, good Wo-
man, 489

You have been insolent.

Beg. And there's the Baron,
I spied him skulking in his peasant's dress.

Osw. How say you? in disguise? —

Mar. But what's your business
With Herbert or his Daughter?

Beg. Daughter! truly —
But how's the day? — I fear, my little
Boy,

We've overslept ourselves. — Sirs, have
you seen him? [Offers to go.

Mar. I must have more of this; — you
shall not stir

An inch, till I am answered. Know you
ought

That doth concern this Herbert?

Beg. You are provoked,
And will misuse me, Sir? 499

Mar. No trifling, Woman!

Osw. You are as safe as in a sanctuary;
Speak.

Mar. Speak!

Beg. He is a most hard-hearted Man.

Mar. Your life is at my mercy.

Beg. Do not harm me,
And I will tell you all! — You know not,
Sir,

What strong temptations press upon the
Poor.

Osw. Speak out.

Beg. Oh Sir, I've been a wicked Wo-
man.

Osw. Nay, but speak out!

Beg. He flattered me, and said
What harvest it would bring us both; and
so,

I parted with the Child.

Mar. Parted with whom?

Beg. Idonea, as he calls her; but the Girl
Is mine.

Mar. Yours, Woman! are you Herbert's
wife? 510

Beg. Wife, Sir! his wife — not I; my
husband, Sir,

Was of Kirkoswald — many a snowy winter
We've weathered out together. My poor
Gilfred!

He has been two years in his grave.

Mar. Enough.

Osw. We've solved the riddle — Mis-
creant!

Mar. Do you,
Good Dame, repair to Liddesdale and wait
For my return; be sure you shall have
justice.

Osw. A lucky woman! go, you have
done good service. [*Aside.*

Mar. (to himself). Eternal praises on
the power that saved her! —

Osw. (gives her money). Here's for your
little boy — and when you christen
him

520

I'll be his Godfather.

Beg. Oh Sir, you are merry with me.
In grange or farm this Hundred scarcely
owns

A dog that does not know me. — These
good Folks,
For love of God, I must not pass their
doors;

But I'll be back with my best speed: for
you —

God bless and thank you both, my gentle
Masters. [*Exit Beggar.*

Mar. (to himself). The cruel Viper! —
Poor devoted Maid,

Now I do love thee.

Osw. I am thunderstruck.

Mar. Where is she — holla!

[*Calling to the Beggar, who returns; he
looks at her stedfastly.*

You are Idonea's mother? —

Nay, be not terrified — it does me good 530
To look upon you.

Osw. (interrupting). In a peasant's dress
You saw, who was it?

Beg. Nay, I dare not speak;
He is a man, if it should come to his ears
I never shall be heard of more.

Osw. Lord Clifford?

Beg. What can I do? believe me, gentle
Sirs,

I love her, though I dare not call her
daughter.

Osw. Lord Clifford — did you see him
talk with Herbert?

Beg. Yes, to my sorrow — under the
great oak

At Herbert's door — and when he stood
beside

The blind Man — at the silent Girl he
looked

540

With such a look — it makes me tremble,
Sir,

To think of it.

Osw. Enough! you may depart.

Mar. (to himself). Father! — to G
himself we cannot give

A holier name; and, under such a mask,
To lead a Spirit, spotless as the blessed,
To that abhorred den of brutish vice! —
Oswald, the firm foundation of my life
Is going from under me; these stran
discoveries —

Looked at from every point of fear or ho
Duty, or love — involve, I feel, my ruin

ACT II

SCENE — A Chamber in the Hostel

OSWALD alone, rising from a Table on wh
he had been writing.

Osw. They chose him for their Chief!
what covert part

He, in the preference, modest Youth, mig
take,

I neither know nor care. The insult bre
More of contempt than hatred; both a
flown;

That either e'er existed is my shame:

'T was a dull spark — a most unnatural f
That died the moment the air breath
upon it.

— These fools of feeling are mere birds
winter

That haunt some barren island of the nor
Where, if a famishing man stretch forth
hand,

They think it is to feed them. I have k
him

To solitary meditation; — now
For a few swelling phrases, and a flash
Of truth, enough to dazzle and to blind,
And he is mine for ever — here he come

Enter MARMADUKE.

Mar. These ten years she has moved b
lips all day

And never speaks!

Osw. Who is it?

Mar. I have seen b

Osw. Oh! the poor tenant of that ragg
homestead,

Her whom the Monster, Clifford, drove
madness.

Mar. I met a peasant near the spot;
told me,

These ten years she had sate all day alon
Within those empty walls.

Osw. I too have seen her;
 Chancing to pass this way some six months
 gone,
 At midnight, I betook me to the Church-
 yard:
 The moon shone clear, the air was still, so
 still
 The trees were silent as the graves beneath
 them.
 Long did I watch, and saw her pacing
 round
 Upon the self-same spot, still round and
 round,
 Her lips for ever moving.

Mar. At her door
 Rooted I stood; for, looking at the woman,
 I thought I saw the skeleton of Idonea. 31

Osw. But the pretended Father —

Mar. Earthly law
 Measures not crimes like his.

Osw. We rank not, happily,
 With those who take the spirit of their rule
 From that soft class of devotees who feel
 Reverence for life so deeply, that they
 spare

The verminous brood, and cherish what
 they spare
 While feeding on their bodies. Would that
 Idonea

Were present, to the end that we might hear
 What she can urge in his defence; she loves
 him. 40

Mar. Yes, loves him; 'tis a truth that
 multiplies
 His guilt a thousand-fold.

Osw. 'Tis most perplexing:
 What must be done?

Mar. We will conduct her hither;
 These walls shall witness it — from first to
 last

He shall reveal himself.

Osw. Happy are we,
 Who live in these disputed tracts, that own
 No law but what each man makes for him-
 self;

Here justice has indeed a field of triumph.

Mar. Let us be gone and bring her
 hither; — here
 The truth shall be laid open, his guilt
 proved 50

Before her face. The rest be left to me.

Osw. You will be firm: but though we
 well may trust

The issue to the justice of the cause,
 Caution must not be flung aside; remember,

Yours is no common life. Self-stationed
 here

Upon these savage confines, we have seen
 you

Stand like an isthmus 'twixt two stormy
 seas

That oft have checked their fury at your
 bidding.

Mid the deep holds of Solway's mossy
 waste,

Your single virtue has transformed a
 Band 60

Of fierce barbarians into Ministers

Of peace and order. Aged men with tears
 Have blessed their steps, the fatherless re-
 tire

For shelter to their banners. But it is,
 As you must needs have deeply felt, it is
 In darkness and in tempest that we seek
 The majesty of Him who rules the world.

Benevolence, that has not heart to use
 The wholesome ministry of pain and evil,
 Becomes at last weak and contemptible. 70

Your generous qualities have won due
 praise,

But vigorous Spirits look for something
 more

Than Youth's spontaneous products; and
 to-day

You will not disappoint them; and here-
 after —

Mar. You are wasting words; hear me
 then, once for all:

You are a Man — and therefore, if com-
 passion,

Which to our kind is natural as life,
 Be known unto you, you will love this
 Woman,

Even as I do; but I should loathe the light,
 If I could think one weak or partial feel-
 ing — 80

Osw. You will forgive me —

Mar. If I ever knew
 My heart, could penetrate its inmost core,
 'Tis at this moment. — Oswald, I have
 loved

To be the friend and father of the oppressed,
 A comforter of sorrow; — there is some-
 thing

Which looks like a transition in my soul,
 And yet it is not. — Let us lead him hither.

Osw. Stoop for a moment; 'tis an act of
 justice;

And where's the triumph if the delegate
 Must fall in the execution of his office? 90

The deed is done — if you will have it so —
Here where we stand — that tribe of vulgar wretches

(You saw them gathering for the festival)

Rush in — the villains seize us —

Mar. Seize !

Osw. Yes, they —

Men who are little given to sift and weigh —
Would wreak on us the passion of the moment.

Mar. The cloud will soon disperse —
farewell — but stay,
Thou wilt relate the story.

Osw. Am I neither
To bear a part in this Man's punishment,
Nor be its witness ?

Mar. I had many hopes¹⁰⁰
That were most dear to me, and some will
bear

To be transferred to thee.

Osw. When I'm dishonoured !

Mar. I would preserve thee. How may
this be done ?

Osw. By showing that you look beyond
the instant,

A few leagues hence we shall have open
ground,

And nowhere upon earth is place so fit
To look upon the deed. Before we enter
The barren Moor, hangs from a beetling
rock

The shattered Castle in which Clifford oft
Has held infernal orgies — with the gloom,
And very superstition of the place,¹¹¹
Seasoning his wickedness. The Debauchee
Would there perhaps have gathered the
first fruits

Of this mock Father's guilt.

Enter Host conducting HERBERT.

Host. The Baron Herbert
Attends your pleasure.

Osw. (to Host). We are ready —
(To Herbert) Sir !

I hope you are refreshed. — I have just
written

A notice for your Daughter, that she may
know

What is become of you. — You'll sit down
and sign it ;

'T will glad her heart to see her father's
signature.

[Gives the letter he had written.

Her. Thanks for your care.

[Sits down and writes. *Exit Host.*

Osw. (aside to Marmaduke). Perhaps
would be useful

That you too should subscribe your name

[Marmaduke overlooks Herbert — *He*
writes — examines the letter eagerly.

Mar. I cannot leave this paper.

[He puts it up, agitated

Osw. (aside). Dastard ! Com

[Marmaduke goes towards Herbert and
supports him — Marmaduke trem-
blingly beckons Oswald to take
place.

Mar. (as he quits Herbert). There is
palsy in his limbs — he shakes.

[*Exeunt Oswald and Herbert — Mar-*
maduke following.

SCENE changes to a Wood

A group of Pilgrims, IDONEA with them

First Pil. A grove of darker and mo
lofty shade

I never saw.

Second Pil. The music of the birds
Drops deadened from a roof so thick wi
leaves.

Old Pil. This news ! It made my heart
leap up with joy.

Idon. I scarcely can believe it.

Old Pil. Myself, I heard

The Sheriff read, in open Court, a letter
Which purported it was the royal pleasure
The Baron Herbert, who, as was supposed
Had taken refuge in this neighbourhood,
Should be forthwith restored. The hear-
ing, Lady,

Filled my dim eyes with tears. — When
returned

From Palestine, and brought with me
heart,

Though rich in heavenly, poor in earthly
comfort,

I met your Father, then a wandering Out-
cast :

He had a Guide, a Shepherd's boy ; but
grieved

He was that One so young should pass his
youth

In such sad service ; and he parted with him
We joined our tales of wretchedness to-
gether,

And begged our daily bread from door
door.

I talk familiarly to you, sweet Lady !
For once you loved me.

Idon. You shall back with me
and see your Friend again. The good old
Man

will be rejoiced to greet you.

Old Pil. It seems but yesterday
that a fierce storm o'ertook us, worn with
travel,

a deep wood remote from any town.
A cave that opened to the road presented
friendly shelter, and we entered in. 150

Idon. And I was with you?

Old Pil. If indeed 't was you —
that you were then a tottering Little-one —
he sate us down. The sky grew dark and
darker :

He struck my flint, and built up a small fire
with rotten boughs and leaves, such as the
winds

of many autumns in the cave had piled.
Meanwhile the storm fell heavy on the
woods ;

Our little fire sent forth a cheering warmth
and we were comforted, and talked of
comfort ;

But 't was an angry night, and o'er our
heads 160

The thunder rolled in peals that would
have made

the sleeping man uneasy in his bed.

Lady, you have need to love your Father.
His voice — methinks I hear it now, his
voice

Then, after a broad flash that filled the cave,
he said to me, that he had seen his Child,
his face (no cherub's face more beautiful)
revealed by lustre brought with it from
Heaven ;

and it was you, dear Lady !

Idon. God be praised,
that I have been his comforter till now ! 170
and will be so through every change of
fortune

and every sacrifice his peace requires. —
Let us be gone with speed, that he may hear
these joyful tidings from no lips but mine.

[*Exeunt Idonea and Pilgrims.*]

SCENE — *The Area of a half-ruined Castle
— on one side the entrance to a dungeon*

OSWALD and MARMADUKE pacing back-
wards and forwards.

Mar. 'T is a wild night.

Osw. I'd give my cloak and bonnet
for sight of a warm fire.

Mar. The wind blows keen;
My hands are numb.

Osw. Ha! ha! 't is nipping cold.
[*Blowing his fingers.*]

I long for news of our brave Comrades;
Lacy

Would drive those Scottish Rovers to their
dens

If once they blew a horn this side the
Tweed. 180

Mar. I think I see a second range of
Towers;

This castle has another Area — come,
Let us examine it.

Osw. 'T is a bitter night;
I hope Idonea is well housed. That horse-
man,

Who at full speed swept by us where the
wood

Roared in the tempest, was within an ace
Of sending to his grave our precious Charge:
That would have been a vile mischance.

Mar. It would.

Osw. Justice had been most cruelly de-
frauded.

Mar. Most cruelly.

Osw. As up the steep we clomb,
I saw a distant fire in the north-east; 191
I took it for the blaze of Cheviot Beacon:
With proper speed our quarters may be
gained

To-morrow evening.

[*Looks restlessly towards the mouth of the
dungeon.*]

Mar. When, upon the plank,
I had led him 'cross the torrent, his voice
blessed me:

You could not hear, for the foam beat the
rocks

With deafening noise, — the benediction fell
Back on himself; but changed into a
curse.

Osw. As well indeed it might.

Mar. And this you deem
The fittest place?

Osw. (*aside*). He is growing pitiful. 200

Mar. (*listening*). What an odd moaning
that is! —

Osw. Mighty odd
The wind should pipe a little, while we
stand

Cooling our heels in this way! — I'll begin
And count the stars.

Mar. (*still listening*). That dog of his,
you are sure,

Could not come after us — he *must* have
perished;
The torrent would have dashed an oak to
splinters.

You said you did not like his looks — that he
Would trouble us; if he were here again,
I swear the sight of him would quail me
more

Than twenty armies.

Osw. How?

Mar. The old blind Man,
When you had told him the mischance, was
troubled

Even to the shedding of some natural tears
Into the torrent over which he hung,
Listening in vain.

Osw. He has a tender heart!

[*Oswald offers to go down into the dun-
geon.*

Mar. How now, what mean you?

Osw. Truly, I was going
To waken our stray Baron. Were there not
A farm or dwelling-house within five leagues,
We should deserve to wear a cap and bells,
Three good round years, for playing the
fool here

In such a night as this.

Mar. Stop, stop.

Osw. Perhaps,
You'd better like we should descend to-
gether,
And lie down by his side — what say you
to it?

Three of us — we should keep each other
warm:

I'll answer for it that our four-legged friend
Shall not disturb us; further I'll not engage;
Come, come, for manhood's sake!

Mar. These drowsy shiverings,
This mortal stupor which is creeping over
me,

What do they mean? were this my single
body

Opposed to armies, not a nerve would trem-
ble:

Why do I tremble now? — Is not the depth
Of this Man's crimes beyond the reach of
thought?

And yet, in plumbing the abyss for judg-
ment,

Something I strike upon which turns my
mind

Back on herself, I think, again — my breast
Concentres all the terrors of the Universe:
I look at him and tremble like a child.

Osw. Is it possible?

Mar. One thing you noticed not
Just as we left the glen a clap of thunder
Burst on the mountains with hell-rousing
force.

This is a time, said he, when guilt may
shudder;

But there's a Providence for them who wait
In helplessness, when innocence is with
them.

At this audacious blasphemy, I thought
The spirit of vengeance seemed to ride the
air.

Osw. Why are you not the man you were
that moment?

[*He draws Marmaduke to the dungeon.*

Mar. You say he was asleep, — look at
this arm,

And tell me if 't is fit for such a work.

Oswald, Oswald! [*Leans upon Oswald.*

Osw. This is some sudden seizure

Mar. A most strange faintness, — will
you hunt me out

A draught of water?

Osw. Nay, to see you thus
Moves me beyond my bearing. — I will try
To gain the torrent's brink. [*Exit Oswald.*

Mar. (after a pause). It seems an age
Since that Man left me. — No, I am not lost

Her. (at the mouth of the dungeon). Give
me your hand; where are your
Friends? and tell me

How goes the night.

Mar. 'T is hard to measure time
In such a weary night, and such a place.

Her. I do not hear the voice of my friend
Oswald.

Mar. A minute past, he went to fetch
draught

Of water from the torrent. 'T is, you'll say,
A cheerless beverage.

Her. How good it was in your
To stay behind! — Hearing at first no an-
swer,

I was alarmed.

Mar. No wonder; this is a place
That well may put some fears into your
heart.

Her. Why so? a roofless rock had been
a comfort,

Storm-beaten and bewildered as we were
And in a night like this, to lend your cloak

To make a bed for me! — My Girl wept
weep

When she is told of it.

Mar. This Daughter of yours
[is very dear to you.

Her. Oh! but you are young;
Over your head twice twenty years must
roll, 270
With all their natural weight of sorrow and
pain,
Ere can be known to you how much a Fa-
ther
May love his Child.

Mar. Thank you, old Man, for this!
[Aside.

Her. Fallen am I, and worn out, a useless
Man;
Kindly have you protected me to-night,
And no return have I to make but prayers;
May you in age be blest with such a daugh-
ter! —

When from the Holy Land I had returned
Sightless, and from my heritage was driven,
A wretched Outcast — but this strain of
thought 280
Would lead me to talk fondly.

Mar. Do not fear;
Your words are precious to my ears; go on.

Her. You will forgive me, but my heart
runs over.
When my old Leader slipped into the flood
And perished, what a piercing outcry you
Sent after him. I have loved you ever since.
You start — where are we?

Mar. Oh, there is no danger;
The cold blast struck me.

Her. 'T was a foolish question.
Mar. But when you were an Outcast? —
Heaven is just;
Your piety would not miss its due reward;
The little Orphan then would be your suc-
cour, 291
And do good service, though she knew it
not.

Her. I turned me from the dwellings of
my Fathers,
Where none but those who trampled on my
rights
Seemed to remember me. To the wide
world
I bore her, in my arms; her looks won
pity;
She was my Raven in the wilderness,
And brought me food. Have I not cause to
love her? 293

Mar. Yes.

Her. More than ever Parent loved a
Child?

Mar. Yes, yes.

Her. I will not murmur, merciful God!
I will not murmur; blasted as I have
been,
Thou hast left me ears to hear my Daugh-
ter's voice,
And arms to fold her to my heart. Sub-
missively
Thee I adore, and find my rest in faith.

Enter OSWALD.

Osw. Herbert! — confusion! (*Aside.*)
Here it is, my Friend,

[Presents the Horn.
A charming beverage for you to carouse,
This bitter night.

Her. Ha! Oswald! ten bright crosses
I would have given, not many minutes gone,
To have heard your voice.

Osw. Your couch, I fear, good Baron,
Has been but comfortless; and yet that
place, 310
When the tempestuous wind first drove us
hither,
Felt warm as a wren's nest. You'd better
turn

And under covert rest till break of day,
Or till the storm abate.
(*To Marmaduke aside.*) He has restored
you.

No doubt you have been nobly entertained?
But soft! — how came he forth? The
Night-mare Conscience
Has driven him out of harbour?

Mar. I believe
You have guessed right.

Her. The trees renew their murmur:
Come, let us house together.

[Oswald conducts him to the dungeon.
Osw. (*returns.*) Had I not
Esteemed you worthy to conduct the affair
To its most fit conclusion, do you think 321
I would so long have struggled with my
Nature,
And smothered all that's man in me? —
away! —

[Looking towards the dungeon.
This man's the property of him who best
Can feel his crimes. I have resigned a
privilege;

It now becomes my duty to resume it.

Mar. Touch not a finger —

Osw. What then must be done?

Mar. Which way so'er I turn, I am per-
plexed.

Osw. Now, on my life, I grieve for you.
 The misery
 Of doubt is insupportable. Pity, the facts
 Did not admit of stronger evidence; 331
 Twelve honest men, plain men, would set
 us right;
 Their verdict would abolish these weak
 scruples.

Mar. Weak! I am weak — there does
 my torment lie,
 Feeding itself.

Osw. Verily, when he said
 How his old heart would leap to hear her
 steps,

You thought his voice the echo of Idonea's.

Mar. And never heard a sound so terrible.

Osw. Perchance you think so now?

Mar. I cannot do it:
 Twice did I spring to grasp his withered
 throat, 340

When such a sudden weakness fell upon
 me,

I could have dropped asleep upon his breast.

Osw. Justice — is there not thunder in
 the word?

Shall it be law to stab the petty robber
 Who aims but at our purse; and shall this
 Parricide —

Worse is he far, far worse (if foul dishonour
 Be worse than death) to that confiding
 Creature

Whom he to more than filial love and duty
 Hath falsely trained — shall he fulfil his
 purpose? 349

But you are fallen.

Mar. Fallen should I be indeed —
 Murder — perhaps asleep, blind, old, alone,
 Betrayed, in darkness! Here to strike the
 blow —

Away! away! —

[Flings away his sword.]

Osw. Nay, I have done with you:
 We'll lead him to the Convent. He shall
 live,

And she shall love him. With unquestioned
 title

He shall be seated in his Barony,
 And we too chant the praise of his good
 deeds.

I now perceive we do mistake our masters,
 And most despise the men who best can
 teach us:

Henceforth it shall be said that bad men
 only 360

Are brave: Clifford is brave; and that old
 Man

Is brave.

[Taking Marmaduke's sword and giving
 it to him.]

To Clifford's arms he would have led
 His Victim — haply to this desolate house.

Mar. (advancing to the dungeon). It
 must be ended! —

Osw. Softly; do not rouse him.
 He will deny it to the last. He lies
 Within the Vault, a spear's length to the
 left.

[Marmaduke descends to the dungeon
 (Alone.) The Villains rose in mutiny to de-
 stroy me;

I could have quelled the Cowards, but this
 Stripling

Must needs step in, and save my life. The
 look

With which he gave the boon — I see it
 now! 370

The same that tempted me to loathe the
 gift. —

For this old venerable Greybeard — faith
 'Tis his own fault if he hath got a face
 Which doth play tricks with them that look
 on it:

'Twas this that put it in my thoughts — that
 countenance —

His staff — his figure — Murder! — what,
 of whom?

We kill a worn-out horse, and who but
 women

Sigh at the deed? Hew down a withered
 tree,

And none look grave but dotards. He may
 live

To thank me for this service. Rainbow
 arches, 380

Highways of dreaming passion, have too
 long,

Young as he is, diverted wish and hope
 From the unpretending ground we mortals
 tread; —

Then shatter the delusion, break it up
 And set him free. What follows? I have
 learned

That things will work to ends the slaves of
 the world

Do never dream of. I have been what he —
 This Boy — when he comes forth with
 bloody hands —

Might envy, and am now, — but he shall
 know 389

What I am now —

[Goes and listens at the dungeon.

Praying or parleying? — tut!
Is he not eyeless? He has been half-dead
These fifteen years —

Enter female Beggar with two or three of her
Companions.

[Turning abruptly.] Ha! speak — what
Thing art thou?

[Recognizes her.] Heavens! my good
Friend! [To her.

Beg. Forgive me, gracious Sir! —

Osw. (to her companions). Begone, ye
Slaves, or I will raise a whirlwind
And send ye dancing to the clouds, like
leaves. [They retire affrighted.

Beg. Indeed we meant no harm; we
lodge sometimes

In this deserted Castle — I repent me.

[Oswald goes to the dungeon — listens —
returns to the Beggar.

Osw. Woman, thou hast a helpless Infant
— keep

Thy secret for its sake, or verily
That wretched life of thine shall be the
forfeit. 400

Beg. I do repent me, Sir; I fear the curse
Of that blind Man. 'T was not your money,
sir —

Osw. Begone!

Beg. (going). There is some wicked deed
in hand: [Aside.
Would I could find the old Man and his
Daughter. [Exit Beggar.

MARMADUKE (re-enters from the dungeon).

Osw. It is all over then; — your foolish
fears
Are hushed to sleep, by your own act and
deed,
Made quiet as he is.

Mar. Why came you down?
And when I felt your hand upon my arm
And spake to you, why did you give no
answer?

Feared you to waken him? he must have
been 410
In a deep sleep. I whispered to him thrice.
There are the strangest echoes in that
place!

Osw. Tut! let them gabble till the day
of doom.

Mar. Scarcely, by groping, had I reached
the Spot,

When round my wrist I felt a cord drawn
tight,
As if the blind Man's dog were pulling at
it.

Osw. But after that?

Mar. The features of Idonea
Lurked in his face —

Osw. Psha! Never to these eyes
Will retribution show itself again 419
With aspect so inviting. Why forbid me
To share your triumph?

Mar. Yes, her very look,
Smiling in sleep —

Osw. A pretty feat of Fancy!

Mar. Though but a glimpse, it sent me
to my prayers.

Osw. Is he alive?

Mar. What mean you? who alive?

Osw. Herbert! since you will have it,
Baron Herbert;
He who will gain his Seignory when Idonea
Hath become Clifford's harlot — is he liv-
ing?

Mar. The old Man in that dungeon is
alive.

Osw. Henceforth, then, will I never in
camp or field

Obeys you more. Your weakness, to the
Band 430

Shall be proclaimed: brave Men, they all
shall hear it.

You a protector of humanity!

Avenger you of outraged innocence!

Mar. 'T was dark — dark as the grave;
yet did I see,
Saw him — his face turned toward me; and
I tell thee

Idonea's filial countenance was there
To baffle me — it put me to my prayers.
Upwards I cast my eyes, and, through a
crevice,

Beheld a star twinkling above my head,
And, by the living God, I could not do
it. [Sinks exhausted.

Osw. (to himself). Now may I perish if
this turn do more 441

Than make me change my course.

(To Marmaduke.) Dear Marmaduke,
My words were rashly spoken; I recall
them:

I feel my error; shedding human blood
Is a most serious thing.

Mar. Not I alone,
Thou too art deep in guilt.

Osw. We have indeed

Been most presumptuous. There is guilt in
this,
Else could so strong a mind have ever
known

These trepidations? Plain it is that Heaven
Has marked out this foul Wretch as one
whose crimes

Must never come before a mortal judgment-
seat,

Or be chastised by mortal instruments.

Mar. A thought that's worth a thousand
worlds! [*Goes towards the dungeon.*]

Osw. I grieve
That, in my zeal, I have caused you so much
pain.

Mar. Think not of that! 't is over — we
are safe.

Osw. (*as if to himself, yet speaking aloud*).
The truth is hideous, but how stifled
it? [*Turning to Marmaduke.*]

Give me your sword — nay, here are stones
and fragments,

The least of which would beat out a man's
brains;

Or you might drive your head against that
wall.

No! this is not the place to hear the tale:
It should be told you pinioned in your bed,
Or on some vast and solitary plain,
Blown to you from a trumpet.

Mar. Why talk thus?
Whate'er the monster brooding in your
breast

I care not: fear I have none, and cannot
fear —

[*The sound of a horn is heard.*]
That horn again — 'T is some one of our
Troop;

What do they here? Listen!

Osw. What! dogged like thieves!

Enter WALLACE and LACY, etc.

Lacy. You are found at last, thanks to
the vagrant Troop
For not misleading us.

Osw. (*looking at Wallace*). That subtle
Greybeard —

I'd rather see my father's ghost.

Lacy (*to Marmaduke*). My Captain,
We come by order of the Band. Belike
You have not heard that Henry has at
last

Dissolved the Barons' League, and sent
abroad

His Sheriffs with fit force to reinstate

The genuine owners of such Lands and
Baronies

As, in these long commotions, have been
seized.

His Power is this way tending. It befits us
To stand upon our guard, and with our
swords

Defend the innocent.

Mar. Lacy! we look
But at the surfaces of things; we hear
Of towns in flames, fields ravaged, young
and old

Driven out in troops to want and nakedness
Then grasp our swords and rush upon a cure
That flatters us, because it asks not thought.
The deeper malady is better hid;
The world is poisoned at the heart.

Lacy. What mean you?

Wal. (*whose eye has been fixed suspiciously
upon Oswald*). Ay, what is it you
mean?

Mar. Hark'e, my Friends; —
[*Appearing gay*]

Were there a Man who, being weak and
helpless

And most forlorn, should bribe a Mother,
pressed

By penury, to yield him up her Daughter,
A little Infant, and instruct the Babe,
Prattling upon his knee, to call him
Father —

Lacy. Why, if his heart be tender, that
offence

I could forgive him.

Mar. (*going on*). And should he make
the Child

An instrument of falsehood, should he teach
her

To stretch her arms, and dim the gladsome
light

Of infant playfulness with piteous looks
Of misery that was not —

Lacy. Troth, 't is hard —
But in a world like ours —

Mar. (*changing his tone*). This selfsame
Man —

Even while he printed kisses on the cheek
Of this poor Babe, and taught its innocent
tongue

To lisp the name of Father — could he look
To the unnatural harvest of that time

When he should give her up, a Woman
grown,

To him who bid the highest in the market
Of foul pollution —

Lacy. The whole visible world
Contains not such a Monster !

Mar. For this purpose
Should he resolve to taint her Soul by
means
Which bathe the limbs in sweat to think of
them;
Should he, by tales which would draw tears
from iron, 510
Work on her nature, and so turn compas-
sion
And gratitude to ministers of vice,
And make the spotless spirit of filial love
Prime mover in a plot to damn his Victim
Both soul and body —

Wal. 'Tis too horrible;
Oswald, what say you to it ?

Lacy. Hew him down,
And fling him to the ravens.

Mar. But his aspect
[It is so meek, his countenance so venerable.

Wal. (with an appearance of mistrust).
But how, what say you, Oswald ?

Lacy (at the same moment). Stab him,
were it
Before the Altar.

Mar. What, if he were sick,
Tottering upon the very verge of life, 521
And old, and blind —

Lacy. Blind, say you ?

Osw. (coming forward). Are we Men,
Or own we baby Spirits ? Genuine cour-
age
Is not an accidental quality,
A thing dependent for its casual birth
On opposition and impediment.
Wisdom, if Justice speak the word, beats
down
The giant's strength; and, at the voice of
Justice,
Spares not the worm. The giant and the
worm —
She weighs them in one scale. The wiles
of woman, 530
And craft of age, seducing reason, first
Made weakness a protection, and obscured
The moral shapes of things. His tender
cries
And helpless innocence — do they protect
The infant lamb ? and shall the infirmities,
Which have enabled this enormous Culprit
To perpetrate his crimes, serve as a Sanc-
tuary
To cover him from punishment ? Shame !
— Justice,

Admitting no resistance, bends alike
The feeble and the strong. She needs not
here 540
Her bonds and chains, which make the
mighty feeble.

— We recognize in this old Man a victim
Prepared already for the sacrifice.

Lacy. By heaven, his words are reason !

Osw. Yes, my Friends,
His countenance is meek and venerable;
And, by the Mass, to see him at his
prayers ! —
I am of flesh and blood, and may I perish
When my heart does not ache to think of
it ! —
Poor Victim ! not a virtue under heaven
But what was made an engine to ensnare
thee; 550
But yet I trust, Idonea, thou art safe.

Lacy. Idonea !

Wal. How ! what ? your Idonea ?
(To Marmaduke.)

Mar. Mine !
But now no longer mine. You know Lord
Clifford;
He is the Man to whom the Maiden —
pure
As beautiful, and gentle and benign,
And in her ample heart loving even me —
Was to be yielded up.

Lacy. Now, by the head
Of my own child, this Man must die; my
hand,
A worthier wanting, shall itself entwine
In his grey hairs ! —

Mar. (to Lacy). I love the Father in
thee. 560
You know me, Friends; I have a heart to
feel,
And I have felt, more than perhaps becomes
me
Or duty sanctions.

Lacy. We will have ample justice.
Who are we, Friends ? Do we not live on
ground
Where Souls are self-defended, free to
grow
Like mountain oaks rocked by the stormy
wind.
Mark the Almighty Wisdom, which decreed
This monstrous crime to be laid open —
here,
Where Reason has an eye that she can use,
And Men alone are Umpires. To the
Camp 570

He shall be led, and there, the Country
round

All gathered to the spot, in open day
Shall Nature be avenged.

Osw. 'Tis nobly thought;
His death will be a monument for ages.

Mar. (to Lacy). I thank you for that
hint. He shall be brought
Before the Camp, and would that best and
wisest

Of every country might be present. There,
His crime shall be proclaimed; and for the
rest

It shall be done as Wisdom shall decide:
Meanwhile, do you two hasten back and
see

That all is well prepared.

Wal. We will obey you.
(*Aside.*) But softly! we must look a little
nearer.

Mar. Tell where you found us. At some
future time
I will explain the cause. [*Exeunt.*

ACT III

SCENE—*The Door of the Hostel*

*A group of Pilgrims as before; IDONEA and
the Host among them.*

Host. Lady, you'll find your Father at the
Convent

As I have told you: He left us yesterday
With two Companions; one of them, as
seemed,

His most familiar Friend. (*Going.*) There
was a letter

Of which I heard them speak, but that I
fancy

Has been forgotten.

Idon. (to Host). Farewell!

Host. Gentle pilgrims,
St. Cuthbert speed you on your holy errand.
[*Exeunt Idonea and Pilgrims.*

SCENE—*A desolate Moor*

OSWALD (*alone*).

Osw. Carry him to the Camp! Yes, to
the Camp.

Oh, Wisdom! a most wise resolve! and
then,

That half a word should blow it to the
winds!

This last device must end my work. — *Mar.*
thinks

It were a pleasant pastime to construct
A scale and table of belief — as thus —
Two columns, one for passion, one for
proof;

Each rises as the other falls: and first,
Passion a unit and *against* us — proof —
Nay, we must travel in another path,
Or we're stuck fast for ever; — passion
then,

Shall be a unit *for* us; proof — no, passion
We'll not insult thy majesty by time,
Person, and place — the where, the when
the how,

And all particulars that dull brains require
To constitute the spiritless shape of Fact,
They bow to, calling the idol, Demonstra-
tion.

A whipping to the Moralists who preach
That misery is a sacred thing: for me,
I know no cheaper engine to degrade
man,

Nor any half so sure. This Stripling's
mind

Is shaken till the dregs float on the surface
And, in the storm and anguish of the heart
He talks of a transition in his Soul,
And dreams that he is happy. We dissect
The senseless body, and why not the
mind? —

These are strange sights — the mind of man
upturned,

Is in all natures a strange spectacle;
In some a hideous one — hem! shall
stop?

No. — Thoughts and feelings will sink deep
but then

They have no substance. Pass but a few
minutes,

And something shall be done which Memory
May touch, whene'er her Vassals are at
work.

Enter MARMADUKE, from behind.

Osw. (turning to meet him). But listen
for my peace —

Mar. Why, I believe you

Osw. But hear the proofs —

Mar. Ay, prove that when two peas
Lie snugly in a pod, the pod must then
Be larger than the peas — prove this —
't were matter

Worthy the hearing. Fool was I to dream
It ever could be otherwise!

Osw. Last night
When I returned with water from the brook,
I overheard the Villains — every word
Like red-hot iron burnt into my heart.
Said one, "It is agreed on. The blind
Man 50

Shall feign a sudden illness, and the Girl,
Who on her journey must proceed alone,
Under pretence of violence, be seized.
She is," continued the detested Slave,
"She is right willing — strange if she were
not! —

They say, Lord Clifford is a savage man;
But, faith, to see him in his silken tunic,
Fitting his low voice to the minstrel's harp,
There's witchery in 't. I never knew a
maid

That could withstand it. True," continued
he, 60
"When we arranged the affair, she wept a
little

(Not the less welcome to my Lord for that)
And said, 'My Father he will have it so.'"

Mar. I am your hearer.

Osw. This I caught, and more
That may not be retold to any ear.
The obstinate bolt of a small iron door
Detained them near the gateway of the
Castle.

By a dim lantern's light I saw that wreaths
Of flowers were in their hands, as if de-
signed

For festive decoration; and they said, 70
With brutal laughter and most foul allu-
sion,

That they should share the banquet with
their Lord

And his new Favourite.

Mar. Misery! —

Osw. I knew
How you would be disturbed by this dire
news,

And therefore chose this solitary Moor,
Here to impart the tale, of which, last
night,

I strove to ease my mind, when our two
Comrades,
Commissioned by the Band, burst in upon
us.

Mar. Last night, when moved to lift the
avenging steel,
I did believe all things were shadows —
yea, 80

Living or dead all things were bodiless,
Or but the mutual mockeries of body,

Till that same star summoned me back
again.

Now I could laugh till my ribs ached. Oh
Fool!

To let a creed, built in the heart of things,
Dissolve before a twinkling atom! — Os-
wald,

I could fetch lessons out of wiser schools
Than you have entered, were it worth the
pains.

Young as I am, I might go forth a teacher,
And you should see how deeply I could
reason 90

Of love in all its shapes, beginnings, ends;
Of moral qualities in their diverse aspects;
Of actions, and their laws and tendencies.

Osw. You take it as it merits —

Mar. One a King,
General or Cham, Sultan or Emperor,
Strews twenty acres of good meadow-
ground

With carcasses, in lineament and shape
And substance nothing differing from his
own,

But that they cannot stand up of them-
selves;

Another sits i' th' sun, and by the hour 100
Floats kingcups in the brook — a Hero one
We call, and scorn the other as Time's
spendthrift;

But have they not a world of common
ground

To occupy — both fools, or wise alike,
Each in his way?

Osw. Troth, I begin to think so.

Mar. Now for the corner-stone of my
philosophy:

I would not give a denier for the man
Who, on such provocation as this earth
Yields, could not chuck his babe beneath
the chin,

And send it with a fillip to its grave. 110

Osw. Nay, you leave me behind.

Mar. That such a One,
So pious in demeanour! in his look
So saintly and so pure! — Hark'e, my
Friend,

I'll plant myself before Lord Clifford's
Castle,

A surly mastiff kennels at the gate,
And he shall howl and I will laugh, a med-
ley

Most tunable.

Osw. In faith, a pleasant scheme;
But take your sword along with you, for that

Might in such neighbourhood find seemly
use. —

But first, how wash our hands of this old
Man? 120

Mar. Oh yes, that mole, that viper in
the path;

Plague on my memory, him I had forgotten.

Osw. You know we left him sitting —
see him yonder.

Mar. Ha! ha! —

Osw. As 't will be but a moment's work,
I will stroll on; you follow when 't is done.
[*Exeunt.*]

SCENE *changes to another part of the
Moor at a short distance*

HERBERT is discovered seated on a stone.

Her. A sound of laughter, too! — 't is
well — I feared,
The Stranger had some pitiable sorrow
Pressing upon his solitary heart.
Hush! — 't is the feeble and earth-loving
wind
That creeps along the bells of the crisp
heather. 130

Alas! 't is cold — I shiver in the sunshine —
What can this mean? There is a psalm
that speaks
Of God's parental mercies — with Idonea
I used to sing it. — Listen! — what foot is
there?

Enter MARMADUKE.

Mar. (*aside — looking at Herbert*). And
I have loved this Man! and *she* hath
loved him!
And I loved her, and she loves the Lord
Clifford!
And there it ends; — if this be not enough
To make mankind merry for evermore,
Then plain it is as day, that eyes were made
For a wise purpose — verily to weep with!
[*Looking round.*]

A pretty prospect this, a masterpiece 141
Of Nature, finished with most curious skill!
(*To Herbert.*) Good Baron, have you ever
practised tillage?
Pray tell me what this land is worth by the
acre?

Her. How glad I am to hear your voice!
I know not
Wherein I have offended you; — last night
I found in you the kindest of Protectors;
This morning, when I spoke of weariness,

You from my shoulder took my scrip and
threw it

About your own; but for these two hours
past

Once only have you spoken, when the last
Whirred from among the fern beneath
feet,

And I, no coward in my better days,
Was almost terrified.

Mar. That's excellent!
So, you bethought you of the many ways
In which a man may come to his end
whose crimes
Have roused all Nature up against him
pshaw! —

Her. For mercy's sake, is nobody
sight?
No traveller, peasant, herdsman?

Mar. Not a soul
Here is a tree, ragged, and bent, and
bare,
That turns its goat's-beard flakes of peat
green moss
From the stern breathing of the rough sea
wind;

This have we, but no other company:
Commend me to the place. If a man
should die

And leave his body here, it were all one
As he were twenty fathoms underground

Her. Where is our common Friend?

Mar. A ghost, methinks.
The Spirit of a murdered man, for its
stance —

Might have fine room to ramble about here
A grand domain to squeak and gibber
in.

Her. Lost Man! if thou have any close
pent guilt
Pressing upon thy heart, and this the hour
Of visitation —

Mar. A bold word from you

Her. Restore him, Heaven!

Mar. The desperate Wretch! —
Flower,

Fairest of all flowers, was she once, but
now

They have snapped her from the stem —
Poh! let her lie

Besoiled with mire, and let the houseleek
snail

Feed on her leaves. You knew her well —
ay, there,

Old Man! you were a very Lynx, you knew
The worm was in her —

Her. Mercy ! Sir, what mean you ?

Mar. You have a Daughter !

Her. Oh that she were here ! —

He hath an eye that sinks into all hearts,
And if I have in aught offended you,
Soon would her gentle voice make peace
between us.

Mar. (aside). I do believe he weeps —
I could weep too —

There is a vein of her voice that runs
through his:

Even such a Man my fancy bodied forth
From the first moment that I loved the
Maid;

And for his sake I loved her more: these
tears —

I did not think that aught was left in me ¹⁹⁰
Of what I have been — yes, I thank thee,
Heaven !

One happy thought has passed across my
mind.

— It may not be — I am cut off from man;
No more shall I be man — no more shall I
Have human feelings ! — (*To Herbert*) —

Now, for a little more
About your Daughter !

Her. Troops of armed men,
Met in the roads, would bless us; little chil-
dren,

Rushing along in the full tide of play,
Stood silent as we passed them ! I have
heard

The boisterous carman, in the miry road,
Check his loud whip and hail us with mild
voice, ²⁰¹

And speak with milder voice to his poor
beasts.

Mar. And whither were you going ?

Her. Learn, young Man,
To fear the virtuous, and reverence misery,
Whether too much for patience, or, like
mine,

Softened till it becomes a gift of mercy.

Mar. Now, this is as it should be !

Her. I am weak ! —
My Daughter does not know how weak I
am;

And, as thou see'st, under the arch of
heaven

Here do I stand, alone, to helplessness, ²¹⁰
By the good God, our common Father,
doomed ! —

But I had once a spirit and an arm —

Mar. Now, for a word about your
Barony:

I fancy when you left the Holy Land,
And came to — what's your title — eh ?
your claims

Were undisputed !

Her. Like a mendicant,
Whom no one comes to meet, I stood
alone; —

I murmured — but, remembering Him who
feeds

The pelican and ostrich of the desert,
From my own threshold I looked up to
Heaven ²²⁰

And did not want glimmerings of quiet
hope.

So, from the court I passed, and down the
brook,

Led by its murmur, to the ancient oak
I came; and when I felt its cooling shade,
I sate me down, and cannot but believe —

While in my lap I held my little Babe
And clasped her to my heart, my heart that
ached

More with delight than grief — I heard a
voice

Such as by Cherith on Elijah called;
It said, "I will be with thee." A little
boy, ²³⁰

A shepherd-lad, ere yet my trance was
gone,

Hailed us as if he had been sent from
heaven,

And said, with tears, that he would be our
guide:

I had a better guide — that innocent
Babe —

Her, who hath saved me, to this hour, from
harm,

From cold, from hunger, penury, and
death;

To whom I owe the best of all the good
I have, or wish for, upon earth — and more
And higher far than lies within earth's
bounds:

Therefore I bless her: when I think of
Man, ²⁴⁰

I bless her with sad spirit, — when of God,
I bless her in the fulness of my joy !

Mar. The name of daughter in his
mouth, he prays !

With nerves so steady, that the very flies
Sit unmolested on his staff. — Innocent ! —
If he were innocent — then he would
tremble

And be disturbed, as I am. (*Turning aside.*)
I have read

In Story, what men now alive have witnessed,
How, when the People's mind was racked with doubt,
Appeal was made to the great Judge: the
Accused²⁵⁰
With naked feet walked over burning ploughshares.

Here is a Man by Nature's hand prepared
For a like trial, but more merciful.
Why else have I been led to this bleak Waste?

Bare is it, without house or track, and destitute

Of obvious shelter, as a shipless sea.

Here will I leave him — here — All-seeing God!

Such as *he* is, and sore perplexed as I am,
I will commit him to this final *Ordeal*! —

He heard a voice — a shepherd-lad came to him²⁶⁰

And was his guide; if once, why not again,
And in this desert? If never — then the whole

Of what he says, and looks, and does, and is,

Makes up one damning falsehood. Leave him here

To cold and hunger! — Pain is of the heart,
And what are a few throes of bodily suffering

If they can waken one pang of remorse?

[*Goes up to Herbert.*
Old Man! my wrath is as a flame burnt out,

It cannot be rekindled. Thou art here

Led by my hand to save thee from perdition;²⁷⁰

Thou wilt have time to breathe and think —

Her. Oh, Mercy!

Mar. I know the need that all men have of mercy,
And therefore leave thee to a righteous judgment.

Her. My Child, my blessed Child!

Mar. No more of that;
Thou wilt have many guides if thou art innocent;

Yea, from the utmost corners of the earth,
That Woman will come o'er this Waste to save thee.

[*He pauses and looks at Herbert's staff.*
Ha! what is here? and carved by her own hand!
[*Reads upon the staff.*

"I am eyes to the blind, saith the Lord.
He that puts his trust in me shall not fail!"

Yes, be it so; — repent and be forgiven —
God and that staff are now thy only guide
[*He leaves Herbert on the Moor*

SCENE — *An eminence, a Beacon on the summit*

LACY, WALLACE, LENNOX, etc. etc.

Several of the Band (confusedly). Be patient!

One of the Band. Curses on that Traitor Oswald! —

Our Captain made a prey to foul device!

Len. (to Wal.). His tool, the wandering Beggar, made last night

A plain confession, such as leaves no doubt
Knowing what otherwise we know too well

That she revealed the truth. Stand by now;

For rather would I have a nest of vipers
Between my breast-plate and my skin, than make

Oswald my special enemy, if you

Deny me your support.

Lacy. We have been fooled.

But for the motive?

Wal. Natures such as his

Spin motives out of their own bowels, *Lacy*
I learned this when I was a Confessor.

I know him well; there needs no other motive

Than that most strange incontinence crime

Which haunts this Oswald. Power is li to him

And breath and being; where he cannot govern,

He will destroy.

Lacy. To have been trapped like moles! —

Yes, you are right, we need not hunt for motives:

There is no crime from which this man would shrink;

He reck not human law; and I have noticed

That often when the name of God is uttered,

A sudden blankness overspreads his face.

Len. Yet, reasoner as he is, his pride is built

Some uncouth superstition of its own.

Wal. I have seen traces of it.
Len. Once he headed
band of Pirates in the Norway seas;
and when the King of Denmark summoned
him 310
the oath of fealty, I well remember,
was a strange answer that he made; he
said,
hold of Spirits, and the Sun in heaven."
Lacy. He is no madman.
Wal. A most subtle doctor
ere that man, who could draw the line
that parts
side and her daughter, Cruelty, from
Madness,
that should be scourged, not pitied. Rest-
less Minds,
ch Minds as find amid their fellow-men
heart that loves them, none that they
can love,
ill turn perforce and seek for sympathy
dim relation to imagined Beings. 321
One of the Band. What if he mean to
offer up our Captain
in expiation and a sacrifice
to those infernal fiends!
Wal. Now, if the event
ould be as Lennox has foretold, then
swear,
y Friends, his heart shall have as many
wounds
there are daggers here.
Lacy. What need of swearing!
One of the Band. Let us away!
Another. Away!
A third. Hark! how the horns
of those Scotch Rovers echo through the
vale.
Lacy. Stay you behind; and when the sun
is down, 330
ght up this beacon.
One of the Band. You shall be obeyed.
[*They go out together.*]

SCENE — *The Wood on the edge of the Moor*

MARMADUKE (*alone*).

Mar. Deep, deep and vast, vast beyond
human thought,
et calm. — I could believe, that there was
here
he only quiet heart on earth. In terror,
remembered terror, there is peace and
rest.

Enter OSWALD.

Osw. Ha! my dear Captain.
Mar. A later meeting, Oswald,
Would have been better timed.
Osw. Alone, I see;
You have done your duty. I had hopes,
which now
I feel that you will justify.
Mar. I had fears,
From which I have freed myself — but 't is
my wish 340
To be alone, and therefore we must part.
Osw. Nay, then — I am mistaken.
There's a weakness
About you still; you talk of solitude —
I am your friend.
Mar. What need of this assurance
At any time? and why given now?
Osw. Because
You are now in truth my Master; you have
taught me
What there is not another living man
Had strength to teach; — and therefore
gratitude
Is bold, and would relieve itself by praise.
Mar. Wherefore press this on me?
Osw. Because I feel
That you have shown, and by a signal in-
stance, 351
How they who would be just must seek the
rule
By diving for it into their own bosoms.
To-day you have thrown off a tyranny
That lives but in the torpid acquiescence
Of our emasculated souls, the tyranny
Of the world's masters, with the musty rules
By which they uphold their craft from age
to age:
You have obeyed the only law that sense
Submits to recognise; the immediate law, 360
From the clear light of circumstances, flashed
Upon an independent Intellect.
Henceforth new prospects open on your path;
Your faculties should grow with the demand;
I still will be your friend, will cleave to you
Through good and evil, obloquy and scorn,
Oft as they dare to follow on your steps.
Mar. I would be left alone.
Osw. (exultingly). I know your motives!
I am not of the world's presumptuous judges,
Who damn where they can neither see nor
feel, 370
With a hard-hearted ignorance; your strug-
gles
I witnessed, and now hail your victory.

Mar. Spare me awhile that greeting.

Osw. It may be,
That some there are, squeamish half-think-
ing cowards,
Who will turn pale upon you, call you mur-
derer,

And you will walk in solitude among them.
A mighty evil for a strong-built mind! —
Join twenty tapers of unequal height
And light them joined, and you will see the
less

How 't will burn down the taller; and they
all

Shall prey upon the tallest. Solitude! —
The Eagle lives in Solitude. 380

Mar. Even so,
The Sparrow so on the housetop, and I,
The weakest of God's creatures, stand re-
solved

To abide the issue of my act, alone.

Osw. Now would you? and for ever? —
My young Friend,

As time advances either we become
The prey or masters of our own past deeds.
Fellowship we *must* have, willing or no;
And if good Angels fail, slack in their duty,
Substitutes, turn our faces where we may,
Are still forthcoming; some which, though
they bear 392

Ill names, can render no ill services,
In recompense for what themselves re-
quired.

So meet extremes in this mysterious world,
And opposites thus melt into each other.

Mar. Time, since Man first drew breath,
has never moved

With such a weight upon his wings as now;
But they will soon be lightened.

Osw. Ay, look up —
Cast round you your mind's eye, and you
will learn 400

Fortitude is the child of Enterprise:
Great actions move our admiration, chiefly
Because they carry in themselves an earnest
That we can suffer greatly.

Mar. Very true.

Osw. Action is transitory — a step, a blow,
The motion of a muscle — this way or that —
'T is done, and in the after-vacancy
We wonder at ourselves like men betrayed:
Suffering is permanent, obscure and dark,
And shares the nature of infinity. 410

Mar. Truth — and I feel it.

Osw. What! if you had bid
Eternal farewell to unmingled joy

And the light dancing of the thoughtless
heart;

It is the toy of fools, and little fit
For such a world as this. The wise abjure
All thoughts whose idle composition lives
In the entire forgetfulness of pain.

— I see I have disturbed you.

Mar. By no means.

Osw. Compassion! — pity! — pride can
do without them;
And what if you should never know them
more! —

He is a puny soul who, feeling pain,
Finds ease because another feels it too.
If e'er I open out this heart of mine
It shall be for a nobler end — to teach
And not to purchase puling sympathy.
— Nay, you are pale.

Mar. It may be so.

Osw. Remorse —
It cannot live with thought; think on, think
on,

And it will die. What! in this universe,
Where the least things control the greatest
where

The faintest breath that breathes can move
a world;

What! feel remorse, where, if a cat had
sneezed,

A leaf had fallen, the thing had never been
Whose very shadow gnaws us to the vital

Mar. Now, whither are you wandering
That a man

So used to suit his language to the time,
Should thus so widely differ from himself —
It is most strange.

Osw. Murder! — what's in the word! —
I have no cases by me ready made
To fit all deeds. Carry him to the Camp! —
A shallow project; — you of late have seen
More deeply, taught us that the institutes
Of Nature, by a cunning usurpation
Banished from human intercourse, exist
Only in our relations to the brutes
That make the fields their dwelling. If
snake

Crawl from beneath our feet we do not
ask

A license to destroy him: our good government
Hedge in the life of every pest and plague
That bears the shape of man; and for what
purpose,

But to protect themselves from extirpation? —

This flimsy barrier you have overleaped.

Mar. My Office is fulfilled — the Man is
now
Delivered to the Judge of all things.

Osw. Dead!

Mar. I have borne my burthen to its
destined end.

Osw. This instant we'll return to our
companions —

Oh how I long to see their faces again!

*Enter IDONEA, with Pilgrims who continue
their journey.*

Idon. (after some time). What, Marmaduke! now thou art mine for ever.

And Oswald, too! (To Marmaduke.) On
will we to my Father

With the glad tidings which this day hath
brought;

We'll go together, and, such proof received
Of his own rights restored, his gratitude
To God above will make him feel for ours.

Osw. I interrupt you?

Idon. Think not so.

Mar. Idonea,
that I should ever live to see this moment!

Idon. Forgive me. — Oswald knows it all
— he knows,

Each word of that unhappy letter fell
As a blood drop from my heart.

Osw. 'T was even so.

Mar. I have much to say, but for whose
ear? — not thine.

Idon. Ill can I bear that look — Plead
for me, Oswald!

You are my Father's Friend.

(To Marmaduke.) Alas, you know not,
and never can you know, how much he
loved me.

Twice had he been to me a father, twice
had given me breath, and was I not to be
his daughter, once his daughter? could I
withstand

his pleading face, and feel his clasping
arms,

and hear his prayer that I would not for-
sake him

in his old age — [Hides her face.

Mar. Patience — Heaven grant me
patience! —

she weeps, she weeps — my brain shall burn
for hours

ere I can shed a tear.

Idon. I was a woman;
and, balancing the hopes that are the dear-
est

To womankind with duty to my Father,
I yielded up those precious hopes, which
nought

On earth could else have wrested from me;
— if erring,

Oh let me be forgiven!

Mar. I do forgive thee.

Idon. But take me to your arms — this
breast, alas!

It throbs, and you have a heart that does
not feel it.

Mar. (exultingly). She is innocent.

[He embraces her.

Osw. (aside). Were I a Moralist,

I should make wondrous revolution here;

It were a quaint experiment to show

The beauty of truth — [Addressing them.

I see I interrupt you;

I shall have business with you, Marmaduke;

Follow me to the Hostel. [Exit Oswald.

Idon. Marmaduke,

This is a happy day. My Father soon
shall sun himself before his native doors;
The lame, the hungry, will be welcome
there.

No more shall he complain of wasted
strength,

Of thoughts that fail, and a decaying heart;
His good works will be balm and life to him.

Mar. This is most strange! — I know
not what it was,

But there was something which most plainly
said,

That thou wert innocent.

Idon. How innocent! —

Oh heavens! you've been deceived.

Mar. Thou art a Woman,

To bring perdition on the universe.

Idon. Already I've been punished to the
height

Of my offence. [Smiling affectionately.

I see you love me still,
The labours of my hand are still your
joy;

Bethink you of the hour when on your
shoulder

I hung this belt.

[Pointing to the belt on which was suspended
Herbert's scrip.

Mar. Mercy of Heaven! [Sinks.

Idon. What ails you! [Distractedly.

Mar. The scrip that held his food, and I
forgot

To give it back again!

Idon. What mean your words?

Mar. I know not what I said — all may
be well. 511

Idon. That smile hath life in it !

Mar. This road is perilous;
I will attend you to a Hut that stands
Near the wood's edge — rest there to-night,
I pray you:

For me, I have business, as you heard, with
Oswald,

But will return to you by break of day.
[Exeunt.

ACT IV

SCENE — *A desolate prospect — a ridge of
rocks — a Chapel on the summit of one
— Moon behind the rocks — night
stormy — irregular sound of a Bell*

HERBERT enters exhausted.

Her. That Chapel-bell in mercy seemed
to guide me,
But now it mocks my steps; its fitful stroke
Can scarcely be the work of human hands.
Hear me, ye Men, upon the cliffs, if such
There be who pray nightly before the Altar.
Oh that I had but strength to reach the
place !

My Child — my child — dark — dark — I
faint — this wind —
These stifling blasts — God help me !

Enter ELDRED.

Eld. Better this bare rock,
Though it were tottering over a man's head,
Than a tight case of dungeon walls for
shelter 10
From such rough dealing.

[A moaning voice is heard.

Ha ! what sound is that ?
Trees creaking in the wind (but none are
here)

Send forth such noises — and that weary
bell !

Surely some evil Spirit abroad to-night
Is ringing it — 't would stop a Saint in
prayer,

And that — what is it ? never was sound so
like

A human groan. Ha ! what is here ?
Poor Man —

Murdered ! alas ! speak — speak, I am your
friend:

No answer — hush — lost wretch, he lifts
his hand

And lays it to his heart — (*Kneels to him*
I pray you speak !

What has befallen you ?

Her. (*feebly*). A stranger has done th
And in the arms of a stranger I must die

Eld. Nay, think not so : come, let m
raise you up: [Raises hi

This is a dismal place — well — that
well —

I was too fearful — take me for your guid
And your support — my hut is not far off
[Draws him gently off the stage

SCENE — *A room in the Hostel*

MARMADUKE and OSWALD.

Mar. But for Idonea ! — I have cause
to think

That she is innocent.

Osw. Leave that thought awhile
As one of those beliefs, which in their heat
Lovers lock up as pearls, though oft
better

Than feathers clinging to their points
passion.

This day's event has laid on me the duty
Of opening out my story; you must hear
And without further preface. — In
youth,

Except for that abatement which is paid
By envy as a tribute to desert,
I was the pleasure of all hearts, the darling
Of every tongue — as you are now. You
heard

That I embarked for Syria. On our voyage
Was hatched among the crew a foul C
spiracy

Against my honour, in the which our C
tain

Was, I believed, prime Agent. The w
fell;

We lay becalmed week after week, until
The water of the vessel was exhausted;
I felt a double fever in my veins,
Yet rage suppressed itself; — to a deep st
ness

Did my pride tame my pride; — for m
days,

On a dead sea under a burning sky,
I brooded o'er my injuries, deserted
By man and nature; — if a breeze I
blown,

It might have found its way into my heart
And I had been — no matter — do you m
me ?

Mar. Quick — to the point — if any untold crime
 haunts your memory.
Osw. Patience, hear me further! —
 day in silence did we drift at noon
 a bare rock, narrow, and white, and
 bare;
 food was there, no drink, no grass, no
 shade,
 tree, nor jutting eminence, nor form
 imitate large as the body of man,
 any living thing whose lot of life 60
 might stretch beyond the measure of one
 moon.
 Dig for water on the spot, the Captain
 died with a small troop, myself being
 one:
 ere I reproached him with his treachery.
 serious at all times, his temper rose;
 struck me; and that instant had I killed
 him,
 I put an end to his insolence, but my
 Comrades
 died in between us: then did I insist
 I hated him, and I was stung to mad-
 ness)
 that we should leave him there, alive! —
 we did so. 70
Mar. And he was famished?
Osw. Naked was the spot;
 thinks I see it now — how in the sun
 stony surface glittered like a shield;
 in that miserable place we left him,
 save but for a swarm of minute creatures
 one of which could help him while
 alive,
 mourn him dead.
Mar. A man by men cast off,
 without burial! nay, not dead nor
 dying,
 standing, walking, stretching forth his
 arms,
 all things like ourselves, but in the
 agony 80
 with which he called for mercy; and —
 even so —
 was forsaken?
Osw. There is a power in sounds:
 the cries he uttered might have stopped
 the boat
 that bore us through the water —
Mar. You returned
 on that dismal hearing — did you not?
Mar. Some scoffed at him with hellish
 mockery,

And laughed so loud it seemed that the
 smooth sea
 Did from some distant region echo us.
Mar. We all are of one blood, our veins
 are filled 89
 At the same poisonous fountain!
Osw. 'T was an island
 Only by sufferance of the winds and waves,
 Which with their foam could cover it at
 will.
 I know not how he perished; but the calm,
 The same dead calm, continued many days.
Mar. But his own crime had brought on
 him this doom,
 His wickedness prepared it; these expedients
 Are terrible, yet ours is not the fault.
Osw. The man was famished, and was
 innocent!
Mar. Impossible!
Osw. The man had never wronged me.
Mar. Banish the thought, crush it, and
 be at peace. 100
 His guilt was marked — these things could
 never be
 Were there not eyes that see, and for good
 ends,
 Where ours are baffled.
Osw. I had been deceived.
Mar. And from that hour the miserable
 man
 No more was heard of?
Osw. I had been betrayed.
Mar. And he found no deliverance!
Osw. The Crew
 Gave me a hearty welcome; they had laid
 The plot to rid themselves, at any cost,
 Of a tyrannic Master whom they loathed.
 So we pursued our voyage: when we landed,
 The tale was spread abroad; my power at
 once 111
 Shrunk from me; plans and schemes, and
 lofty hopes —
 All vanished. I gave way — do you attend?
Mar. The Crew deceived you?
Osw. Nay, command yourself.
Mar. It is a dismal night — how the wind
 howls!
Osw. I hid my head within a Convent,
 there
 Lay passive as a dormouse in mid-winter.
 That was no life for me — I was o'erthrown,
 But not destroyed.
Mar. The proofs — you ought to have
 seen

The guilt — have touched it — felt it at
your heart — 120
As I have done.

Osw. A fresh tide of Crusaders
Drove by the place of my retreat: three
nights

Did constant meditation dry my blood;
Three sleepless nights I passed in sounding
on,

Through words and things, a dim and
perilous way;

And, wheresoe'er I turned me, I beheld
A slavery compared to which the dungeon
And clanking chains are perfect liberty.
You understand me — I was comforted;
I saw that every possible shape of action
Might lead to good — I saw it and burst
forth 131

Thirsting for some of those exploits that fill
The earth for sure redemption of lost peace.

[*Marking Marmaduke's countenance.*
Nay, you have had the worst. Ferocity
Subsided in a moment, like a wind
That drops down dead out of a sky it
vexed.

And yet I had within me evermore
A salient spring of energy; I mounted
From action up to action with a mind
That never rested — without meat or drink
Have I lived many days — my sleep was
bound 141

To purposes of reason — not a dream
But had a continuity and substance
That waking life had never power to give.

Mar. O wretched Human-kind! — Until
the mystery
Of all this world is solved, well may we
envy

The worm, that, underneath a stone whose
weight
Would crush the lion's paw with mortal
anguish,
Doth lodge, and feed, and coil, and sleep,
in safety.

Fell not the wrath of Heaven upon those
traitors? 150

Osw. Give not to them a thought. From
Palestine

We marched to Syria: oft I left the Camp,
When all that multitude of hearts was
still,

And followed on, through woods of gloomy
cedar,
Into deep chasms troubled by roaring
streams;

Or from the top of Lebanon surveyed
The moonlight desert, and the moon
sea:

In these my lonely wanderings I perceive
What mighty objects do impress
forms

To elevate our intellectual being;
And felt, if aught on earth deserve
curse,

'Tis that worst principle of ill which do
A thing so great to perish self-consuming
— So much for my remorse!

Mar. Unhappy!

Osw. When from these forms I turn
to contemplate

The World's opinions and her usages,
I seemed a Being who had passed alone
Into a region of futurity,
Whose natural element was freedom —

Mar. Stay!

I may not, cannot, follow thee.

Osw. You

I had been nourished by the sickly food
Of popular applause. I now perceived
That we are praised, only as men in war
Do recognise some image of themselves
An abject counterpart of what they are
Or the empty thing that they would
to be.

I felt that merit has no surer test
Than obloquy; that, if we wish to serve
The world in substance, not deceive
show,

We must become obnoxious to its hate
Or fear disguised in simulated scorn.

Mar. I pity, can forgive, you; but
wretches —

That monstrous perfidy!

Osw. Keep down your voice

False Shame discarded, spurious Fame
spised,

Twin sisters both of Ignorance, I found
Life stretched before me smooth as
broad way

Cleared for a monarch's progress. I
might spin

Their veil, but not for me — 't was
place

Among its kindred cobwebs. I had been
And in that dream had left my native
One of Love's simple bondsmen — the
chain

Was off for ever; and the men, from whom
This liberation came, you would destroy
Join me in thanks for their blind service

Mar. 'Tis a strange aching that, when we would curse
And cannot. — You have betrayed me — I have done —
I am content — I know that he is guiltless —

That both are guiltless, without spot or stain,
Mutually consecrated. Poor old Man!
And I had heart for this, because thou lovedst

Her who from very infancy had been
Light to thy path, warmth to thy blood! —
Together [Turning to Oswald.
We propped his steps, he leaned upon us both.

Osw. Ay, we are coupled by a chain of adamant;

Let us be fellow-labourers, then, to enlarge
Man's intellectual empire. We subsist
In slavery; all is slavery; we receive
Laws, but we ask not whence those laws have come;

We need an inward sting to goad us on.

Mar. Have you betrayed me? Speak to that.

Osw. The mask, 210
Which for a season I have stooped to wear,
Must be cast off. — Know then that I was urged,

(For other impulse let it pass) was driven,
To seek for sympathy, because I saw
In you a mirror of my youthful self;
I would have made us equal once again,
But that was a vain hope. You have struck home,

With a few drops of blood cut short the business;

Therein for ever you must yield to me.
But what is done will save you from the blank

Of living without knowledge that you live:
Now you are suffering — for the future day,

'Tis his who will command it. — Think of my story —

Herbert is innocent.

Mar. (in a faint voice, and doubtfully).
You do but echo

My own wild words?

Osw. Young Man, the seed must lie
Hid in the earth, or there can be no harvest;

'Tis Nature's law. What I have done in darkness

I will avow before the face of day.
Herbert is innocent.

Mar. What fiend could prompt
This action? Innocent! — oh, breaking heart! —

Alive or dead, I'll find him. 230 [Exit.

Osw. Alive — perdition! [Exit.

SCENE — *The inside of a poor Cottage*

ELEANOR and IDONEA seated.

Idon. The storm beats hard — Mercy
for poor or rich,

Whose heads are shelterless in such a night!

A Voice without. Holla! to bed, good
Folks, within!

Elea. O save us!

Idon. What can this mean?

Elea. Alas, for my poor husband! —
We'll have a counting of our flocks to-morrow;

The wolf keeps festival these stormy nights:
Be calm, sweet Lady, they are wassailers

[The voices die away in the distance.
Returning from their Feast — my heart
beats so —

A noise at midnight does so frighten
me. 240

Idon. Hush! [Listening.

Elea. They are gone. On such a
night my husband,
Dragged from his bed, was cast into a dun-
geon,

Where, hid from me, he counted many
years,

A criminal in no one's eyes but theirs —
Not even in theirs — whose brutal violence
So dealt with him.

Idon. I have a noble Friend
First among youths of knightly breeding,
One

Who lives but to protect the weak or injured.
There again! [Listening.

Elea. 'Tis my husband's foot. Good
Eldred

Has a kind heart; but his imprisonment 250
Has made him fearful, and he'll never be
The man he was.

Idon. I will retire; — good night!
[She goes within.

Enter ELDRED (hides a bundle).

Eld. Not yet in bed, Eleanor! — there
are stains in that frock which must be
washed out.

Elea. What has befallen you?

Eld. I am belated, and you must know the cause — (*speaking low*) that is the blood of an unhappy Man.

Elea. Oh! we are undone for ever. 260

Eld. Heaven forbid that I should lift my hand against any man. Eleanor, I have shed tears to-night, and it comforts me to think of it.

Elea. Where, where is he?

Eld. I have done him no harm, but — it will be forgiven me; it would not have been so once.

Elea. You have not *buried* anything? You are no richer than when you left me? 271

Eld. Be at peace; I am innocent.

Elea. Then God be thanked —

[*A short pause; she falls upon his neck.*]

Eld. To-night I met with an old Man lying stretched upon the ground — a sad spectacle: I raised him up with a hope that we might shelter and restore him.

Elea. (*as if ready to run*). Where is he? You were not able to bring him *all* the way with you; let us return, I can help you. [*Eldred shakes his head.* 281

Eld. He did not seem to wish for life: as I was struggling on, by the light of the moon I saw the stains of blood upon my clothes — he waved his hand, as if it were all useless; and I let him sink again to the ground.

Elea. Oh that I had been by your side!

Eld. I tell you his hands and his body were cold — how could I disturb his last moments? he strove to turn from me as if he wished to settle into sleep. 292

Elea. But, for the stains of blood —

Eld. He must have fallen, I fancy, for his head was cut; but I think his malady was cold and hunger.

Elea. Oh, Eldred, I shall never be able to look up at this roof in storm or fair but I shall tremble. 299

Eld. Is it not enough that my ill stars have kept me abroad to-night till this hour? I come home, and this is my comfort!

Elea. But did he say nothing which might have set you at ease?

Eld. I thought he grasped my hand while he was muttering something about his Child — his Daughter — (*starting as if he heard a noise*). What is that?

Elea. Eldred, you are a father.

Eld. God knows what was in my heart and will not curse my son for my sake.

Elea. But you prayed by him? you waited the hour of his release?

Eld. The night was wasting fast; I had no friend; I am spited by the world — I was wound terrified me — if I had brought him along with me, and he had died in my arms! — I am sure I heard something breathing — and this chair!

Elea. Oh, Eldred, you will die alone! You will have nobody to close your eyes — no hand to grasp your dying hand — I shall be in my grave. A curse will attend us!

Eld. Have you forgot your own trouble when I was in the dungeon?

Elea. And you left him alive?

Eld. Alive! — the damps of death were upon him — he could not have survived the hour.

Elea. In the cold, cold night.

Eld. (*in a savage tone*). Ay, and my head was bare; I suppose you would have had me lend my bonnet to cover it. — You will never rest till I am brought to a felon's end.

Elea. Is there nothing to be done? cannot we go to the Convent?

Eld. Ay, and say at once that I murdered him!

Elea. Eldred, I know that ours is the only house upon the Waste; let us try our heart; this Man may be rich; and could he be saved by our means, his gratitude may reward us.

Eld. 'Tis all in vain.

Elea. But let us make the attempt. The old Man may have a wife, and he may have children — let us return to the spot; we may restore him, and his eyes may yet open upon those that love him.

Eld. He will never open them more, even when he spoke to me, he kept them firmly sealed as if he had been blind.

Idon. (*rustling out*). It is, it is, my Father —

Eld. We are betrayed (*looking at Idonea*).

Elea. His Daughter! — God have mercy (*turning to Idonea*).

Idon. (*sinking down*). Oh! lift me up and carry me to the place.

You are safe; the whole world shall not harm you.

Elea. This Lady is his Daughter.

Eld. (*moved*). I'll lead you to the spot.
 Idon. (*springing up*). Alive! — you
 heard him breathe? quick, quick —
 [*Exeunt.*]

ACT V

SCENE — *A wood on the edge of the Waste*

Enter OSWALD and a Forester.

For. He leaned upon the bridge that
 spans the glen,
 And down into the bottom cast his eye,
 That fastened there, as it would check the
 current.

Osw. He listened too; did you not say
 he listened?

For. As if there came such moaning
 from the flood

As is heard often after stormy nights.

Osw. But did he utter nothing?

For. See him there!

MARMADUKE *appearing.*

Mar. Buzz, buzz, ye black and winged
 freebooters;

That is no substance which ye settle on!

For. His senses play him false; and see,
 his arms

Outspread, as if to save himself from fall-
 ing! —

Some terrible phantom I believe is now
 passing before him, such as God will not
 permit to visit any but a man

Who has been guilty of some horrid crime.
 [*Marmaduke disappears.*]

Osw. The game is up! —

For. If it be needful, Sir,
 I will assist you to lay hands upon
 him.

Osw. No, no, my Friend, you may pursue
 your business —

It is a poor wretch of an unsettled mind,
 Who has a trick of straying from his keep-
 ers;

We must be gentle. Leave him to my
 care. [*Exit Forester.*]

If his own eyes play false with him, these
 freaks

Of fancy shall be quickly tamed by mine;
 The goal is reached. My Master shall be-
 come

A shadow of myself — made by myself.

SCENE — *The edge of the Moor*

MARMADUKE and ELDRED *enter from opposite sides.*

Mar. (*raising his eyes and perceiving Eldred*). In any corner of this
 savage Waste,
 Have you, good Peasant, seen a blind old
 Man?

Eld. I heard —

Mar. You heard him, where? when
 heard him?

Eld. As you know,
 The first hours of last night were rough
 with storm:

I had been out in search of a stray heifer;
 Returning late, I heard a moaning sound;
 Then, thinking that my fancy had deceived
 me,

I hurried on, when straight a second moan,
 A human voice distinct, struck on my ear,
 So guided, distant a few steps, I found
 An aged Man, and such as you describe.

Mar. You heard! — he called you to
 him? Of all men

The best and kindest! — but where is he?
 guide me,

That I may see him.

Eld. On a ridge of rocks
 A lonesome Chapel stands, deserted now:
 The bell is left, which no one dares remove;
 And, when the stormy wind blows o'er the
 peak,

It rings, as if a human hand were there
 To pull the cord. I guess he must have
 heard it;

And it had led him towards the precipice,
 To climb up to the spot whence the sound
 came;

But he had failed through weakness. From
 his hand

His staff had dropped, and close upon the
 brink

Of a small pool of water he was laid,
 As if he had stooped to drink, and so re-
 mained

Without the strength to rise.

Mar. Well, well, he lives,
 And all is safe: what said he?

Eld. But few words:
 He only spake to me of a dear Daughter,
 Who, so he feared, would never see him
 more;

And of a Stranger to him, One by whom
 He had been sore misused; but he forgave

The wrong and the wrong-doer. You are troubled —

Perhaps you are his son?

Mar. The All-seeing knows, I did not think he had a living Child. — But whither did you carry him?

Eld. He was torn, His head was bruised, and there was blood about him — 61

Mar. That was no work of mine.

Eld. Nor was it mine.

Mar. But had he strength to walk? I could have borne him

A thousand miles.

Eld. I am in poverty, And know how busy are the tongues of men; My heart was willing, Sir, but I am one Whose good deeds will not stand by their own light;

And, though it smote me more than words can tell,

I left him.

Mar. I believe that there are phantoms, That in the shape of man do cross our path On evil instigation, to make sport 71 Of our distress — and thou art one of them! But things substantial have so pressed on me —

Eld. My wife and children came into my mind.

Mar. Oh Monster! Monster! there are three of us, And we shall howl together.

[After a pause and in a feeble voice. I am deserted

At my worst need, my crimes have in a net (Pointing to Eldred) Entangled this poor man. — Where was it? where?

[Dragging him along.

Eld. 'Tis needless; spare your violence. His Daughter —

Mar. Ay, in the word a thousand scorpions lodge 80

This old man had a Daughter.

Eld. To the spot I hurried back with her. — O save me, Sir, From such a journey! — there was a black tree,

A single tree; she thought it was her Father. —

Oh Sir, I would not see that hour again For twenty lives. The daylight dawned, and now —

Nay; hear my tale, 't is fit that you should hear it —

As we approached, a solitary crow Rose from the spot; — the Daughter clapped her hands,

And then I heard a shriek so terrible [Marmaduke shrinks back] The startled bird quivered upon the wing.

Mar. Dead, dead! —

Eld. (after a pause). A dismal matter Sir, for me,

And seems the like for you; if 't is your wish,

I'll lead you to his Daughter; but 't were best

That she should be prepared; I'll go before

Mar. There will be need of preparation [Eldred goes off] Master

Elea. (enters).

Your limbs sink under you, shall I support you?

Mar. (taking her arm). Woman, I've lent my body to the service

Which now thou tak'st upon thee. God forbid

That thou shouldst ever meet a like occasion

With such a purpose in thine heart as mine was.

Elea. Oh, why have I to do with things like these? [Exit

SCENE changes to the door of ELDRED cottage

IDONEA seated — enter ELDRED.

Eld. Your Father, Lady, from a wild hand

Has met unkindness; so indeed he told me And you remember such was my report: From what has just befallen me I have cause

To fear the very worst.

Idon. My Father is dead. Why dost thou come to me with words like these?

Eld. A wicked Man should answer for his crimes.

Idon. Thou seest me what I am.

Eld. It was most heinous And doth call out for vengeance.

Idon. Do not add I prithee, to the harm thou 'st done already

Eld. Hereafter you will thank me for this service.

Hard by, a Man I met, who, from plain proofs

interfering Heaven, I have no doubt,
d hands upon your Father. Fit it were
I should prepare to meet him.

Idon. I have nothing
do with others; help me to my Father —

[*She turns and sees Marmaduke leaning
on Eleanor — throws herself upon his
neck, and after some time,*

joy I met thee, but a few hours past;
d thus we meet again; one human stay
left me still in thee. Nay, shake not so.

Mar. In such a wilderness — to see no
thing, 122

, not the pitying moon!

Idon. And perish so.

Mar. Without a dog to moan for him.

Idon. Think not of it,
it enter there and see him how he sleeps,
anquil as he had died in his own bed.

Mar. Tranquil — why not?

Idon. Oh, peace!

Mar. He is at peace;
his body is at rest: there was a plot,
hideous plot, against the soul of man:
took effect — and yet I baffled it, 130
some degree.

Idon. Between us stood, I thought,
cup of consolation, filled from Heaven
for both our needs; must I, and in thy pre-
sence,

partake of it? — Belovèd Marmaduke!

Mar. Give me a reason why the wisest
thing

that the earth owns shall never choose to
die,

that some one must be near to count his
groans.

the wounded deer retires to solitude,
and dies in solitude: all things but man,
all die in solitude.

[*Moving towards the cottage door.*

Mysterious God, 140
if she had never lived I had not done it! —

Idon. Alas, the thought of such a cruel
death

has overwhelmed him. — I must follow.

Eld. Lady!

you will do well; (*she goes*) unjust suspicion
may

leave to this Stranger: if, upon his enter-
ing,

the dead Man heave a groan, or from his
side

lift his hand — that would be evidence.

Elea. Shame! Eldred, shame!

Mar. (*both returning*). The dead have
but one face (*to himself*).

And such a Man — so meek and unoffend-
ing — 149

Helpless and harmless as a babe: a Man,
By obvious signal to the world's protection,
Solemnly dedicated — to decoy him! —

Idon. Oh, had you seen him living! —

Mar. I (so filled
With horror is this world) am unto thee
The thing most precious, that it now con-
tains:

Therefore through me alone must be re-
vealed

By whom thy Parent was destroyed, Idonea!
I have the proofs! —

Idon. O miserable Father!
Thou didst command me to bless all man-
kind;

Nor to this moment, have I ever wished 160
Evil to any living thing; but hear me,
Hear me, ye Heavens! — (*kneeling*) — may
vengeance haunt the fiend

For this most cruel murder: let him live
And move in terror of the elements;

The thunder send him on his knees to prayer
In the open streets, and let him think he
sees,

If e'er he entereth the house of God,
The roof, self-moved, unsettling o'er his
head;

And let him, when he would lie down at
night,

Point to his wife the blood-drops on his
pillow! 170

Mar. My voice was silent, but my heart
hath joined thee.

Idon. (*leaning on Marmaduke*). Left to
the mercy of that savage Man!

How could he call upon his Child! — O
Friend! [*Turns to Marmaduke.*

My faithful true and only Comforter.

Mar. Ay, come to me and weep. (*He
kisses her.*) (*To Eldred.*) Yes, Var-
let, look,

The devils at such sights do clap their hands.
[*Eldred retires alarmed.*

Idon. Thy vest is torn, thy cheek is dead-
ly pale;

Hast thou pursued the monster?

Mar. I have found him. —
Oh! would that thou hadst perished in the
flames!

Idon. Here art thou, then can I be deso-
late? — 180

Mar. There was a time, when this protecting hand
 Availed against the mighty; never more
 Shall blessings wait upon a deed of mine.

Idon. Wild words for me to hear, for me,
 an orphan
 Committed to thy guardianship by Heaven;
 And, if thou hast forgiven me, let me hope,
 In this deep sorrow, trust, that I am thine
 For closer care; — here, is no malady.

[*Taking his arm.*]

Mar. There, is a malady —
 (*Striking his heart and forehead*). And here,
 and here,

A mortal malady. — I am accurst: 190
 All nature curses me, and in my heart
 Thy curse is fixed; the truth must be laid
 bare.

It must be told, and borne. I am the man,
 (Abused, betrayed, but how it matters not)
 Presumptuous above all that ever breathed,
 Who, casting as I thought a guilty Person
 Upon Heaven's righteous judgment, did be-
 come

An instrument of Fiends. Through me,
 through me
 Thy Father perished.

Idon. Perished — by what mischance?

Mar. Belovèd! — if I dared, so would I
 call thee — 200

Conflict must cease, and, in thy frozen heart,
 The extremes of suffering meet in absolute
 peace. [*He gives her a letter.*]

Idon. (*reads*). "Be not surprised if you
 hear that some signal judgment has befallen
 the man who calls himself your father; he
 is now with me, as his signature will shew:
 abstain from conjecture till you see me.

"HERBERT.

"MARMADUKE."

The writing Oswald's; the signature my
 Father's:

(*Looks steadily at the paper*). And here is
 yours, — or do my eyes deceive me?

You have then seen my Father?

Mar. He has leaned
 Upon this arm.

Idon. You led him towards the Convent?

Mar. That Convent was Stone-Arthur
 Castle. Thither 212

We were his guides. I on that night re-
 solved

That he should wait thy coming till the day
 Of resurrection.

Idon. Miserable Woman,

Too quickly moved, too easily giving way
 I put denial on thy suit, and hence,
 With the disastrous issue of last night,
 Thy perturbation, and these frantic words
 Be calm, I pray thee!

Mar.

Oswald —

Idon.

Name him

Enter female Beggar.

Beg. And he is dead! — that Moor
 how shall I cross it?

By night, by day, never shall I be able
 To travel half a mile alone. — Good Lady
 Forgive me! — Saints forgive me. Had
 thought

It would have come to this! —

Idon. What brings you hither? speak

Beg. (*pointing to Marmaduke*). This
 innocent Gentleman. Sweet heaven
 I told him

Such tales of your dead Father! — God
 my judge,

I thought there was no harm: but that
 Man,

He bribed me with his gold, and looked
 fierce.

Mercy! I said I know not what — oh p
 me —

I said, sweet Lady, you were not his Dang
 ter —

Pity me, I am haunted; — thrice this day
 My conscience made me wish to be stru
 blind;

And then I would have prayed, and had
 voice.

Idon. (*to Marmaduke*). Was it my l
 ther? — no, no, no, for he

Was meek and patient, feeble, old and bli
 Helpless, and loved me dearer than his l

— But hear me. For one question, I h
 a heart

That will sustain me. Did you murder hi

Mar. No, not by stroke of arm. I
 learn the process:

Proof after proof was pressed upon
 guilt

Made evident, as seemed, by blacker gu
 Whose impious folds enwrapped even th
 and truth

And innocence, embodied in his looks,
 His words and tones and gestures, did
 serve

With me to aggravate his crimes,
 heaped

Ruin upon the cause for which they plead

When pity crossed the path of my resolve:
 unfounded, I looked up to Heaven, and
 cast,
 Idonea! thy blind Father, on the Ordeal 250
 of the bleak Waste — left him — and so he
 died! —

[*Idonea sinks senseless; Beggar, Eleanor, etc., crowd round, and bear her off.*
 Why may we speak these things, and do no
 more;

Why should a thrust of the arm have such
 a power,
 and words that tell these things be heard
 in vain?

He is not dead. Why! — if I loved this
 Woman,

would take care she never woke again;
 but she WILL wake, and she will weep for
 me,

and say, no blame was mine — and so, poor
 fool,

will waste her curses on another name.
 [*He walks about distractedly.*

Enter OSWALD.

Osw. (*to himself*). Strong to o'erturn,
 strong also to build up. 260

[*To Marmaduke.*
 He starts and sallies of our last encounter
 were natural enough; but that, I trust,
 all gone by. You have cast off the
 chains

that fettered your nobility of mind —
 shattered heart and head!

Let us to Palestine;
 this is a paltry field for enterprise.

Mar. Ay, what shall we encounter next?
 This issue —

was nothing more than darkness deepening
 darkness,
 and weakness crowned with the impotence
 of death! —

your pupil is, you see, an apt proficient.
 (*Ironically.*) 270

art not! — Here is another face hard by;
 one, let us take a peep at both together,
 and, with a voice at which the dead will
 quake,

around the praise of your morality —
 of this too much.

[*Drawing Oswald towards the Cottage*
 — stops short at the door.

Men are there, millions, Oswald,
 who with bare hands would have plucked
 out thy heart

And flung it to the dogs: but I am raised
 Above, or sunk below, all further sense
 Of provocation. Leave me, with the weight
 Of that old Man's forgiveness on thy
 heart, 280

Pressing as heavily as it doth on mine.
 Coward I have been; know, there lies not
 now

Within the compass of a mortal thought,
 A deed that I would shrink from; — but to
 endure,

That is my destiny. May it be thine:
 Thy office, thy ambition, be henceforth
 To feed remorse, to welcome every sting
 Of penitential anguish, yea with tears.
 When seas and continents shall lie between
 us —

The wider space the better — we may
 find 290

In such a course fit links of sympathy,
 An incommunicable rivalry
 Maintained, for peaceful ends beyond our
 view.

[*Confused voices — several of the band*
enter — rush upon Oswald, and seize
him.

One of them. I would have dogged him
 to the jaws of hell —

Osw. Ha! is it so! — That vagrant Hag!
 — this comes

Of having left a thing like her alive!
 [*Aside.*

Several voices. Despatch him!

Osw. If I pass beneath a rock
 And shout, and, with the echo of my voice,
 Bring down a heap of rubbish, and it crush
 me, 299

I die without dishonour. Famished, starved,
 A Fool and Coward blended to my wish!

[*Smiles scornfully and exultingly at*
Marmaduke.

Wal. 'Tis done! (*Stabs him*).

Another of the Band. The ruthless
 Traitor!

Mar. A rash deed! —

With that reproof I do resign a station
 Of which I have been proud.

Wil. (*approaching Marmaduke*). O my
 poor Master!

Mar. Discerning Monitor, my faithful
 Wilfred,

Why art thou here? [*Turning to Wallace.*
 Wallace, upon these Borders,
 Many there be whose eyes will not want
 cause

To weep that I am gone. Brothers in
arms !
Raise on that dreary Waste a monument
That may record my story: nor let words —
Few must they be, and delicate in their
touch 311
As light itself — be these withheld from
Her
Who, through most wicked arts, was made
an orphan
By One who would have died a thousand
times,
To shield her from a moment's harm. To
you,
Wallace and Wilfred, I commend the Lady,
By lowly nature reared, as if to make
her
In all things worthier of that noble birth,
Whose long-suspended rights are now on
the eve 319
Of restoration: with your tenderest care
Watch over her, I pray — sustain her —
Several of the Band (eagerly). Captain !

Mar. No more of that; in silence be
my doom:
A hermitage has furnished fit relief
To some offenders: other penitents,
Less patient in their wretchedness, have
fallen,
Like the old Roman, on their own sword
point.
They had their choice: a wanderer must I be
The Spectre of that innocent Man, my
guide.
No human ear shall ever hear me speak;
No human dwelling ever give me food,
Or sleep, or rest: but, over waste and
wild,
In search of nothing, that this earth can
give,
But expiation, will I wander on —
A Man by pain and thought compelled to
live,
Yet loathing life — till anger is appeased
In Heaven, and Mercy gives me leave to
die.

THE REVERIE OF POOR SUSAN

1797. 1800

This arose out of my observation of the affecting music of these birds hanging in this way in the London streets during the freshness and stillness of the Spring morning.

At the corner of Wood Street, when daylight appears,
Hangs a Thrush that sings loud, it has
sung for three years:
Poor Susan has passed by the spot, and has
heard
In the silence of morning the song of the
Bird.

'T is a note of enchantment; what ails her ?
She sees

A mountain ascending, a vision of trees;
Bright volumes of vapour through Lothbury
glide,
And a river flows on through the vale of
Cheapside.

Green pastures she views in the midst of
the dale,
Down which she so often has tripped with
her pail;

And a single small cottage, a nest like
dove's,
The one only dwelling on earth that
loves.

She looks, and her heart is in heaven:
they fade,
The mist and the river, the hill and
shade:
The stream will not flow, and the hill
not rise,
And the colours have all passed away from
her eyes !

THE BIRTH OF LOVE

1797. 1842

Translated from some French stanzas
Francis Wrangham, and printed in "Poems
Francis Wrangham, M. A."

WHEN Love was born of heavenly line,
What dire intrigues disturbed Cythere
joy !
Till Venus cried, "A mother's heart
mine;
None but myself shall nurse my boy."

, infant as he was, the child
 in that divine embrace enchanted lay;
 by the beauty of the vase beguiled,
 forgot the beverage — and pined away.

and must my offspring languish in my
 sight ? ”

Alive to all a mother's pain, ¹⁰
 Queen of Beauty thus her court
 addressed)

No: Let the most discreet of all my train
 give him to her breast:
 In all, he is the God of young delight.”

And TENDERNESS with CANDOUR joined,
 And GAIETY the charming office sought;
 And even DELICACY stayed behind:

But none of those fair Graces brought
 herewith to nurse the child — and still
 he pined.

And fond hearts to COMPLIANCE seemed
 inclined; ²⁰

But she had surely spoiled the boy:

And sad experience forbade a thought
 of the wild Goddess of VOLUPTUOUS JOY.

And undecided lay th' important choice,
 Of the beauteous court, at length, a voice
 pronounced the name of HOPE: — The
 conscious child
 stretched forth his little arms, and smiled.

And said ENJOYMENT (who averred
 The charge belonged to her alone)
 Alas that HOPE had been preferred ³⁰
 Laid snares to make the babe her own.

And INNOCENCE the garb she took,
 And blushing mien and downcast look;
 And came her services to proffer:
 And HOPE (what has not Hope believed !)
 By that seducing air deceived,
 Accepted of the offer.

It happened that, to sleep inclined,
 Deluded HOPE for one short hour
 To that false INNOCENCE's power ⁴⁰
 Her little charge consigned.

The Goddess then her lap with sweetmeats
 filled

And gave, in handfuls gave, the treacher-
 ous store:

A wild delirium first the infant thrilled;
 But soon upon her breast he sunk — to
 wake no more.

A NIGHT-PIECE

1798. 1815

Composed on the road between Nether
 Stowey and Alfoxden, extempore. I distinctly
 recollect the very moment when I was struck,
 as described, — “ He looks up — the clouds are
 split,” etc.

— THE sky is overcast
 With a continuous cloud of texture close,
 Heavy and wan, all whitened by the Moon,
 Which through that veil is indistinctly seen,
 A dull, contracted circle, yielding light
 So feebly spread, that not a shadow falls,
 Chequering the ground — from rock, plant,
 tree, or tower.

At length a pleasant instantaneous gleam
 Startles the pensive traveller while he
 treads

His lonesome path, with unobserving eye
 Bent earthwards; he looks up — the clouds
 are split

Asunder, — and above his head he sees
 The clear Moon, and the glory of the hea-
 vens.

There, in a black-blue vault she sails along,
 Followed by multitudes of stars, that, small
 And sharp, and bright, along the dark abyss
 Drive as she drives: how fast they wheel
 away,

Yet vanish not ! — the wind is in the tree,
 But they are silent; — still they roll along
 Immeasurably distant; and the vault,
 Built round by those white clouds, enor-
 mous clouds,

Still deepens its unfathomable depth.
 At length the Vision closes; and the mind,
 Not undisturbed by the delight it feels,
 Which slowly settles into peaceful calm,
 Is left to muse upon the solemn scene.

WE ARE SEVEN

1798. 1798

Written at Alfoxden in the spring of 1798,
 under circumstances somewhat remarkable.
 The little girl who is the heroine I met within
 the area of Goodrich Castle in the year 1798.
 Having left the Isle of Wight and crossed
 Salisbury Plain, as mentioned in the preface to
 “ Guilt and Sorrow,” I proceeded by Bristol up
 the Wye, and so on to North Wales, to the
 Vale of Clwydd, where I spent my summer

under the roof of the father of my friend, Robert Jones. In reference to this Poem I will here mention one of the most remarkable facts in my own poetic history and that of Mr. Coleridge. In the spring of the year 1798, he, my Sister, and myself, started from Alfoxden, pretty late in the afternoon, with a view to visit Lenton and the valley of Stones near it; and as our united funds were very small, we agreed to defray the expense of the tour by writing a poem, to be sent to the New Monthly Magazine set up by Phillips the bookseller, and edited by Dr. Aikin. Accordingly we set off and proceeded along the Quantock Hills towards Watchet, and in the course of this walk was planned the poem of the "Ancient Mariner," founded on a dream, as Mr. Coleridge said, of his friend, Mr. Cruikshank. Much the greatest part of the story was Mr. Coleridge's invention; but certain parts I myself suggested:—for example, some crime was to be committed which should bring upon the old Navigator, as Coleridge afterwards delighted to call him, the spectral persecution, as a consequence of that crime, and his own wanderings. I had been reading in Shelrock's Voyages a day or two before that while doubling Cape Horn they frequently saw Albatrosses in that latitude, the largest sort of sea-fowl, some extending their wings twelve or fifteen feet. "Suppose," said I, "you represent him as having killed one of these birds on entering the South Sea, and that the tutelary Spirits of those regions take upon them to avenge the crime." The incident was thought fit for the purpose and adopted accordingly. I also suggested the navigation of the ship by the dead men, but do not recollect that I had anything more to do with the scheme of the poem. The Gloss with which it was subsequently accompanied was not thought of by either of us at the time; at least, not a hint of it was given to me, and I have no doubt it was a gratuitous after-thought. We began the composition together on that, to me, memorable evening. I furnished two or three lines at the beginning of the poem, in particular:—

"And listened like a three years' child;
The Mariner had his will."

These trifling contributions, all but one (which Mr. C. has with unnecessary scrupulosity recorded) slipped out of his mind as they well might. As we endeavoured to proceed conjointly (I speak of the same evening) our respective manners proved so widely different that it would have been quite presumptuous in me to do anything but separate from an undertaking upon which I could only have been a elog. We returned after a few days from a

delightful tour, of which I have many pleasant, and some of them droll-enough, recollections. We returned by Dulverton to Alfoxden. The "Ancient Mariner" grew and grew till it became too important for our first object, which was limited to our expectation of five pounds, and we began to talk of a Volume, which was to consist, as Mr. Coleridge has told me, of poems chiefly on supernatural subjects taken from common life, but ~~not~~ ^{at, as much as might be,} through an imaginative medium. Accordingly I wrote "The Idiot Boy," "Her eyes are wild," etc., "We are seven," "The Thorn," and some others. On my return to "We are seven," the piece that called forth this note, I composed it while walking in the grove at Alfoxden. My friends will not deem it too trifling to relate that while walking to and fro I composed the last stanza first, being begun with the last line. When it was but finished, I came in and recited it to Mr. Coleridge and my Sister, and said, "A preliminary stanza must be added, and I should like to sit down to our little tea-meal with greater pleasure if my task were finished." I mentioned in substance what I wished to be expressed, and Mr. Coleridge immediately threw off the stanza thus:—

"A little child, dear brother Jem,"—

I objected to the rhyme, "dear brother Jem," as being ludicrous, but we all enjoyed the joke of hitching-in our friend, James T——'s name, who was familiarly called Jem. He was the brother of the dramatist, and this reminds me of an anecdote which it may be worth while to bring here to notice. The said Jem got a sight of the Lyrical Ballads as it was going through the press at Bristol, during which time I was residing in that city. One evening he came to me with a grave face, and said, "Wordsworth has seen the volume that Coleridge and I are about to publish. There is one poem in it which I earnestly entreat you will cancel, for if published, it will make you everlastingly ridiculous." I answered that I felt much obliged by the interest he took in my good name as a writer, and begged to know what was the unfortunate piece he alluded to. He said, "It is called 'We are seven.'" Nay! said I, that shall take its chance, however, and he left me in despair. I have only to add that in the spring of 1841 I revisited Goodrich Castle, having seen that part of the Wye since I was the little Girl there in 1793. It would have given me greater pleasure to have found in the neighbouring hamlet traces of one who had interested me so much; but that was impossible, as unfortunately I did not even know his name. The ruin, from its position and

ea, is a most impressive object. I could not
deeply regret that its solemnity was im-
red by a fantastic new Castle set up on a
jection of the same ridge, as if to show how
modern art can go in surpassing all that
uld be done by antiquity and nature with
ir united graces, remembrances, and associa-
as.

— A SIMPLE Child,
at lightly draws its breath,
d feels its life in every limb,
hat should it know of death?

met a little cottage Girl:
e was eight years old, she said;
er hair was thick with many a curl
hat clustered round her head.

he had a rustic, woodland air,
nd she was wildly clad: 10
er eyes were fair, and very fair;
Her beauty made me glad.

Sisters and brothers, little Maid,
ow many may you be?"
How many? "Seven in all," she said
nd wondering looked at me.

And where are they? I pray you tell."
he answered, "Seven are we;
nd two of us at Conway dwell,
nd two are gone to sea. 20

Two of us in the church-yard lie,
ly sister and my brother;
nd, in the church-yard cottage, I
well near them with my mother."

You say that two at Conway dwell,
nd two are gone to sea,
et ye are seven! — I pray you tell,
weet Maid, how this may be."

hen did the little Maid reply,
Seven boys and girls are we; 30
two of us in the church-yard lie,
eneath the church-yard tree."

You run about, my little Maid,
our limbs they are alive;
two are in the church-yard laid,
hen ye are only five."

Their graves are green, they may be seen,"
he little Maid replied,

"Twelve steps or more from my mother's
door,
And they are side by side. 40

"My stockings there I often knit,
My kerchief there I hem;
And there upon the ground I sit,
And sing a song to them.

"And often after sunset, Sir,
When it is light and fair,
I take my little porringer,
And eat my supper there.

"The first that died was sister Jane;
In bed she moaning lay, 50
Till God released her of her pain;
And then she went away.

"So in the church-yard she was laid;
And, when the grass was dry,
Together round her grave we played,
My brother John and I.

"And when the ground was white with
snow,
And I could run and slide,
My brother John was forced to go,
And he lies by her side." 60

"How many are you, then," said I,
"If they two are in heaven?"
Quick was the little Maid's reply,
"O Master! we are seven."

"But they are dead; those two are dead!
Their spirits are in heaven!"
"T was throwing words away; for still
The little Maid would have her will,
And said, "Nay, we are seven!"

ANECDOTE FOR FATHERS

1798. 1798

"Retine vim istam, falsa enim dicam, si coges." —
EUSEBIUS.

This was suggested in front of Alfoxden.
The Boy was a son of my friend, Basil Mon-
tagu, who had been two or three years under
our care. The name of Kilve is from a village
on the Bristol Channel, about a mile from Al-
foxden; and the name of Liswyn Farm was
taken from a beautiful spot on the Wye.
When Mr. Coleridge, my Sister, and I, had

been visiting the famous John Thelwall, who had taken refuge from politics, after a trial for high treason, with a view to bring up his family by the profits of agriculture, which proved as unfortunate a speculation as that he had fled from, Coleridge and he had both been public lecturers; Coleridge mingling, with his politics, Theology, from which the other elocutionist abstained, unless it were for the sake of a sneer. This quondam community of public employment induced Thelwall to visit Coleridge at Nether Stowey, where he fell in my way. He really was a man of extraordinary talent, an affectionate husband, and a good father. Though brought up in the City, he was truly sensible of the beauty of natural objects. I remember once, when Coleridge, he, and I were seated together upon the turf on the brink of a stream in the most beautiful part of the most beautiful glen of Alfoxden, Coleridge exclaimed, "This is a place to reconcile one to all the jarrings and conflicts of the wide world." — "Nay," said Thelwall, "to make one forget them altogether." The visit of this man to Coleridge was, as I believe Coleridge has related, the occasion of a spy being sent by Government to watch our proceedings, which were, I can say with truth, such as the world at large would have thought ludicrously harmless.

I HAVE a boy of five years old;
His face is fair and fresh to see;
His limbs are cast in beauty's mould,
And dearly he loves me.

One morn we strolled on our dry walk,
Our quiet home all full in view,
And held such intermitted talk
As we are wont to do.

My thoughts on former pleasures ran;
I thought of Kilve's delightful shore,
Our pleasant home when spring began,
A long, long year before.

A day it was when I could bear
Some fond regrets to entertain;
With so much happiness to spare,
I could not feel a pain.

The green earth echoed to the feet
Of lambs that bounded through the glade,
From shade to sunshine, and as fleet
From sunshine back to shade.

Birds warbled round me — and each trace
Of inward sadness had its charm;

Kilve, thought I, was a favoured place,
And so is Liswyn farm.

My boy beside me tripped, so slim
And graceful in his rustic dress!
And, as we talked, I questioned him,
In very idleness.

"Now tell me, had you rather be,"
I said, and took him by the arm,
"On Kilve's smooth shore, by the green sea,
Or here at Liswyn farm?"

In careless mood he looked at me,
While still ~~I held him by the arm,~~
And said, "At Kilve I'd rather be
Than here at Liswyn farm."

"Now, little Edward, say why so:
My little Edward, tell me why." —
"I cannot tell, I do not know." —
"Why, this is strange," said I;

"For, here are woods, hills smooth
warm:
There surely must some reason be
Why you would change sweet Liswyn farm
For Kilve by the green sea."

At this, my boy hung down his head,
He blushed with shame, nor made reply
And three times to the child I said,
"Why, Edward, tell me why?"

His head he raised — there was in sight
It caught his eye, he saw it plain —
Upon the house-top, glittering bright,
A broad and gilded vane.

Then did the boy his tongue unlock,
And eased his mind with this reply:
"At Kilve there was no weather-cock;
And that's the reason why."

O dearest, dearest boy! my heart
For better lore would seldom yearn,
Could I but teach the hundredth part
Of what from thee I learn.

THE THORN

1798. 1798

Written at Alfoxden. Arose out of my
serving, on the ridge of Quantock Hill, &c.

every day, a thorn which I had often past, in
 calm and bright weather, without noticing it.
 I said to myself, "Cannot I by some invention
 do as much to make this Thorn permanently an
 impressive object as the storm has made it to
 my eyes at this moment?" I began the poem
 accordingly, and composed it with great rapid-
 ity. Sir George Beaumont painted a picture
 of it which Wilkie thought his best. He gave
 me; though when he saw it several times at
 Lydal Mount afterwards, he said, "I could
 make a better, and would like to paint the same
 object over again." The sky in this picture
 is nobly done, but it reminds one too much of
 Wilson. The only fault, however, of any con-
 sequence is the female figure, which is too old
 and decrepit for one likely to frequent an emi-
 nence on such a call.

I

THERE is a Thorn — it looks so old,
 a truth, you 'd find it hard to say
 how it could ever have been young,
 it looks so old and grey.

Not higher than a two years' child
 it stands erect, this aged Thorn;
 No leaves it has, no prickly points;
 It is a mass of knotted joints,
 A wretched thing forlorn.

It stands erect, and like a stone
 With lichens is it overgrown.

II

Like rock or stone, it is o'ergrown,
 With lichens to the very top,
 And hung with heavy tufts of moss,
 A melancholy crop:

Up from the earth these mosses creep,
 And this poor Thorn they clasp it round
 So close, you 'd say that they are bent
 With plain and manifest intent

To drag it to the ground;
 And all have joined in one endeavour
 To bury this poor Thorn for ever.

III

High on a mountain's highest ridge,
 Where oft the stormy winter gale
 Sweeps like a scythe, while through the clouds
 It sweeps from vale to vale;

At five yards from the mountain path,
 This Thorn you on your left espy;
 And to the left, three yards beyond,
 You see a little muddy pond

Of water — never dry
 Though but of compass small, and bare
 To sunny suns and parching air.

IV

"And, close beside this aged Thorn,
 There is a fresh and lovely sight,
 A beauteous heap, a hill of moss,
 Just half a foot in height.

All lovely colours there you see,
 All colours that were ever seen;
 And mossy network too is there,
 As if by hand of lady fair

The work had woven been;
 And cups, the darlings of the eye,
 So deep is their vermilion dye.

V

"Ah me! what lovely tints are there
 Of olive green and scarlet bright,
 In spikes, in branches, and in stars,
 Green, red, and pearly white!

This heap of earth o'ergrown with moss,
 Which close beside the Thorn you see,
 So fresh in all its beauteous dyes,
 Is like an infant's grave in size,
 As like as like can be:
 But never, never any where,
 An infant's grave was half so fair.

VI

"Now would you see this aged Thorn,
 This pond, and beauteous hill of moss,
 You must take care and choose your time
 The mountain when to cross.

For oft there sits between the heap
 So like an infant's grave in size,
 And that same pond of which I spoke,
 A Woman in a scarlet cloak,
 And to herself she cries,
 'Oh misery! oh misery!
 Oh woe is me! oh misery!'

VII

"At all times of the day and night
 This wretched Woman thither goes;
 And she is known to every star,
 And every wind that blows;
 And there, beside the Thorn, she sits
 When the blue daylight's in the skies
 And when the whirlwind's on the hill,
 Or frosty air is keen and still,
 And to herself she cries,
 'Oh misery! oh misery!
 Oh woe is me! oh misery!'"

VIII

"Now wherefore, thus, by day and night,
 In rain, in tempest, and in snow,

Thus to the dreary mountain-top
Does this poor Woman go?
And why sits she beside the Thorn
When the blue daylight's in the sky,
Or when the whirlwind's on the hill,
Or frosty air is keen and still,
And wherefore does she cry? —
O wherefore? wherefore? tell me why
Does she repeat that doleful cry?"

IX

"I cannot tell; I wish I could;
For the true reason no one knows:
But would you gladly view the spot,
The spot to which she goes;
The hillock like an infant's grave,
The pond — and Thorn, so old and grey;
Pass by her door — 't is seldom shut —
And, if you see her in her hut —
Then to the spot away!
I never heard of such as dare
Approach the spot when she is there."

X

"But wherefore to the mountain-top
Can this unhappy Woman go?
Whatever star is in the skies,
Whatever wind may blow?"
"Full twenty years are past and gone
Since she (her name is Martha Ray)
Gave with a maiden's true good-will
Her company to Stephen Hill;
And she was blithe and gay,
While friends and kindred all approved
Of him whom tenderly she loved."

XI

"And they had fixed the wedding day,
The morning that must wed them both;
But Stephen to another Maid
Had sworn another oath;
And, with this other Maid, to church
Unthinking Stephen went —
Poor Martha! on that woeful day
A pang of pitiless dismay
Into her soul was sent;
A fire was kindled in her breast,
Which might not burn itself to rest."

XII

"They say, full six months after this,
While yet the summer leaves were green,
She to the mountain-top would go,
And there was often seen.
What could she seek? — or wish to hide?

Her state to any eye was plain;
She was with child, and she was mad;
Yet often was she sober sad
From her exceeding pain.
O guilty Father — would that death
Had saved him from that breach of faith

XIII

"Sad case for such a brain to hold
Communion with a stirring child!
Sad case, as you may think, for one
Who had a brain so wild!
Last Christmas-eve we talked of this,
And grey-haired Wilfred of the glen
Held that the unborn infant wrought
About its mother's heart, and brought
Her senses back again:
And, when at last her time drew near,
Her looks were calm, her senses clear."

XIV

"More know I not, I wish I did,
And it should all be told to you;
For what became of this poor child
No mortal ever knew;
Nay — if a child to her was born
No earthly tongue could ever tell;
And if 't was born alive or dead,
Far less could this with proof be said;
But some remember well,
That Martha Ray about this time
Would up the mountain often climb."

XV

"And all that winter, when at night
The wind blew from the mountain-peak,
'T was worth your while, though in the day
The churchyard path to seek!
For many a time and oft were heard
Cries coming from the mountain head:
Some plainly living voices were;
And others, I've heard many swear,
Were voices of the dead:
I cannot think, whate'er they say,
They had to do with Martha Ray."

XVI

"But that she goes to this old Thorn,
The Thorn which I described to you,
And there sits in a scarlet cloak
I will be sworn is true.
For one day with my telescope,
To view the ocean wide and bright,
When to this country first I came,
Ere I had heard of Martha's name,

I climbed the mountain's height: —
A storm came on, and I could see
No object higher than my knee.

XVII

"T was mist and rain, and storm and
rain:
No screen, no fence could I discover;
And then the wind! in sooth, it was
A wind full ten times over. 180
I looked around, I thought I saw
A jutting crag, — and off I ran,
Head-foremost, through the driving rain,
The shelter of the crag to gain;
And, as I am a man,
Instead of jutting crag, I found
A Woman seated on the ground.

XVIII

"I did not speak — I saw her face;
Her face! — it was enough for me;
I turned about and heard her cry, 190
'Oh misery! oh misery!'
And there she sits, until the moon
Through half the clear blue sky will go;
And, when the little breezes make
The waters of the pond to shake,
As all the country know,
She shudders, and you hear her cry,
'Oh misery! oh misery!'"

XIX

"But what's the Thorn? and what the
pond?
And what the hill of moss to her? 200
And what the creeping breeze that comes
The little pond to stir?"
"I cannot tell; but some will say
She hanged her baby on the tree;
Some say she drowned it in the pond,
Which is a little step beyond:
But all and each agree,
The little Babe was buried there,
Beneath that hill of moss so fair.

XX

"I've heard, the moss is spotted red 210
With drops of that poor infant's blood;
But kill a new-born infant thus,
I do not think she could!
Some say, if to the pond you go,
And fix on it a steady view,
The shadow of a babe you trace,
A baby and a baby's face,
And that it looks at you;

Whene'er you look on it, 't is plain
The baby looks at you again. 220

XXI

"And some had sworn an oath that she
Should be to public justice brought;
And for the little infant's bones
With spades they would have sought.
But instantly the hill of moss
Before their eyes began to stir!
And, for full fifty yards around,
The grass — it shook upon the ground!
Yet all do still aver
The little Babe lies buried there, 230
Beneath that hill of moss so fair.

XXII

"I cannot tell how this may be,
But plain it is the Thorn is bound
With heavy tufts of moss that strive
To drag it to the ground;
And this I know, full many a time,
When she was on the mountain high,
By day, and in the silent night,
When all the stars shone clear and bright,
That I have heard her cry, 240
'Oh misery! oh misery!
Oh woe is me! oh misery!'"

GOODY BLAKE AND HARRY GILL

A TRUE STORY

1798. 1798

Written at Alfoxden. The incident from
Dr. Darwin's *Zoönomia*.

OH! what's the matter? what's the matter?
What is 't that ails young Harry Gill?
That evermore his teeth they chatter,
Chatter, chatter, chatter still!
Of waistcoats Harry has no lack,
Good duffle grey, and flannel fine;
He has a blanket on his back,
And coats enough to smother nine.

In March, December, and in July,
'T is all the same with Harry Gill; 10
The neighbours tell, and tell you truly,
His teeth they chatter, chatter still.
At night, at morning, and at noon,
'T is all the same with Harry Gill;
Beneath the sun, beneath the moon,
His teeth they chatter, chatter still!

Young Harry was a lusty drover,
 And who so stout of limb as he?
 His cheeks were red as ruddy clover;
 His voice was like the voice of three. 20
 Old Goody Blake was old and poor;
 Ill fed she was, and thinly clad;
 And any man who passed her door
 Might see how poor a hut she had.

All day she spun in her poor dwelling:
 And then her three hours' work at night,
 Alas! 't was hardly worth the telling,
 It would not pay for candle-light.
 Remote from sheltered village-green,
 On a hill's northern side she dwelt, 30
 Where from sea-blasts the hawthorns
 lean,
 And hoary dews are slow to melt.

By the same fire to boil their pottage,
 Two poor old Dames, as I have known,
 Will often live in one small cottage;
 But she, poor Woman! housed alone.
 'T was well enough when summer came,
 The long, warm, lightsome summer-day,
 Then at her door the can/y Dame
 Would sit, as any linnet, gay. 40

But when the ice our streams did fet-
 ter,
 Oh then how her old bones would shake!
 You would have said, if you had met her,
 'T was a hard time for Goody Blake.
 Her evenings then were dull and dead:
 Sad case it was, as you may think,
 For very cold to go to bed,
 And then for cold not sleep a wink.

O joy for her! whene'er in winter
 The winds at night had made a rout; 50
 And scattered many a lusty splinter
 And many a rotten bough about.
 Yet never had she, well or sick,
 As every man who knew her says,
 A pile beforehand, turf or stick,
 Enough to warm her for three days.

Now, when the frost was past enduring,
 And made her poor old bones to ache,
 Could any thing be more alluring
 Than an old hedge to Goody Blake? 60
 And, now and then, it must be said,
 When her old bones were cold and chill,
 She left her fire, or left her bed,
 To seek the hedge of Harry Gill.

Now Harry he had long suspected
 This trespass of old Goody Blake;
 And vowed that she should be detected —
 That he on her would vengeance take.
 And oft from his warm fire he'd go,
 And to the fields his road would take;
 And there, at night, in frost and snow,
 He watched to seize old Goody Blake.

And once, behind a rick of barley,
 Thus looking out did Harry stand:
 The moon was full and shining clearly,
 And crisp with frost the stubble land.
 — He hears a noise — he's all awake —
 Again? — on tip-toe down the hill
 He softly creeps — 't is Goody Blake;
 She's at the hedge of Harry Gill!

Right glad was he when he beheld her:
 Stick after stick did Goody pull:
 He stood behind a bush of elder,
 Till she had filled her apron full.
 When with her load she turned about,
 The by-way back again to take;
 He started forward, with a shout,
 And sprang upon poor Goody Blake.

And fiercely by the arm he took her,
 And by the arm he held her fast,
 And fiercely by the arm he shook her,
 And cried, "I've caught you then
 last!" —

Then Goody, who had nothing said,
 Her bundle from her lap let fall;
 And, kneeling on the sticks, she prayed
 To God that is the judge of all.

She prayed, her withered hand uprearing
 While Harry held her by the arm —
 "God! who art never out of hearing,
 O may he never more be warm!"
 The cold, cold moon above her head,
 Thus on her knees did Goody pray;
 Young Harry heard what she had said:
 And icy cold he turned away.

He went complaining all the morrow
 That he was cold and very chill:
 His face was gloom, his heart was so-
 row,

Alas! that day for Harry Gill!
 That day he wore a riding-coat,
 But not a whit the warmer he:
 Another was on Thursday brought,
 And ere the Sabbath he had three.

T was all in vain, a useless matter,
 And blankets were about him pinned;
 Yet still his jaws and teeth they clatter;
 Like a loose casement in the wind.
 And Harry's flesh it fell away;
 And all who see him say, 't is plain,
 That, live as long as live he may,
 He never will be warm again. 120

No word to any man he utters,
 A-bed or up, to young or old;
 But ever to himself he mutters,
 "Poor Harry Gill is very cold."
 A-bed or up, by night or day;
 His teeth they chatter, chatter still.
 Now think, ye farmers all, I pray,
 Of Goody Blake and Harry Gill!

HER EYES ARE WILD

1798. 1798

Written at Alfoxden. The subject was reported to me by a lady of Bristol, who had seen the poor creature.

I

HER eyes are wild, her head is bare,
 The sun has burnt her coal-black hair;
 Her eyebrows have a rusty stain,
 And she came far from over the main.
 She has a baby on her arm,
 Or else she were alone:

And underneath the hay-stack warm,
 And on the greenwood stone,
 She talked and sung the woods among,
 And it was in the English tongue. 10

II

"Sweet babe! they say that I am mad,
 But nay, my heart is far too glad;
 And I am happy when I sing
 Full many a sad and doleful thing:
 Then, lovely baby, do not fear!
 I pray thee have no fear of me;
 But safe as in a cradle, here,
 My lovely baby! thou shalt be:
 To thee I know too much I owe;
 I cannot work thee any woe. 20

III

"A fire was once within my brain;
 And in my head a dull, dull pain;
 And fiendish faces, one, two, three,
 Hung at my breast, and pulled at me;

But then there came a sight of joy;
 It came at once to do me good;
 I waked, and saw my little boy,
 My little boy of flesh and blood;
 Oh joy for me that sight to see!
 For he was here, and only he. 30

IV

"Suck, little babe, oh suck again!
 It cools my blood; it cools my brain;
 Thy lips I feel them, baby! they
 Draw from my heart the pain away.
 Oh! press me with thy little hand;
 It loosens something at my chest;
 About that tight and deadly band
 I feel thy little fingers prest.
 The breeze I see is in the tree:
 It comes to cool my babe and me. 40

V

"Oh! love me, love me, little boy!
 Thou art thy mother's only joy;
 And do not dread the waves below,
 When o'er the sea-rock's edge we go;
 The high crag cannot work me harm,
 Nor leaping torrents when they bowl;
 The babe I carry on my arm,
 He saves for me my precious soul;
 Then happy lie; for blest am I;
 Without me my sweet babe would die. 50

VI

"Then do not fear, my boy! for thee
 Bold as a lion will I be;
 And I will always be thy guide,
 Through hollow snows and rivers wide.
 I'll build an Indian bower; I know
 The leaves that make the softest bed:
 And, if from me thou wilt not go,
 But still be true till I am dead,
 My pretty thing! then thou shalt sing
 As merry as the birds in spring. 60

VII

"Thy father cares not for my breast,
 'Tis thine, sweet baby, there to rest;
 'Tis all thine own! — and, if its hue
 Be changed, that was so fair to view,
 'Tis fair enough for thee, my dove!
 My beauty, little child, is flown,
 But thou wilt live with me in love,
 And what if my poor cheek be brown?
 'Tis well for me, thou canst not see
 How pale and wan it else would be. 70

VIII

"Dread not their taunts, my little Life;
I am thy father's wedded wife;
And underneath the spreading tree
We two will live in honesty.
If his sweet boy he could forsake,
With me he never would have stayed:
From him no harm my babe can take;
But he, poor man! is wretched made;
And every day we two will pray
For him that's gone and far away. 80

IX

"I'll teach my boy the sweetest things:
I'll teach him how the owlet sings.
My little babe! thy lips are still,
And thou hast almost sucked thy fill.
— Where art thou gone, my own dear
child?
What wicked looks are those I see?
Alas! alas! that look so wild,
It never, never came from me:
If thou art mad, my pretty lad,
Then I must be for ever sad. 90

X

"Oh! smile on me, my little lamb!
For I thy own dear mother am:
My love for thee has well been tried:
I've sought thy father far and wide.
I know the poisons of the shade;
I know the earth-nuts fit for food:
'Then, pretty dear, be not afraid:
We'll find thy father in the wood.
Now laugh and be gay, to the woods away!
And there, my babe, we'll live for aye." 100

SIMON LEE

THE OLD HUNTSMAN;
WITH AN INCIDENT IN WHICH HE WAS
CONCERNED

1798. 1798

This old man had been huntsman to the squires of Alfoxden, which, at the time we occupied it, belonged to a minor. The old man's cottage stood upon the common, a little way from the entrance to Alfoxden Park. But it had disappeared. Many other changes had taken place in the adjoining village, which I could not but notice with a regret more natural than well-considered. Improvements but rarely appear such to those who, after long intervals of time, revisit places they have had much pleasure

in. It is unnecessary to add, the fact was mentioned in the poem; and I have, after an interval of forty-five years, the image of the old man as fresh before my eyes as if I had seen him yesterday. The expression when the hounds were out, "I dearly love their voice," was word for word from his own lips.

In the sweet shire of Cardigan,
Not far from pleasant Ivor-hall,
An old Man dwells, a little man, —
'Tis said he once was tall.
Full five-and-thirty years he lived
A running huntsman merry;
And still the centre of his cheek
Is red as a ripe cherry.

No man like him the horn could sound,
And hill and valley rang with glee
When Echo banded, round and round,
The halloo of Simon Lee.
In those proud days, he little cared
For husbandry or tillage;
To blither tasks did Simon rouse
The sleepers of the village.

He all the country could outrun,
Could leave both man and horse behind;
And often, ere the chase was done,
He reeled, and was stone-blind.
And still there's something in the world
At which his heart rejoices;
For when the chiming hounds are out,
He dearly loves their voices!

But, oh the heavy change! — bereft
Of health, strength, friends, and kindred
see!

Old Simon to the world is left
In liveried poverty.
His Master's dead, — and no one now
Dwells in the Hall of Ivor;
Men, dogs, and horses, all are dead;
He is the sole survivor.

And he is lean and he is sick;
His body, dwindled and awry,
Rests upon ankles swoln and thick;
His legs are thin and dry.
One prop he has, and only one,
His wife, an aged woman,
Lives with him, near the waterfall,
Upon the village Common.

Beside their moss-grown hut of clay,
Not twenty paces from the door,

scrap of land they have, but they
 re poorest of the poor.
 his scrap of land he from the heath
 nclosed when he was stronger;
 at what to them avails the land
 hich he can till no longer ?

ft, working by her Husband's side,
 uth does what Simon cannot do;
 or she, with scanty cause for pride,
 stouter of the two.
 nd, though you with your utmost skill
 rom labour could not wean them,
 is little, very little — all
 hat they can do between them.

ew months of life has he in store
 s he to you will tell,
 or still, the more he works, the more
 o his weak ankles swell.
 y gentle Reader, I perceive
 ow patiently you've waited,
 And now I fear that you expect
 ome tale will be related.

) Reader ! had you in your mind
 uch stores as silent thought can bring,
 D gentle Reader ! you would find
 A tale in every thing.
 What more I have to say is short,
 And you must kindly take it:
 It is no tale; but, should you think,
 Perhaps a tale you'll make it.

One summer-day I chanced to see
 This old Man doing all he could
 To unearth the root of an old tree,
 A stump of rotten wood.
 The mattock tottered in his hand;
 So vain was his endeavour,
 That at the root of the old tree
 He might have worked for ever.

"You're overtasked, good Simon Lee,
 Give me your tool," to him I said;
 And at the word right gladly he
 Received my proffered aid.
 I struck, and with a single blow
 The tangled root I severed,
 At which the poor old Man so long
 And vainly had endeavoured.

The tears into his eyes were brought,
 And thanks and praises seemed to run

So fast out of his heart, I thought
 They never would have done.
 — I've heard of hearts unkind, kind deeds
 With coldness still returning;
 Alas ! the gratitude of men
 Hath oftener left me mourning.

LINES WRITTEN IN EARLY
 SPRING

1798. 1798

Actually composed while I was sitting by the
 side of the brook that runs down from the
 Comb, in which stands the village of Alford,
 through the grounds of Alfoxden. It was a
 chosen resort of mine. The brook fell down a
 sloping rock so as to make a waterfall consid-
 erable for that country, and across the pool be-
 low had fallen a tree, an ash if I rightly remem-
 ber, from which rose perpendicularly, boughs in
 search of the light intercepted by the deep
 shade above. The boughs bore leaves of green
 that for want of sunshine had faded into almost
 lily-white; and from the underside of this
 natural sylvan bridge depended long and beau-
 tiful tresses of ivy which waved gently in the
 breeze that might poetically speaking be called
 the breath of the waterfall. This motion varied
 of course in proportion to the power of water in
 the brook. When, with dear friends, I revisited
 this spot, after an interval of more than forty
 years, this interesting feature of the scene was
 gone. To the owner of the place I could not
 but regret that the beauty of this retired part
 of the grounds had not tempted him to make it
 more accessible by a path, not broad or obtru-
 sive, but sufficient for persons who love such
 scenes to creep along without difficulty.

I HEARD a thousand blended notes,
 While in a grove I sate reclined,
 In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts
 Bring sad thoughts to the mind.

To her fair works did Nature link
 The human soul that through me ran;
 And much it grieved my heart to think
 What man has made of man.

Through primrose tufts, in that green
 bower,
 The periwinkle trailed its wreaths;
 And 't is my faith that every flower
 Enjoys the air it breathes.

The birds around me hopped and played,
 Their thoughts I cannot measure: —

But the least motion which they made
It seemed a thrill of pleasure.

The budding twigs spread out their fan,
To catch the breezy air;
And I must think, do all I can,
That there was pleasure there.

If this belief from heaven be sent,
If such be Nature's holy plan,
Have I not reason to lament
What man has made of man?

TO MY SISTER

1798. 1798

Composed in front of Alfoxden House. My little boy-messenger on this occasion was the son of Basil Montagu. The larch mentioned in the first stanza was standing when I revisited the place in May, 1841, more than forty years after. I was disappointed that it had not improved in appearance as to size, nor had it acquired anything of the majesty of age, which, even though less perhaps than any other tree, the larch sometimes does. A few score yards from this tree, grew, when we inhabited Alfoxden, one of the most remarkable beech-trees ever seen. The ground sloped both towards and from it. It was of immense size, and threw out arms that struck into the soil, like those of the banyan-tree, and rose again from it. Two of the branches thus inserted themselves twice, which gave to each the appearance of a serpent moving along by gathering itself up in folds. One of the large boughs of this tree had been torn off by the wind before we left Alfoxden, but five remained. In 1841 we could barely find the spot where the tree had stood. So remarkable a production of nature could not have been wilfully destroyed.

It is the first mild day of March:
Each minute sweeter than before
The redbreast sings from the tall larch
That stands beside our door.

There is a blessing in the air,
Which seems a sense of joy to yield
To the bare trees, and mountains bare,
And grass in the green field.

My sister! ('t is a wish of mine)
Now that our morning meal is done, 10
Make haste, your morning task resign;
Come forth and feel the sun.

Edward will come with you; — and, pray
Put on with speed your woodland dress;
And bring no book: for this one day
We'll give to idleness.

No joyless forms shall regulate
Our living calendar:
We from to-day, my Friend, will date
The opening of the year.

Love, now a universal birth,
From heart to heart is stealing,
From earth to man, from man to earth:
— It is the hour of feeling.

One moment now may give us more
Than years of toiling reason:
Our minds shall drink at every pore
The spirit of the season.

Some silent laws our hearts will make,
Which they shall long obey:
We for the year to come may take
Our temper from to-day.

And from the blessed power that rolls
About, below, above,
We'll frame the measure of our souls:
They shall be tuned to love.

Then come, my Sister! come, I pray,
With speed put on your woodland dress;
And bring no book: for this one day
We'll give to idleness.

"A WHIRL-BLAST FROM BEHIND THE HILL"

1798. 1800

Observed in the holly-grove at Alfoxden where these verses were written in the spring 1799. I had the pleasure of again seeing, with dear friends, this grove in unimpaired beauty forty-one years after.

A WHIRL-BLAST from behind the hill
Rushed o'er the wood with startling sound
Then — all at once the air was still,
And showers of hailstones pattered round
Where leafless oaks towered high above,
I sat within an undergrove
Of tallest hollies, tall and green;
A fairer bower was never seen.
From year to year the spacious floor
With withered leaves is covered o'er,

and all the year the bower is green.
 But see ! where'er the hailstones drop
 The withered leaves all skip and hop;
 There 's not a breeze — no breath of air —
 Yet here, and there, and everywhere
 Along the floor, beneath the shade
 By those embowering hollies made,
 The leaves in myriads jump and spring,
 As if with pipes and music rare
 Some Robin Good-fellow were there,
 And all those leaves, in festive glee,
 Were dancing to the minstrelsy.

EXPOSTULATION AND REPLY

1798. 1798

This poem is a favourite among the Quakers,
 as I have learnt on many occasions. It was
 composed in front of the house at Alfoxden, in
 the spring of 1798.

"WHY, William, on that old grey stone,
 Thus for the length of half a day,
 Why, William, sit you thus alone,
 And dream your time away ?

"Where are your books ? — that light be-
 queathed
 To Beings else forlorn and blind !
 Up ! up ! and drink the spirit breathed
 From dead men to their kind.

"You look round on your Mother Earth,
 As if she for no purpose bore you;
 As if you were her first-born birth,
 And none had lived before you !"

One morning thus, by Esthwaite lake,
 When life was sweet, I knew not why,
 To me my good friend Matthew spake,
 And thus I made reply:

"The eye — it cannot choose but see;
 We cannot bid the ear be still;
 Our bodies feel, where'er they be,
 Against or with our will.

"Nor less I deem that there are Powers
 Which of themselves our minds impress;
 That we can feed this mind of ours
 In a wise passiveness.

"Think you, 'mid all this mighty sum
 Of things for ever speaking,

That nothing of itself will come,
 But we must still be seeking ?

"— Then ask not wherefore, here, alone,
 Conversing as I may,
 I sit upon this old grey stone,
 And dream my time away."

THE TABLES TURNED

AN EVENING SCENE ON THE SAME
SUBJECT

1798. 1798

UP ! up ! my Friend, and quit your books;
 Or surely you 'll grow double:
 Up ! up ! my Friend, and clear your looks;
 Why all this toil and trouble ?

The sun, above the mountain's head,
 A freshening lustre mellow
 Through all the long green fields has
 spread,
 His first sweet evening yellow.

Books ! 't is a dull and endless strife:
 Come, hear the woodland linnet,
 How sweet his music ! on my life,
 There 's more of wisdom in it.

And hark ! how blithe the throstle sings !
 He, too, is no mean preacher:
 Come forth into the light of things,
 Let Nature be your teacher.

She has a world of ready wealth,
 Our minds and hearts to bless —
 Spontaneous wisdom breathed by health,
 Truth breathed by cheerfulness.

One impulse from a vernal wood
 May teach you more of man,
 Of moral evil and of good,
 Than all the sages can.

Sweet is the lore which Nature brings;
 Our meddling intellect
 Mis-shapes the beauteous forms of things: —
 We murder to dissect.

Enough of Science and of Art;
 Close up those barren leaves;
 Come forth, and bring with you a heart
 That watches and receives.

THE COMPLAINT

OF A FORSAKEN INDIAN WOMAN

1798. 1798

Written at Alfoxden, where I read Hearne's Journey with deep interest. It was composed for the volume of Lyrical Ballads.

When a Northern Indian, from sickness, is unable to continue his journey with his companions, he is left behind, covered over with deer-skins, and is supplied with water, food, and fuel, if the situation of the place will afford it. He is informed of the track which his companions intend to pursue, and if he be unable to follow, or overtake them, he perishes alone in the desert; unless he should have the good fortune to fall in with some other tribes of Indians. The females are equally, or still more, exposed to the same fate. See that very interesting work HEARNE'S *Journey from Hudson's Bay to the Northern Ocean*. In the high northern latitudes, as the same writer informs us, when the northern lights vary their position in the air, they make a rustling and a crackling noise, as alluded to in the following poem.

I

BEFORE I see another day,
Oh let my body die away !
In sleep I heard the northern gleams;
The stars, they were among my dreams;
In rustling conflict through the skies,
I heard, I saw the flashes drive,
And yet they are upon my eyes,
And yet I am alive;
Before I see another day,
Oh let my body die away !

10

II

My fire is dead: it knew no pain;
Yet is it dead, and I remain:
All stiff with ice the ashes lie;
And they are dead, and I will die.
When I was well, I wished to live,
For clothes, for warmth, for food, and fire;
But they to me no joy can give,
No pleasure now, and no desire.
Then here contented will I lie !
Alone, I cannot fear to die.

20

III

Alas ! ye might have dragged me on
Another day, a single one !
Too soon I yielded to despair;
Why did ye listen to my prayer ?

When ye were gone my limbs were stronger,
And oh, how grievously I rue,
That, afterwards, a little longer,
My friends, I did not follow you !
For strong and without pain I lay,
Dear friends, when ye were gone away.

IV

My Child ! they gave thee to another,
A woman who was not thy mother.
When from my arms my Babe they took,
On me how strangely did he look !
Through his whole body something ran,
A most strange working did I see;
— As if he strove to be a man,
That he might pull the sledge for me:
And then he stretched his arms, how wild !
Oh mercy ! like a helpless child.

V

My little joy ! my little pride !
In two days more I must have died.
Then do not weep and grieve for me;
I feel I must have died with thee.
O wind, that o'er my head art flying
The way my friends their course did
bend,
I should not feel the pain of dying,
Could I with thee a message send;
Too soon, my friends, ye went away;
For I had many things to say.

VI

I'll follow you across the snow;
Ye travel heavily and slow;
In spite of all my weary pain
I'll look upon your tents again.
— My fire is dead, and snowy white
The water which beside it stood:
The wolf has come to me to-night,
And he has stolen away my food.
For ever left alone am I;
Then wherefore should I fear to die ?

VII

Young as I am, my course is run,
I shall not see another sun;
I cannot lift my limbs to know
If they have any life or no.
My poor forsaken Child, if I
For once could have thee close to me,
With happy heart I then would die,
And my last thought would happy be;
But thou, dear Babe, art far away,
Nor shall I see another day.

THE LAST OF THE FLOCK

1798. 1798

Produced at the same time and for the same purpose. The incident occurred in the village of Holford, close by Alfoxden.

I

In distant countries have I been,
And yet I have not often seen
A healthy man, a man full grown,
Weep in the public roads, alone.
But such a one, on English ground,
And in the broad highway, I met;
Along the broad highway he came,
His cheeks with tears were wet:
Sturdy he seemed, though he was sad;
And in his arms a Lamb he had. 10

II

He saw me, and he turned aside,
As if he wished himself to hide:
And with his coat did then essay
To wipe those briny tears away.
I followed him, and said, "My friend,
What ails you? wherefore weep you so?"
—"Shame on me, Sir! this lusty Lamb,
He makes my tears to flow.
To-day I fetched him from the rock;
He is the last of all my flock. 20

III

"When I was young, a single man,
And after youthful follies ran,
Though little given to care and thought,
Yet, so it was, an ewe I bought;
And other sheep from her I raised,
As healthy sheep as you might see;
And then I married, and was rich
As I could wish to be;
Of sheep I numbered a full score,
And every year increased my store. 30

IV

"Year after year my stock it grew;
And from this one, this single ewe,
Full fifty comely sheep I raised,
As fine a flock as ever grazed!
Upon the Quantock hills they fed;
They thrive, and we at home did thrive:
—This lusty Lamb of all my store
Is all that is alive;
And now I care not if we die,
And perish all of poverty. 40

V

"Six Children, Sir! had I to feed;
Hard labour in a time of need!
My pride was tamed, and in our grief
I of the Parish asked relief.
They said, I was a wealthy man;
My sheep upon the uplands fed,
And it was fit that thence I took
Whereof to buy us bread.
'Do this: how can we give to you,'
They cried, 'what to the poor is due?' 50

VI

"I sold a sheep, as they had said,
And bought my little children bread,
And they were healthy with their food,
For me — it never did me good.
A woeful time it was for me,
To see the end of all my gains,
The pretty flock which I had reared
With all my care and pains,
To see it melt like snow away —
For me it was a woeful day. 60

VII

"Another still! and still another!
A little lamb, and then its mother!
It was a vein that never stopped —
Like blood-drops from my heart they
dropped.
Till thirty were not left alive
They dwindled, dwindled, one by one,
And I may say, that many a time
I wished they all were gone —
Reckless of what might come at last
Were but the bitter struggle past. 70

VIII

"To wicked deeds I was inclined,
And wicked fancies crossed my mind;
And every man I chanced to see,
I thought he knew some ill of me:
No peace, no comfort could I find,
No ease, within doors or without;
And, crazily and wearily
I went my work about;
And oft was moved to flee from home, 75
And hide my head where wild beasts roam.

IX

"Sir! 't was a precious flock to me
As dear as my own children be;
For daily with my growing store
I loved my children more and more.
Alas! it was an evil time;

God cursed me in my sore distress;
I prayed, yet every day I thought
I loved my children less;
And every week, and every day,
My flock it seemed to melt away.

X

"They dwindled, Sir, sad sight to see!
From ten to five, from five to three,
A lamb, a wether, and a ewe; —
And then at last from three to two;
And, of my fifty, yesterday
I had but only one:
And here it lies upon my arm,
Alas! and I have none; —
To-day I fetched it from the rock;
It is the last of all my flock."

90

THE IDIOT BOY

1798. 1798

The last stanza — "The Cocks did crow to-
whoo, to-whoo, And the sun did shine so cold"
— was the foundation of the whole. The words
were reported to me by my dear friend, Thomas
Poole; but I have since heard the same repeated
of other Idiots. Let me add that this long poem
was composed in the groves of Alfoxden, almost
extempore; not a word, I believe, being cor-
rected, though one stanza was omitted. I men-
tion this in gratitude to those happy moments,
for, in truth, I never wrote anything with so
much glee.

'T is eight o'clock, — a clear March night,
The moon is up, — the sky is blue,
The owlet, in the moonlight air,
Shouts from nobody knows where;
He lengthens out his lonely shout,
Halloo! halloo! a long halloo!

— Why bustle thus about your door,
What means this bustle, Betty Foy?
Why are you in this mighty fret?
And why on horseback have you set
Him whom you love, your Idiot Boy?

10

Scarcely a soul is out of bed;
Good Betty, put him down again;
His lips with joy they burr at you;
But, Betty! what has he to do
With stirrup, saddle, or with rein?

But Betty's bent on her intent;
For her good neighbour, Susan Gale,

Old Susan, she who dwells alone,
Is sick, and makes a piteous moan
As if her very life would fail.

There's not a house within a mile,
No hand to help them in distress;
Old Susan lies a-bed in pain,
And sorely puzzled are the twain,
For what she ails they cannot guess.

And Betty's husband's at the wood,
Where by the week he doth abide,
A woodman in the distant vale;
There's none to help poor Susan Gale;
What must be done? what will betide?

And Betty from the lane has fetched
Her Pony, that is mild and good;
Whether he be in joy or pain,
Feeding at will along the lane,
Or bringing faggots from the wood.

And he is all in travelling trim, —
And, by the moonlight, Betty Foy
Has on the well-girt saddle set
(The like was never heard of yet)
Him whom she loves, her Idiot Boy.

And he must post without delay
Across the bridge and through the dale,
And by the church, and o'er the down,
To bring a Doctor from the town,
Or she will die, old Susan Gale.

There is no need of boot or spur,
There is no need of whip or wand;
For Johnny has his holly-bough,
And with a *hurly-burly* now
He shakes the green bough in his hand.

And Betty o'er and o'er has told
The Boy, who is her best delight,
Both what to follow, what to shun,
What do, and what to leave undone,
How turn to left, and how to right.

And Betty's most especial charge,
Was, "Johnny! Johnny! mind that you
Come home again, nor stop at all, —
Come home again, whate'er befall,
My Johnny, do, I pray you do."

To this did Johnny answer make,
Both with his head and with his hand,

And proudly shook the bridle too;
 And then ! his words were not a few,
 Which Betty well could understand.

And now that Johnny is just going,
 Though Betty 's in a mighty flurry,
 She gently pats the Pony's side,
 In which her Idiot Boy must ride, 70
 And seems no longer in a hurry.

But when the Pony moved his legs,
 Oh ! then for the poor Idiot Boy !
 For joy he cannot hold the bridle,
 For joy his head and heels are idle,
 He's idle all for very joy.

And while the Pony moves his legs,
 In Johnny's left hand you may see
 The green bough motionless and dead:
 The Moon that shines above his head 80
 Is not more still and mute than he.

His heart it was so full of glee,
 That till full fifty yards were gone,
 He quite forgot his holly whip,
 And all his skill in horsemanship:
 Oh ! happy, happy, happy John.

And while the Mother, at the door,
 Stands fixed, her face with joy o'erflows,
 Proud of herself, and proud of him,
 He sees him in his travelling trim, 90
 How quietly her Johnny goes.

The silence of her Idiot Boy,
 What hopes it sends to Betty's heart !
 He's at the guide-post — he turns right;
 He watches till he's out of sight,
 And Betty will not then depart.

Burr, burr — now Johnny's lips they burr,
 As loud as any mill, or near it;
 Meek as a lamb the Pony moves,
 And Johnny makes the noise he loves, 100
 And Betty listens, glad to hear it.

Away she hies to Susan Gale:
 Her Messenger 's in merry tune;
 The owlets hoot, the owlets curr,
 And Johnny's lips they burr, burr, burr,
 As on he goes beneath the moon.

His steed and he right well agree;
 For of this Pony there's a rumour,

That, should he lose his eyes and ears,
 And should he live a thousand years, 110
 He never will be out of humour.

But then he is a horse that thinks !
 And when he thinks, his pace is slack;
 Now, though he knows poor Johnny well,
 Yet, for his life, he cannot tell
 What he has got upon his back.

So through the moonlight lanes they go,
 And far into the moonlight dale,
 And by the church, and o'er the down,
 To bring a Doctor from the town, 120
 To comfort poor old Susan Gale.

And Betty, now at Susan's side,
 Is in the middle of her story,
 What speedy help her Boy will bring,
 With many a most diverting thing,
 Of Johnny's wit, and Johnny's glory.

And Betty, still at Susan's side,
 By this time is not quite so flurried:
 Demure with porringer and plate
 She sits, as if in Susan's fate 130
 Her life and soul were buried.

But Betty, poor good woman ! she,
 You plainly in her face may read it,
 Could lend out of that moment's store
 Five years of happiness or more
 To any that might need it.

But yet I guess that now and then
 With Betty all was not so well;
 And to the road she turns her ears,
 And thence full many a sound she hears, 140
 Which she to Susan will not tell.

Poor Susan moans, poor Susan groans;
 "As sure as there's a moon in heaven,"
 Cries Betty, "he'll be back again;
 They'll both be here — 't is almost ten —
 Both will be here before eleven."

Poor Susan moans, poor Susan groans;
 The clock gives warning for eleven;
 'T is on the stroke — "He must be near,"
 Quoth Betty, "and will soon be here, 150
 As sure as there's a moon in heaven."

The clock is on the stroke of twelve,
 And Johnny is not yet in sight:

— The Moon's in heaven, as Betty sees,
But Betty is not quite at ease;
And Susan has a dreadful night.

And Betty, half an hour ago,
On Johnny vile reflections cast:
"A little idle sauntering Thing!"
With other names, an endless string; 160
But now that time is gone and past.

And Betty's drooping at the heart,
That happy time all past and gone,
"How can it be he is so late?
The Doctor, he has made him wait;
Susan! they'll both be here anon."

And Susan's growing worse and worse,
And Betty's in a sad *quandary*;
And then there's nobody to say
If she must go, or she must stay! 170
— She's in a sad *quandary*.

The clock is on the stroke of one;
But neither Doctor nor his Guide
Appears along the moonlight road;
There's neither horse nor man abroad,
And Betty's still at Susan's side.

And Susan now begins to fear
Of sad mischances not a few:
That Johnny may perhaps be drowned,
Or lost, perhaps, and never found; 180
Which they must both for ever rue.

She prefaced half a hint of this
With, "God forbid it should be true!"
At the first word that Susan said
Cried Betty, rising from the bed,
"Susan, I'd gladly stay with you."

"I must be gone, I must away:
Consider, Johnny's but half-wise;
Susan, we must take care of him,
If he is hurt in life or limb" — 190
"Oh God forbid!" poor Susan cries.

"What can I do?" says Betty, going,
"What can I do to ease your pain?
Good Susan tell me, and I'll stay;
I fear you're in a dreadful way,
But I shall soon be back again."

"Nay, Betty, go! good Betty, go!
There's nothing that can ease my pain."

Then off she hies; but with a prayer
That God poor Susan's life would spare,
Till she comes back again.

So, through the moonlight lane she goes,
And far into the moonlight dale;
And how she ran, and how she walked,
And all that to herself she talked,
Would surely be a tedious tale.

In high and low, above, below,
In great and small, in round and square,
In tree and tower was Johnny seen,
In bush and brake, in black and green; 1
'T was Johnny, Johnny, every where.

And while she crossed the bridge, the
came
A thought with which her heart is sore —
Johnny perhaps his horse forsook,
To hunt the moon within the brook,
And never will be heard of more.

Now is she high upon the down,
Alone amid a prospect wide;
There's neither Johnny nor his Horse
Among the fern or in the gorse;
There's neither Doctor nor his Guide.

"O saints! what is become of him?
Perhaps he's climbed into an oak,
Where he will stay till he is dead;
Or, sadly he has been misled, 180
And joined the wandering gipsy-folk.

"Or him that wicked Pony's carried
To the dark cave, the goblin's hall;
Or in the castle he's pursuing
Among the ghosts his own undoing;
Or playing with the waterfall."

At poor old Susan then she railed,
While to the town she posts away;
"If Susan had not been so ill,
Alas! I should have had him still,
My Johnny, till my dying day."

Poor Betty, in this sad distemper,
The Doctor's self could hardly spare:
Unworthy things she talked, and wild;
Even he, of cattle the most mild,
The Pony had his share.

But now she's fairly in the town,
And to the Doctor's door she hies;

Is silence all on every side;
The town so long, the town so wide,
Is silent as the skies.

And now she's at the Doctor's door,
She lifts the knocker, rap, rap, rap;
The Doctor at the casement shows
His glimmering eyes that peep and doze!
And one hand rubs his old night-cap. 251

O Doctor! Doctor! where's my
Johnny?"
"I'm here, what is 't you want with me?"
"O Sir! you know I'm Betty Foy,
And I have lost my poor dear Boy,
You know him — him you often see;

"He's not so wise as some folks be:"
"The devil take his wisdom!" said
The Doctor, looking somewhat grim,
"What, Woman! should I know of him?"
And, grumbling, he went back to bed! 261

"O woe is me! O woe is me!
Here will I die; here will I die;
I thought to find my lost one here,
But he is neither far nor near,
Oh! what a wretched Mother I!"

She stops, she stands, she looks about;
Which way to turn she cannot tell.
Poor Betty! it would ease her pain
If she had heart to knock again; 270
— The clock strikes three — a dismal knell!

Then up along the town she hies,
No wonder if her senses fail;
This piteous news so much it shocked her,
She quite forgot to send the Doctor,
To comfort poor old Susan Gale.

And now she's high upon the down,
And she can see a mile of road:
"O cruel! I'm almost threescore;
Such night as this was ne'er before, 280
There's not a single soul abroad."

She listens, but she cannot hear
The foot of horse, the voice of man;
The streams with softest sound are flowing,
The grass you almost hear it growing,
You hear it now, if e'er you can.

The owlets through the long blue night
Are shouting to each other still:

Fond lovers! yet not quite hob nob,
They lengthen out the tremulous sob, 290
That echoes far from hill to hill.

Poor Betty now has lost all hope,
Her thoughts are bent on deadly sin,
A green-grown pond she just has past,
And from the brink she hurries fast,
Lest she should drown herself therein.

And now she sits her down and weeps;
Such tears she never shed before;
"Oh dear, dear Pony! my sweet joy!
Oh carry back my Idiot Boy! 300
And we will ne'er o'erload thee more."

A thought is come into her head:
The Pony he is mild and good,
And we have always used him well;
Perhaps he's gone along the dell,
And carried Johnny to the wood.

Then up she springs as if on wings;
She thinks no more of deadly sin;
If Betty fifty ponds should see,
The last of all her thoughts would be 310
To drown herself therein.

O Reader! now that I might tell
What Johnny and his Horse are doing,
What they've been doing all this time,
Oh could I put it into rhyme,
A most delightful tale pursuing!

Perhaps, and no unlikely thought!
He with his Pony now doth roam
The cliffs and peaks so high that are, 320
To lay his hands upon a star,
And in his pocket bring it home.

Perhaps he's turned himself about,
His face unto his horse's tail,
And, still and mute, in wonder lost,
All silent as a horseman-ghost,
He travels slowly down the vale.

And now, perhaps, is hunting sheep;
A fierce and dreadful hunter he;
Yon valley, now so trim and green,
In five months' time, should he be seen, 330
A desert wilderness will be!

Perhaps, with head and heels on fire,
And like the very soul of evil,

He's galloping away, away,
And so will gallop on for aye,
The bane of all that dread the devil!

I to the Muses have been bound
These fourteen years, by strong indentures.
O gentle Muses! let me tell
But half of what to him befell; 340
He surely met with strange adventures.

O gentle Muses! is this kind?
Why will ye thus my suit repel?
Why of your further aid bereave me?
And can ye thus unfriended leave me,
Ye Muses! whom I love so well?

Who's yon, that, near the waterfall,
Which thunders down with headlong force,
Beneath the moon, yet shining fair,
As careless as if nothing were, 350
Sits upright on a feeding horse?

Unto his horse — there feeding free,
He seems, I think, the rein to give;
Of moon or stars he takes no heed;
Of such we in romances read:
— 'Tis Johnny! Johnny! as I live.

And that's the very Pony, too!
Where is she, where is Betty Foy?
She hardly can sustain her fears;
The roaring waterfall she hears, 360
And cannot find her Idiot Boy.

Your Pony's worth his weight in gold:
Then calm your terrors, Betty Foy!
She's coming from among the trees,
And now all full in view she sees
Him whom she loves, her Idiot Boy.

And Betty sees the Pony too:
Why stand you thus, good Betty Foy? ✓
It is no goblin, 't is no ghost,
'T is he whom you so long have lost 370
He whom you love, your Idiot Boy.

She looks again — her arms are up —
She screams — she cannot move for joy;
She darts, as with a torrent's force,
She almost has o'erturned the Horse,
And fast she holds her Idiot Boy.

And Johnny burrs, and laughs aloud;
Whether in cunning or in joy

I cannot tell; but while he laughs,
Betty a drunken pleasure quaffs
To hear again her Idiot Boy.

And now she's at the Pony's tail,
And now is at the Pony's head, —
On that side now, and now on this;
And, almost stifled with her bliss,
A few sad tears does Betty shed.

She kisses o'er and o'er again
Him whom she loves, her Idiot Boy;
She's happy here, is happy there,
She is uneasy every where;
Her limbs are all alive with joy.

She pats the Pony, where or when
She knows not, happy Betty Foy!
The little Pony glad may be,
But he is milder far than she,
You hardly can perceive his joy.

"Oh! Johnny, never mind the Doctor;
You've done your best, and that is all:"
She took the reins, when this was said,
And gently turned the Pony's head
From the loud waterfall.

By this the stars were almost gone,
The moon was setting on the hill,
So pale you scarcely looked at her:
The little birds began to stir,
Though yet their tongues were still.

The Pony, Betty, and her Boy,
Wind slowly through the woody dale;
And who is she, betimes abroad,
That hobbles up the steep rough road?
Who is it, but old Susan Gale?

Long time lay Susan lost in thought;
And many dreadful fears beset her,
Both for her Messenger and Nurse;
And, as her mind grew worse and worse
Her body — it grew better.

She turned, she tossed herself in bed,
On all sides doubts and terrors met her,
Point after point did she discuss;
And, while her mind was fighting thus,
Her body still grew better.

"Alas! what is become of them?
These fears can never be endured;

"To the wood." — The word scarce said,
 And Susan rise up from her bed,
 As if by magic cured.

Way she goes up hill and down,
 And to the wood at length is come;
 She spies her Friends, she shouts a greet-
 ing;
 "Oh me! it is a merry meeting" 430
 As ever was in Christendom.

The owls have hardly sung their last,
 While our four travellers homeward wend;
 The owls have hooted all night long,
 And with the owls began my song,
 And with the owls must end.

For while they all were travelling home,
 Tried Betty, "Tell us, Johnny, do,
 Where all this long night you have been,
 What you have heard, what you have
 seen: 440
 And, Johnny, mind you tell us true."

Now Johnny all night long had heard
 The owls in tuneful concert strive;
 No doubt too he the moon had seen;
 For in the moonlight he had been
 From eight o'clock till five.

And thus, to Betty's question, he
 Made answer, like a traveller bold,
 (His very words I give to you,) 450
 "The cocks did crow to-whoo, to-whoo,
 And the sun did shine so cold!"
 — Thus answered Johnny in his glory,
 And that was all his travel's story:

LINES

COMPOSED A FEW MILES ABOVE TINTERN
 ABBEY, ON REVISITING THE BANKS OF
 THE WYE DURING A TOUR. JULY 13,
 1798

1798. 1798

No poem of mine was composed under cir-
 cumstances more pleasant for me to remember
 than this. I began it upon leaving Tintern,
 after crossing the Wye, and concluded it just
 as I was entering Bristol in the evening, after
 a ramble of four or five days, with my Sister.
 Not a line of it was altered, and not any part
 of it written down till I reached Bristol. It
 was published almost immediately after in the

little volume of which so much has been said
 in these Notes. — (The Lyrical Ballads, as first
 published at Bristol by Cottle.)

FIVE years have past; five summers, with
 the length
 Of five long winters! and again I hear
 These waters, rolling from their mountain-
 springs
 With a soft inland murmur. — Once again
 Do I behold these steep and lofty cliffs,
 That on a wild secluded scene impress
 Thoughts of more deep seclusion; and con-
 nect

The landscape with the quiet of the sky.
 The day is come when I again repose
 Here, under this dark sycamore, and view 10
 These plots of cottage-ground, these
 orchard-tufts,
 Which at this season, with their unripe
 fruits,
 Are clad in one green hue, and lose them-
 selves

'Mid groves and copses. Once again I see
 These hedge-rows, hardly hedge-rows, little
 lines
 Of sportive wood run wild: these pastoral
 farms,
 Green to the very door; and wreaths of
 smoke

Sent up, in silence, from among the trees!
 With some uncertain notice, as might seem
 Of vagrant dwellers in the houseless
 woods, 20
 Or of some Hermit's cave, where by his fire
 The Hermit sits alone.

These beauteous forms,
 Through a long absence, have not been to
 me

As is a landscape to a blind man's eye:
 But oft, in lonely rooms, and 'mid the din
 Of towns and cities, I have owed to them
 In hours of weariness, sensations sweet,
 Felt in the blood, and felt along the heart;
 And passing even into my purer mind,
 With tranquil restoration: — feelings too 30
 Of unremembered pleasure: such, perhaps,
As have no slight or trivial influence
On that best portion of a good man's life,
His little, nameless, unremembered, acts
Of kindness and of love. Nor less, I trust,
 To them I may have owed another gift,
 Of aspect more sublime; that blessed
 mood,
 In which the burthen of the mystery,

In which the heavy and the weary weight
Of all this unintelligible world, 40
Is lightened:—that serene and blessed
mood,

In which the affections gently lead us on,—
Until, the breath of this corporeal frame
And even the motion of our human blood
Almost suspended, we are laid asleep
In body, and become a living soul:
While with an eye made quiet by the power
(Of harmony, and the deep power of joy,
We see into the life of things.

If this
Be but a vain belief, yet, oh! how oft — 50
In darkness and amid the many shapes
Of joyless daylight; when the fretful stir
Unprofitable, and the fever of the world,
Have hung upon the beatings of my heart—
How oft, in spirit, have I turned to thee,
O sylvan Wye! thou wanderer thro' the
woods,

How often has my spirit turned to thee!
And now, with gleams of half-extin-
guished thought,

With many recognitions dim and faint,
And somewhat of a sad perplexity, 60
The picture of the mind revives again:
While here I stand, not only with the sense
Of present pleasure, but with pleasing
thoughts

That in this moment there is life and food
For future years. And so I dare to hope,
Though changed, no doubt, from what I
was when first

I came among these hills; when like a roe
I bounded o'er the mountains, by the
sides

Of the deep rivers, and the lonely streams,
Wherever nature led: more like a man 70
Flying from something that he dreads,
than one

Who sought the thing he loved. For na-
ture then

(The coarser pleasures of my boyish days,
And their glad animal movements all gone
by)

To me was all in all. — I cannot paint
What then I was. The sounding cataract
Haunted me like a passion: the tall rock,
The mountain, and the deep and gloomy
wood,

Their colours and their forms, were then
to me

An appetite; a feeling and a love, 80
That had no need of a remoter charm,

By thought supplied, nor any interest
Unborrowed from the eye. — That time
past,

And all its aching joys are now no more,
And all its dizzy raptures. Not for this
Faint I, nor mourn nor murmur; other
gifts

Have followed; for such loss, I would be-
lieve,

Abundant recompense. For I have
learned

To look on nature, not as in the hour
Of thoughtless youth; but hearing often
times

The still, sad music of humanity,
Nor harsh nor grating, though of ample
power

To chasten and subdue. And I have felt
A presence that disturbs me with the joy
Of elevated thoughts; a sense sublime
Of something far more deeply interfused,
Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns
And the round ocean and the living air,
And the blue sky, and in the mind of man
A motion and a spirit, that impels
All thinking things, all objects of a
thought,

And rolls through all things. Therefore
am I still

A lover of the meadows and the woods,
And mountains; and of all that we behold
From this green earth; of all the mighty
world

Of eye, and ear, — both what they have
create,

And what perceive; well pleased to recog-
nise

In nature and the language of the sense.
The anchor of my purest thoughts, the

nurse,
The guide, the guardian of my heart, and

soul
Of all my moral being.

Nor perchance,
If I were not thus taught, should I be
more

Suffer my genial spirits to decay:
For thou art with me here upon the bank
Of this fair river; thou my dearest Friend
My dear, dear Friend; and in thy voice
catch

The language of my former heart, and
read

My former pleasures in the shooting light
Of thy wild eyes. Oh! yet a little while

May I behold in thee what I was once, 120
 My dear, dear Sister! and this prayer I
 make,
 Knowing that Nature never did betray
 The heart that loved her; 'tis her privi-
 lege,
 Through all the years of this our life, to
 lead
 From joy to joy: for she can so inform
 The mind that is within us, so impress
 With quietness and beauty, and so feed
 With lofty thoughts, that neither evil
 tongues,
 Rash judgments, nor the sneers of selfish
 men,
 Nor greetings where no kindness is, nor all
 The dreary intercourse of daily life, 131
 Shall e'er prevail against us, or disturb
 Our cheerful faith, that all which we be-
 hold
 Is full of blessings. Therefore let the moon
 Shine on thee in thy solitary walk;
 And let the misty mountain-winds be free
 To blow against thee: and, in after years,
 When these wild ecstasies shall be matured
 Into a sober pleasure; when thy mind
 Shall be a mansion for all lovely forms, 140
 Thy memory be as a dwelling-place
 For all sweet sounds and harmonies; oh!
 then,
 If solitude, or fear, or pain, or grief,
 Should be thy portion, with what healing
 thoughts
 Of tender joy wilt thou remember me,
 And these my exhortations! Nor, per-
 chance —
 If I should be where I no more can hear
 Thy voice, nor catch from thy wild eyes
 these gleams
 Of past existence — wilt thou then forget
 That on the banks of this delightful stream
 We stood together; and that I, so long 151
 A worshipper of Nature, hither came
 Awearied in that service: rather say
 With warmer love — oh! with far deeper
 zeal
 Of holier love. Nor wilt thou then for-
 get,
 That after many wanderings, many years
 Of absence, these steep woods and lofty
 cliffs,
 And this green pastoral landscape, were to
 me
 More dear, both for themselves and for thy
 sake!

THE OLD CUMBERLAND BEGGAR

1798. 1800

Observed, and with great benefit to my
 own heart, when I was a child: written at
 Racedown and Alfoxden in my twenty-third
 year. The political economists were about that
 time beginning their war upon mendicity in all
 its forms, and by implication, if not directly,
 on alms-giving also. This heartless process has
 been carried as far as it can go by the AMENDED
 poor-law bill, though the inhumanity that pre-
 vails in this measure is somewhat disguised by
 the profession that one of its objects is to throw
 the poor upon the voluntary donations of their
 neighbours; that is, if rightly interpreted, to
 force them into a condition between relief in
 the Union poorhouse, and alms robbed of their
 Christian grace and spirit, as being *forced* ra-
 ther from the benevolent than given by them;
 while the avaricious and selfish, and all in fact
 but the humane and charitable, are at liberty
 to keep all they possess from their distressed
 brethren.

The class of Beggars, to which the Old Man
 here described belongs, will probably soon be
 extinct. It consisted of poor, and, mostly, old
 and infirm persons, who confined themselves to
 a stated round in their neighbourhood, and had
 certain fixed days, on which, at different houses,
 they regularly received alms, sometimes in
 money, but mostly in provisions.

I SAW an aged Beggar in my walk;
 And he was seated, by the highway side,
 On a low structure of rude masonry
 Built at the foot of a huge hill, that they
 Who lead their horses down the steep rough
 road
 May thence remount at ease. The aged
 Man
 Had placed his staff across the broad smooth
 stone
 That overlays the pile; and, from a bag
 All white with flour, the dole of village
 dames,
 He drew his scraps and fragments, one by
 one; 10
 And scanned them with a fixed and serious
 look
 Of idle computation. In the sun,
 Upon the second step of that small pile,
 Surrounded by those wild unpeopled hills,
 He sat, and ate his food in solitude:
 And ever, scattered from his palsied hand,
 That, still attempting to prevent the waste,
 Was baffled still, the crumbs in little showers

Fell on the ground; and the small mountain
birds,
Not venturing yet to peck their destined
meal, ²⁰
Approached within the length of half his
staff.

Him from my childhood have I known;
and then

He was so old, he seems not older now;
He travels on, a solitary Man,
So helpless in appearance, that for him
The sauntering Horseman throws not with
a slack

And careless hand his alms upon the ground,
But stops, — that he may safely lodge the
coin

Within the old Man's hat; nor quits him so,
But still, when he has given his horse the
rein, ³⁰

Watches the aged Beggar with a look
Sidelong, and half-reverted. She who tends
The toll-gate, when in summer at her door
She turns her wheel, if on the road she sees
The aged beggar coming, quits her work,
And lifts the latch for him that he may pass.
The post-boy, when his rattling wheels o'er-
take

The aged Beggar in the woody lane,
Shouts to him from behind; and if, thus
warned,

The old man does not change his course,
the boy ⁴⁰

Turns with less noisy wheels to the roadside,
And passes gently by, without a curse
Upon his lips, or anger at his heart.

He travels on, a solitary Man;
His age has no companion. On the ground
His eyes are turned, and, as he moves along
They move along the ground; and, ever-
more,

Instead of common and habitual sight ⁴⁸
Of fields with rural works, of hill and dale,
And the blue sky, one little span of earth
Is all his prospect. Thus, from day to day,
Bow-bent, his eyes for ever on the ground,
He plies his weary journey; seeing still,
And seldom knowing that he sees, some
straw,

Some scattered leaf, or marks which, in one
track,

The nails of cart or chariot-wheel have left
Impressed on the white road, — in the same
line,

At distance still the same. Poor Traveller!
His staff trails with him; scarcely do his feet

Disturb the summer dust; he is so still
In look and motion, that the cottage cur
Ere he has passed the door, will turn awa
Weary of barking at him. Boys and girl
The vacant and the busy, maids and youth
And urchins newly breeched — all pass hi
by:

Him even the slow-paced waggon leav
behind.

But deem not this Man useless. — State
men! ye

Who are so restless in your wisdom, ye
Who have a broom still ready in your han
To rid the world of nuisances; ye proud,
Heart-swoln, while in your pride ye co
template

Your talents, power, or wisdom, deem hi
not

A burthen of the earth! 'T is Nature's la
That none, the meanest of created things
Or forms created the most vile and brute
The dullest or most noxious, should exist
Divorced from good — a spirit and pulse
good,

A life and soul, to every mode of being
Inseparably linked. Then be assured
That least of all can aught — that ev
owned

The heaven-regarding eye and front su
lime

Which man is born to — sink, howe'er d
pressed,

So low as to be scorned without a sin;
Without offence to God cast out of view;
Like the dry remnant of a garden-flower
Whose seeds are shed, or as an implemen
Worn out and worthless. While from do
to door,

This old Man creeps, the villagers in him
Behold a record which together binds
Past deeds and offices of charity,
Else unremembered, and so keeps alive
The kindly mood in hearts which lapse
years,

And that half-wisdom half-experience giv
Make slow to feel, and by sure steps resi
To selfishness and cold oblivious cares.

Among the farms and solitary huts,
Hamlets and thinly-scattered villages,
Where'er the aged Beggar takes his round
The mild necessity of use compels
To acts of love; and habit does the work
Of reason; yet prepares that after-joy
Which reason cherishes. And thus the sou
By that sweet taste of pleasure unpursued

Doth find herself insensibly disposed
To virtue and true goodness.

Some there are,
By their good works exalted, lofty minds
And meditative, authors of delight
And happiness, which to the end of time
Will live, and spread, and kindle: even such
minds

In childhood, from this solitary Being, 110
Or from like wanderer, haply have received
(A thing more precious far than all that
books

Or the solitudes of love can do !)
That first mild touch of sympathy and
thought,
In which they found their kindred with a
world

Where want and sorrow were. The easy
man

Who sits at his own door, — and, like the
pear

That overhangs his head from the green
wall,

Feeds in the sunshine; the robust and young,
The prosperous and unthinking, they who
live 120

Sheltered, and flourish in a little grove
Of their own kindred; — all behold in him
A silent monitor, which on their minds
Must needs impress a transitory thought
Of self-congratulation, to the heart
Of each recalling his peculiar boons,
His charters and exemptions; and, per-
chance,

Though he to no one give the fortitude
And circumspection needful to preserve
His present blessings, and to husband up
The respite of the season, he, at least, 131
And 't is no vulgar service, makes them felt.

Yet further. — Many, I believe, there
are

Who live a life of virtuous decency,
Men who can hear the Decalogue and feel
No self-reproach; who of the moral law
Established in the land where they abide
Are strict observers; and not negligent
In acts of love to those with whom they
dwell,

Their kindred, and the children of their
blood. 140

Praise be to such, and to their slumbers
peace !

— But of the poor man ask, the abject poor;
So, and demand of him, if there be here
In this cold abstinence from evil deeds,

And these inevitable charities,
Wherewith to satisfy the human soul ?
No — man is dear to man; the poorest poor
Long for some moments in a weary life
When they can know and feel that they
have been,

Themselves, the fathers and the dealers-out
Of some small blessings; have been kind to
such 151

As needed kindness, for this single cause,
That we have all of us one human heart.
— Such pleasure is to one kind Being known,
My neighbour, when with punctual care,
each week

Duly as Friday comes, though pressed her-
self

By her own wants, she from her store of
meal

Takes one unsparing handful for the scrip
Of this old Mendicant, and, from her door
Returning with exhilarated heart, 160
Sits by her fire, and builds her hope in
heaven.

Then let him pass, a blessing on his head !
And while in that vast solitude to which
The tide of things has borne him, he ap-
pears

To breathe and live but for himself alone,
Unblamed, uninjured, let him bear about
The good which the benignant law of
Heaven

Has hung around him: and, while life is his,
Still let him prompt the unlettered villagers
To tender offices and pensive thoughts. 170
— Then let him pass, a blessing on his
head !

And, long as he can wander, let him breathe
The freshness of the valleys; let his blood
Struggle with frosty air and winter snows;
And let the chartered wind that sweeps the
heath

Beat his grey locks against his withered
face.

Reverence the hope whose vital anxiousness
Gives the last human interest to his heart.
May never HOUSE, misnamed of INDUSTRY,
Make him a captive ! — for that pent-up
din, 180

Those life-consuming sounds that clog the
air,

Be his the natural silence of old age !
Let him be free of mountain solitudes;
And have around him, whether heard or not,
The pleasant melody of woodland birds.
Few are his pleasures: if his eyes have now

Been doomed so long to settle upon earth
That not without some effort they behold
The countenance of the horizontal sun,
Rising or setting, let the light at least 190
Find a free entrance to their languid orbs.
And let him, *where* and *when* he will, sit
down
Beneath the trees, or on a grassy bank
Of highway side, and with the little birds
Share his chance-gathered meal; and,
finally,
As in the eye of Nature he has lived,
So in the eye of Nature let him die !

ANIMAL TRANQUILLITY AND
DECAY

1798. 1798

THE little hedgerow birds,
That peck along the roads, regard him not.
He travels on, and in his face, his step,
His gait, is one expression: every limb,
His look and bending figure, all bespeak
A man who does not move with pain, but
moves
With thought. — He is insensibly subdued
To settled quiet: he is one by whom
All effort seems forgotten; one to whom
Long patience hath such mild composure
given,
That patience now doth seem a thing of
which
He hath no need. He is by nature led
To peace so perfect that the young behold
With envy, what the Old Man hardly feels.

PETER BELL

A TALE

What 's in a Name ?

.
Brutus will start a Spirit as soon as Caesar !

1798. 1819

Written at Alfoxden. Founded upon an anecdote, which I read in a newspaper, of an ass being found hanging his head over a canal in a wretched posture. Upon examination a dead body was found in the water and proved to be the body of its master. The countenance, gait, and figure of Peter, were taken from a wild

rover with whom I walked from Builth, on the river Wye, downwards nearly as far as the town of Hay. He told me strange stories. It has always been a pleasure to me through life to catch at every opportunity that has occurred in my rambles of becoming acquainted with this class of people. The number of Peter's wives was taken from the trespasses in this neighbourhood of a lawless creature who lived in the county of Durham, and used to be attended by many women, sometimes not less than half a dozen as disorderly as himself. Benoni, or the child of sorrow, I knew when I was a school-boy. His mother had been deserted by a gentleman in the neighbourhood, she herself being a gentlewoman by birth. The circumstances of his story were told me by my dear old Dame Anne Tyson, who was her confidante. The Lady died broken-hearted. — In the woods of Alfoxden I used to take great delight in studying the habits, tricks, and physiognomy of asses ; and I have no doubt that I was thus prepared upon writing the poem out of liking for the creature that is so often dreadfully abused. The crescent-moon, which makes such a figure in the prologue, assumed this character of evening while I was watching its beauty from the front of Alfoxden House. I intended the poem for the volume before spoken of, but it was not published for more than twenty years afterwards. — The worship of the Methodists or Ranters is often heard during the stillness of the summer evening in the country with affecting accompaniments of rural beauty. In both the psalmody and the voice of the preacher there is, not unfrequently, much solemnity likely to impress the feelings of the rude characters under favourable circumstances.

TO
ROBERT SOUTHEY, ESQ., P.L.,
ETC. ETC.

MY DEAR FRIEND,
The Tale of Peter Bell, which I now introduce to your notice, and to that of the Public, has, in its Manuscript state, nearly survived its minority : — for it first saw the light in the summer of 1798. During this long interval pains have been taken at different times to make the production less unworthy of a favorable reception ; or, rather, to fit it for filling permanently a station, however humble, in the Literature of our Country. This has, indeed, been the aim of all my endeavours in Poetry, which, you know, have been sufficiently laborious to prove that I deem the Art not high to be approached ; and that the attainment of excellence in it may laudably be made the principal object of intellectual pursuit by any man.

who, with reasonable consideration of circumstances, has faith in his own impulses.

The Poem of Peter Bell, as the Prologue will show, was composed under a belief that the Imagination not only does not require for its exercise the intervention of supernatural agency, but that, though such agency be excluded, the faculty may be called forth as imperiously and for kindred results of pleasure, by incidents, within the compass of poetic probability, in the humblest departments of daily life. Since that Prologue was written, you have exhibited most splendid effects of judicious daring, in the opposite and usual course. Let this acknowledgment make my peace with the lovers of the supernatural; and I am persuaded it will be admitted, that to you, as a Master in that province of the Art, the following Tale, whether from contrast or congruity, is not an inappropriate offering. Accept it, then, as a public testimony of affectionate admiration from one with whose name yours has been often coupled (to use your own words) for evil and for good; and believe me to be, with earnest wishes that life and health may be granted you to complete the many important works in which you are engaged, and with high respect,

Most faithfully yours,

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

RIDAL MOUNT, April 7, 1819.

PROLOGUE

THERE'S something in a flying horse,
There's something in a huge balloon;
But through the clouds I'll never float
Until I have a little Boat,
Shaped like the crescent-moon.

And now I have a little Boat,
In shape a very crescent-moon:
Fast through the clouds my boat can sail;
But if perchance your faith should fail,
Look up — and you shall see me soon! 10

The woods, my Friends, are round you
roaring,
Rocking and roaring like a sea;
The noise of danger's in your ears,
And ye have all a thousand fears
Both for my little Boat and me!

Meanwhile untroubled I admire
The pointed horns of my canoe;
And, did not pity touch my breast,
To see how ye are all distress,
Till my ribs ached, I'd laugh at you! 20

Away we go, my Boat and I —
Frail man ne'er sate in such another;
Whether among the winds we strive,
Or deep into the clouds we dive,
Each is contented with the other.

Away we go — and what care we
For treasons, tumults, and for wars?
We are as calm in our delight
As is the crescent-moon so bright
Among the scattered stars. 30

Up goes my Boat among the stars
Through many a breathless field of light,
Through many a long blue field of ether,
Leaving ten thousand stars beneath her:
Up goes my little Boat so bright!

The Crab, the Scorpion, and the Bull —
We pry among them all; have shot
High o'er the red-haired race of Mars,
Covered from top to toe with scars;
Such company I like it not! 40

The towns in Saturn are decayed,
And melancholy Spectres throng them; —
The Pleiads, that appear to kiss
Each other in the vast abyss,
With joy I sail among them.

Swift Mercury resounds with mirth,
Great Jove is full of stately bowers;
But these, and all that they contain,
What are they to that tiny grain,
That little Earth of ours? 50

Then back to Earth, the dear green
Earth: —
Whole ages if I here should roam,
The world for my remarks and me
Would not a whit the better be;
I've left my heart at home.

See! there she is, the matchless Earth!
There spreads the famed Pacific Ocean!
Old Andes thrusts yon craggy spear
Through the grey clouds; the Alps are
here,
Like waters in commotion! 60

Yon tawny slip is Libya's sands;
That silver thread the river Dnieper!
And look, where clothed in brightest green
Is a sweet Isle, of isles the Queen;
Ye fairies, from all evil keep her!

And see the town where I was born !
 Around those happy fields we span
 In boyish gambols; — I was lost
 Where I have been, but on this coast
 I feel I am a man.

70

Never did fifty things at once
 Appear so lovely, never, never; —
 How tunefully the forests ring !
 To hear the earth's soft murmuring
 Thus could I hang for ever !

"Shame on you !" cried my little Boat,
 "Was ever such a homesick Loon,
 Within a living Boat to sit,
 And make no better use of it;
 A Boat twin-sister of the crescent-moon !

80

"Ne'er in the breast of full-grown Poet
 Fluttered so faint a heart before; —
 Was it the music of the spheres
 That overpowered your mortal ears ?
 — Such din shall trouble them no more.

"These nether precincts do not lack
 Charms of their own; — then come with
 me;

I want a comrade, and for you
 There's nothing that I would not do;
 Nought is there that you shall not see.

90

"Haste ! and above Siberian snows
 We'll sport amid the boreal morning;
 Will mingle with her lustres gliding
 Among the stars, the stars now hiding,
 And now the stars adorning.

"I know the secrets of a land
 Where human foot did never stray;
 Fair is that land as evening skies,
 And cool, though in the depth it lies
 Of burning Africa.

100

"Or we'll into the realm of Faery,
 Among the lovely shades of things;
 The shadowy forms of mountains bare,
 And streams, and bowers, and ladies fair,
 The shades of palaces and kings !

"Or, if you thirst with hardy zeal
 Less quiet regions to explore,
 Prompt voyage shall to you reveal
 How earth and heaven are taught to feel
 The might of magic lore !"

110

"My little vagrant Form of light,
 My gay and beautiful Canoe,
 Well have you played your friendly part,
 As kindly take what from my heart
 Experience forces — then adieu !

"Temptation lurks among your words;
 But, while these pleasures you're p
 suing
 Without impediment or let,
 No wonder if you quite forget
 What on the earth is doing.

"There was a time when all mankind
 Did listen with a faith sincere
 To tuneful tongues in mystery versed;
 Then Poets fearlessly rehearsed
 The wonders of a wild career.

"Go — (but the world's a sleepy world,
 And 't is, I fear, an age too late)
 Take with you some ambitious Youth !
 For, restless Wanderer ! I, in truth,
 Am all unfit to be your mate.

"Long have I loved what I behold,
 The night that calms, the day that cheers
 The common growth of mother-earth
 Suffices me — her tears, her mirth,
 Her humblest mirth and tears.

"The dragon's wing, the magic ring,
 I shall not covet for my dower,
 If I along that lowly way
 With sympathetic heart may stray,
 And with a soul of power.

"These given, what more need I desire
 To stir, to soothe, or elevate ?
 What nobler marvels than the mind
 May in life's daily prospect find,
 May find or there create ?

"A potent wand doth Sorrow wield;
 What spell so strong as guilty Fear !
 Repentance is a tender Sprite;
 If aught on earth have heavenly might,
 'T is lodged within her silent tear.

"But grant my wishes, — let us now
 Descend from this ethereal height;
 Then take thy way, adventurous Skiff,
 More daring far than Hippogriff,
 And be thy own delight !

"To the stone-table in my garden,
Loved haunt of many a summer hour,
The Squire is come: his daughter Bess
Beside him in the cool recess
Sits blooming like a flower. 160

"With these are many more convened;
They know not I have been so far; —
I see them there, in number nine,
Beneath the spreading Weymouth-pine!
I see them — there they are!

"There sits the Vicar and his Dame;
And there my good friend, Stephen Otter;
And, ere the light of evening fail,
To them I must relate the Tale
Of Peter Bell the Potter." 170

Off flew the Boat — away she flees,
Spurning her freight with indignation!
And I, as well as I was able,
On two poor legs, toward my stone-table
Limped on with sore vexation.

"O, here he is!" cried little Bess —
She saw me at the garden-door;
"We've waited anxiously and long,"
They cried, and all around me throng,
Full nine of them or more! 180

"Reproach me not — your fears be still —
Be thankful we again have met; —
Resume, my Friends! within the shade
Your seats, and quickly shall be paid
The well-remembered debt."

I spake with faltering voice, like one
Not wholly rescued from the pale
Of a wild dream, or worse illusion;
But, straight, to cover my confusion,
Began the promised Tale. 190

PART FIRST

ALL by the moonlight river side
Moaned the poor Beast — alas! in vain;
The staff was raised to loftier height,
And the blows fell with heavier weight
As Peter struck — and struck again.

"Hold!" cried the Squire, "against the
rules
Of common sense you're surely sinning;
This leap is for us all too bold;
Who Peter was, let that be told,
And start from the beginning." 10

— "A Potter, Sir, he was by trade,"
Said I, becoming quite collected;
"And wheresoever he appeared,
Full twenty times was Peter feared
For once that Peter was respected.

"He, two-and-thirty years or more,
Had been a wild and woodland rover;
Had heard the Atlantic surges roar
On farthest Cornwall's rocky shore,
And trod the cliffs of Dover. 20

"And he had seen Caernarvon's towers,
And well he knew the spire of Sarum;
And he had been where Lincoln bell
Flings o'er the fen that ponderous knell —
A far-renowned alarum!

"At Doncaster, at York, and Leeds,
And merry Carlisle had he been;
And all along the Lowlands fair,
All through the bonnie shire of Ayr
And far as Aberdeen. 30

"And he had been at Inverness;
And Peter, by the mountain-rills,
Had danced his round with Highland
lasses;
And he had lain beside his asses
On lofty Cheviot Hills:

"And he had trudged through Yorkshire
dales,
Among the rocks and winding scars;
Where deep and low the hamlets lie
Beneath their little patch of sky
And little lot of stars: 40

"And all along the indented coast,
Bespattered with the salt-sea foam;
Where'er a knot of houses lay
On headland, or in hollow bay; —
Sure never man like him did roam!

"As well might Peter, in the Fleet,
Have been fast bound, a begging debtor; —
He travelled here, he travelled there; —
But not the value of a hair
Was heart or head the better. 50

"He roved among the vales and streams,
In the green wood and hollow dell;
They were his dwellings night and day, —
But nature ne'er could find the way
Into the heart of Peter Bell.

"In vain, through every changeful year,
Did Nature lead him as before;
A primrose by a river's brim
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more.

60

"Small change it made on Peter's heart
To see his gentle panniered train
With more than vernal pleasure feeding,
Where'er the tender grass was leading
Its earliest green along the lane.

"In vain, through water, earth, and air,
The soul of happy sound was spread,
When Peter on some April morn,
Beneath the broom or budding thorn,
Made the warm earth his lazy bed.

70

"At noon, when, by the forest's edge
He lay beneath the branches high,
The soft blue sky did never melt
Into his heart; he never felt
The witchery of the soft blue sky!

"On a fair prospect some have looked
And felt, as I have heard them say,
As if the moving time had been
A thing as steadfast as the scene
On which they gazed themselves away.

80

"Within the breast of Peter Bell
These silent raptures found no place;
He was a Carl as wild and rude
As ever hue-and-cry pursued,
As ever ran a felon's race.

"Of all that lead a lawless life,
Of all that love their lawless lives,
In city or in village small,
He was the wildest far of all;—
He had a dozen wedded wives.

90

"Nay, start not!—wedded wives—and
twelve!
But how one wife could e'er come near
him,
In simple truth I cannot tell;
For, be it said of Peter Bell,
To see him was to fear him.

"Though Nature could not touch his heart
By lovely forms, and silent weather,
And tender sounds, yet you might see
At once, that Peter Bell and she
Had often been together.

100

"A savage wildness round him hung
As of a dweller out of doors;
In his whole figure and his mien
A savage character was seen
Of mountains and of dreary moors.

"To all the unshaped half-human thought
Which solitary Nature feeds
'Mid summer storms or winter's ice,
Had Peter joined whatever vice
The cruel city breeds.

"His face was keen as is the wind
That cuts along the hawthorn-fence;—
Of courage you saw little there,
But, in its stead, a medley air
Of cunning and of impudence.

"He had a dark and sidelong walk,
And long and slouching was his gait;
Beneath his looks so bare and bold,
You might perceive, his spirit cold
Was playing with some inward bait.

"His forehead wrinkled was and furred;
A work, one half of which was done
By thinking of his '*whens*' and '*hows*;
And half, by knitting of his brows
Beneath the glaring sun.

"There was a hardness in his cheek,
There was a hardness in his eye,
As if the man had fixed his face,
In many a solitary place,
Against the wind and open sky!"

ONE NIGHT, (and now my little Bess!
We've reached at last the promised Tale)
One beautiful November night,
When the full moon was shining bright
Upon the rapid river Swale,

Along the river's winding banks
Peter was travelling all alone;—
Whether to buy or sell, or led
By pleasure running in his head,
To me was never known.

He trudged along through copse and brae
He trudged along o'er hill and dale;
Nor for the moon cared he a tittle,
And for the stars he cared as little,
And for the murmuring river Swale.

t, chancing to espy a path
 at promised to cut short the way,
 many a wiser man hath done,
 left a trusty guide for one
 at might his steps betray. 150

a thick wood he soon is brought
 ere cheerily his course he weaves,
 d whistling loud may yet be heard,
 ough often buried, like a bird
 rking, among the boughs and leaves.

t quickly Peter's mood is changed,
 d on he drives with cheeks that burn
 downright fury and in wrath; —
 ere's little sign the treacherous path
 ill to the road return ! 160

e path grows dim, and dimmer still;
 w up, now down, the Rover wends,
 ith all the sail that he can carry,
 ll brought to a deserted quarry —
 d there the pathway ends.

e paused — for shadows of strange shape,
 ssy and black, before him lay;
 t through the dark, and through the cold,
 d through the yawning fissures old,
 d Peter boldly press his way 170

ght through the quarry; — and behold
 scene of soft and lovely hue !
 here blue and grey, and tender green,
 gether make as sweet a scene
 ever human eye did view.

eath the clear blue sky he saw
 little field of meadow ground;
 t field or meadow name it not;
 ll it of earth a small green plot,
 ith rocks encompassed round. 180

e Swale flowed under the grey rocks,
 t he flowed quiet and unseen; —
 m need a strong and stormy gale
 bring the noises of the Swale
 that green spot, so calm and green !

d is there no one dwelling here,
 hermit with his beads and glass ?
 d does no little cottage look
 pon this soft and fertile nook ?
 es no one live near this green grass ? 190

Across the deep and quiet spot
 Is Peter driving through the grass —
 And now has reached the skirting trees;
 When, turning round his head, he sees
 A solitary Ass.

“ A Prize ! ” cries Peter — but he first
 Must spy about him far and near:
 There's not a single house in sight,
 No woodman's hut, no cottage light —
 Peter, you need not fear ! 200

There's nothing to be seen but woods,
 And rocks that spread a hoary gleam,
 And this one Beast, that from the bed
 Of the green meadow hangs his head
 Over the silent stream.

His head is with a halter bound;
 The halter seizing, Peter leapt
 Upon the Creature's back, and plied
 With ready heels his shaggy side;
 But still the Ass his station kept. 210

Then Peter gave a sudden jerk,
 A jerk that from a dungeon-floor
 Would have pulled up an iron ring;
 But still the heavy-headed Thing
 Stood just as he had stood before !

Quoth Peter, leaping from his seat,
 “ There is some plot against me laid; ”
 Once more the little meadow-ground
 And all the hoary cliffs around
 He cautiously surveyed. 220

All, all is silent — rocks and woods,
 All still and silent — far and near !
 Only the Ass, with motion dull,
 Upon the pivot of his skull
 Turns round his long left ear.

Thought Peter, What can mean all this ?
 Some ugly witchcraft must be here !
 — Once more the Ass, with motion dull,
 Upon the pivot of his skull
 Turned round his long left ear. 230

Suspicion ripened into dread;
 Yet with deliberate action slow,
 His staff high-raising, in the pride
 Of skill, upon the sounding hide,
 He dealt a sturdy blow.

The poor Ass staggered with the shock;
And then, as if to take his ease,
In quiet uncomplaining mood,
Upon the spot where he had stood,
Dropped gently down upon his knees: 240

As gently on his side he fell;
And by the river's brink did lie;
And, while he lay like one that mourned,
The patient Beast on Peter turned
His shining hazel eye.

'T was but one mild, reproachful look,
A look more tender than severe;
And straight in sorrow, not in dread,
He turned the eye-ball in his head 249
Towards the smooth river deep and clear.

Upon the Beast the sapling rings;
His lank sides heaved, his limbs they
stirred;
He gave a groan, and then another,
Of that which went before the brother,
And then he gave a third.

All by the moonlight river side
He gave three miserable groans;
And not till now hath Peter seen
How gaunt the Creature is, — how lean
And sharp his staring bones ! 260

With legs stretched out and stiff he lay: —
No word of kind commiseration
Fell at the sight from Peter's tongue;
With hard contempt his heart was wrung,
With hatred and vexation.

The meagre beast lay still as death;
And Peter's lips with fury quiver;
Quoth he, " You little mulish dog,
I'll fling your carcase like a log
Head-foremost down the river ! " 270

An impious oath confirmed the threat —
Whereat from the earth on which he lay
To all the echoes, south and north,
And east and west, the Ass sent forth
A long and clamorous bray !

This outcry, on the heart of Peter,
Seems like a note of joy to strike, —
Joy at the heart of Peter knocks;
But in the echo of the rocks
Was something Peter did not like. 280

Whether to cheer his coward breast,
Or that he could not break the chain,
In this serene and solemn hour,
Twined round him by demoniac power,
To the blind work he turned again.

Among the rocks and winding crags;
Among the mountains far away;
Once more the Ass did lengthen out
More ruefully a deep-drawn shout,
The hard dry see-saw of his horrible bray

What is there now in Peter's heart ?
Or whence the might of this strange sound
The moon uneasy looked and dimmer,
The broad blue heavens appeared to glimmer,
And the rocks staggered all around —

From Peter's hand the sapling dropped !
Threat has he none to execute;
" If any one should come and see
That I am here, they'll think," quoth he
" I'm helping this poor dying brute."

He scans the Ass from limb to limb,
And ventures now to uplift his eyes;
More steady looks the moon, and clear,
More like themselves the rocks appear
And touch more quiet skies.

His scorn returns — his hate revives;
He stoops the Ass's neck to seize
With malice — that again takes flight;
For in the pool a startling sight
Meets him, among the inverted trees.

Is it the moon's distorted face ?
The ghost-like image of a cloud ?
Is it a gallows there portrayed ?
Is Peter of himself afraid ?
Is it a coffin, — or a shroud ?

A grisly idol hewn in stone ?
Or imp from witch's lap let fall ?
Perhaps a ring of shining fairies ?
Such as pursue their feared vagaries
In sylvan bower, or haunted hall ?

Is it a fiend that to a stake
Of fire his desperate self is tethering ?
Or stubborn spirit doomed to yell
In solitary ward or cell,
Ten thousand miles from all his brethren

ever did pulse so quickly throb,
 and never heart so loudly panted;
 he looks, he cannot choose but look;
 like some one reading in a book —
 a book that is enchanted. 330

Ah, well-a-day for Peter Bell!
 he will be turned to iron soon,
 meet Statue for the court of Fear!
 his hat is up — and every hair
 bristles, and whitens in the moon!
 he looks, he ponders, looks again;
 he sees a motion — hears a groan;
 his eyes will burst — his heart will break —
 he gives a loud and frightful shriek,
 and back he falls, as if his life were
 flown! 340

PART SECOND

We left our Hero in a trance,
 beneath the alders, near the river;
 the Ass is by the river-side,
 and, where the feeble breezes glide,
 upon the stream the moonbeams quiver.

A happy respite! but at length
 he feels the glimmering of the moon;
 wakes with glazed eye, and feebly sigh-
 ing —
 to sink, perhaps, where he is lying,
 into a second swoon! 350

He lifts his head, he sees his staff;
 he touches — 't is to him a treasure!
 faint recollection seems to tell
 that he is yet where mortals dwell —
 a thought received with languid pleasure!

His head upon his elbow propped,
 becoming less and less perplexed,
 sky-ward he looks — to rock and wood —
 and then — upon the glassy flood
 his wandering eye is fixed. 360

Thought he, that is the face of one
 in his last sleep securely bound!
 toward the stream his head he bent,
 and downward thrust his staff, intent
 the river's depth to sound.

Nor — like a tempest-shattered bark,
 that overwhelmed and prostrate lies,
 and in a moment to the verge

Is lifted of a foaming surge —
 Full suddenly the Ass doth rise! 370

His staring bones all shake with joy,
 And close by Peter's side he stands:
 While Peter o'er the river bends,
 The little Ass his neck extends,
 And fondly licks his hands.

Such life is in the Ass's eyes,
 Such life is in his limbs and ears;
 That Peter Bell, if he had been
 The veriest coward ever seen,
 Must now have thrown aside his fears. 380

The Ass looks on — and to his work
 Is Peter quietly resigned;
 He touches here — he touches there —
 And now among the dead man's hair
 His sapling Peter has entwined.

He pulls — and looks — and pulls again;
 And he whom the poor Ass had lost,
 The man who had been four days dead,
 Head-foremost from the river's bed
 Uprises like a ghost! 390

And Peter draws him to dry land;
 And through the brain of Peter pass
 Some poignant twitches, fast and faster;
 "No doubt," quoth he, "he is the Master
 Of this poor miserable Ass!"

The meagre Shadow that looks on —
 What would he now? what is he doing?
 His sudden fit of joy is flown, —
 He on his knees hath laid him down,
 As if he were his grief renewing; 400

But no — that Peter on his back
 Must mount, he shows well as he can:
 Thought Peter then, come weal or woe,
 I'll do what he would have me do,
 In pity to this poor drowned man.

With that resolve he boldly mounts
 Upon the pleased and thankful Ass;
 And then, without a moment's stay,
 That earnest Creature turned away
 Leaving the body on the grass. 410

Intent upon his faithful watch,
 The Beast four days and nights had past;
 A sweeter meadow ne'er was seen,
 And there the Ass four days had been,
 Nor ever once did break his fast:

Yet firm his step, and stout his heart;
The mead is crossed — the quarry's mouth
Is reached; but there the trusty guide
Into a thicket turns aside,
And deftly ambles towards the south. 80

When hark a burst of doleful sound !
And Peter honestly might say,
The like came never to his ears,
Though he has been, full thirty years,
A rover — night and day !

'Tis not a plover of the moors,
'Tis not a bittern of the fen;
Nor can it be a barking fox,
Nor night-bird chambered in the rocks,
Nor wild-cat in a woody glen ! 90

The Ass is startled — and stops short
Right in the middle of the thicket;
And Peter, wont to whistle loud
Whether alone or in a crowd,
Is silent as a silent cricket.

What ails you now, my little Bess ?
Well may you tremble and look grave !
This cry — that rings along the wood,
This cry — that floats adown the flood,
Comes from the entrance of a cave: 100

I see a blooming Wood-boy there,
And if I had the power to say
How sorrowful the wanderer is,
Your heart would be as sad as his
Till you had kissed his tears away !

Grasping a hawthorn branch in hand,
All bright with berries ripe and red,
Into the cavern's mouth he peeps;
Thence back into the moonlight creeps;
Whom seeks he — whom ? — the silent
dead : 110

His father ! — Him doth he require —
Him hath he sought with fruitless pains,
Among the rocks, behind the trees;
Now creeping on his hands and knees,
Now running o'er the open plains.

And hither is he come at last,
When he through such a day has gone,
By this dark cave to be distressed
Like a poor bird — her plundered nest
Hovering around with dolorous moan ! 120

Of that intense and piercing cry
The listening Ass conjectures well;
Wild as it is, he there can read
Some intermingled notes that plead
With touches irresistible.

But Peter — when he saw the Ass
Not only stop but turn, and change
The cherished tenor of his pace
That lamentable cry to chase —
It wrought in him conviction strange;

A faith that, for the dead man's sake
And this poor slave who loved him well,
Vengeance upon his head will fall,
Some visitation worse than all
Which ever till this night befell.

Meanwhile the Ass to reach his home,
Is striving stoutly as he may;
But, while he climbs the woody hill,
The cry grows weak — and weaker still;
And now at last it dies away.

So with his freight the Creature turns
Into a gloomy grove of beech,
Along the shade with footsteps true
Descending slowly, till the two
The open moonlight reach.

And there, along the narrow dell,
A fair smooth pathway you discern,
A length of green and open road —
As if it from a fountain flowed —
Winding away between the fern.

The rocks that tower on either side
Build up a wild fantastic scene;
Temples like those among the Hindoos,
And mosques, and spires, and abbey
dows,
And castles all with ivy green !

And, while the Ass pursues his way,
Along this solitary dell,
As pensively his steps advance,
The mosques and spires change countenance
And look at Peter Bell !

That unintelligible cry
Hath left him high in preparation, —
Convinced that he, or soon or late,
This very night will meet his fate —
And so he sits in expectation !

the strenuous Animal hath clomb
 With the green path; and now he wends
 There, shining like the smoothest sea,
 Undisturbed immensity
 Level plain extends. 170

Whence this faintly-rustling sound
 Which the journeying pair are chased?
 A withered leaf is close behind,
 Nigh plaything for the sportive wind
 On that solitary waste.

When Peter spied the moving thing,
 Only doubled his distress;
 Where there is not a bush or tree,
 The very leaves they follow me —
 "Huge hath been my wickedness!" 180

So a close lane they now are come,
 There, as before, the enduring Ass
 Loves on without a moment's stop,
 For once turns round his head to crop
 A bramble-leaf or blade of grass.

Between the hedges as they go,
 The white dust sleeps upon the lane;
 And Peter, ever and anon
 Black-looking, sees, upon a stone,
 Or in the dust, a crimson stain. 190

A stain — as of a drop of blood
 By moonlight made more faint and wan;
 Ha! why these sinkings of despair?
 He knows not how the blood comes there —
 And Peter is a wicked man.

At length he spies a bleeding wound,
 Where he had struck the Ass's head;
 He sees the blood, knows what it is, —
 A glimpse of sudden joy was his,
 But then it quickly fled; 200

Of him whom sudden death had seized
 He thought, — of thee, O faithful Ass!
 And once again those ghastly pains,
 Shot to and fro through heart and reins,
 And through his brain like lightning pass.

PART THIRD

He heard of one, a gentle Soul,
 Though given to sadness and to gloom,
 And for the fact will vouch, — one night
 Chanced that by a taper's light
 This man was reading in his room;

Bending, as you or I might bend
 At night o'er any pious book,
 When sudden blackness overspread
 The snow-white page on which he read,
 And made the good man round him look. 10

The chamber walls were dark all round, —
 And to his book he turned again;
 — The light had left the lonely taper,
 And formed itself upon the paper
 Into large letters — bright and plain!

The godly book was in his hand —
 And, on the page, more black than coal,
 Appeared, set forth in strange array,
 A word — which to his dying day
 Perplexed the good man's gentle soul. 20

The ghostly word, thus plainly seen,
 Did never from his lips depart;
 But he hath said, poor gentle wight!
 It brought full many a sin to light
 Out of the bottom of his heart.

Dread Spirits! to confound the meek
 Why wander from your course so far,
 Disorder colour, form, and stature!
 — Let good men feel the soul of nature,
 And see things as they are. 30

Yet, potent Spirits! well I know,
 How ye, that play with soul and sense,
 Are not unused to trouble friends
 Of goodness, for most gracious ends —
 And this I speak in reverence!

But might I give advice to you,
 Whom in my fear I love so well;
 From men of pensive virtue go,
 Dread Beings! and your empire show
 On hearts like that of Peter Bell. 40

Your presence often have I felt
 In darkness and the stormy night;
 And, with like force, if need there be,
 Ye can put forth your agency
 When earth is calm, and heaven is bright.

Then, coming from the wayward world,
 That powerful world in which ye dwell,
 Come, Spirits of the Mind! and try
 To-night, beneath the moonlight sky,
 What may be done with Peter Bell! 50

— O, would that some more skilful voice
 My further labour might prevent!

Kind Listeners, that around me sit,
I feel that I am all unfit
For such high argument.

I've played, I've danced, with my narra-
tion;

I loitered long ere I began:
Ye waited then on my good pleasure;
Pour out indulgence still, in measure
As liberal as ye can !

60

Our Travellers, ye remember well,
Are thridding a sequestered lane;
And Peter many tricks is trying,
And many anodynes applying,
To ease his conscience of its pain.

By this his heart is lighter far;
And, finding that he can account
So snugly for that crimson stain,
His evil spirit up again
Does like an empty bucket mount.

70

And Peter is a deep logician
Who hath no lack of wit mercurial;
"Blood drops — leaves rustle — yet," quoth
he,
"This poor man never, but for me,
Could have had Christian burial.

"And, say the best you can, 't is plain,
That here has been some wicked dealing;
No doubt the devil in me wrought;
I'm not the man who could have thought
An Ass like this was worth the steal-
ing !"

80

So from his pocket Peter takes
His shining horn tobacco-box;
And, in a light and careless way,
As men who with their purpose play,
Upon the lid he knocks.

Let them whose voice can stop the clouds,
Whose cunning eye can see the wind,
Tell to a curious world the cause
Why, making here a sudden pause,
The Ass turned round his head, and
grinned.

90

Appalling process ! I have marked
The like on heath, in lonely wood;
And, verily, have seldom met
A spectacle more hideous — yet
It suited Peter's present mood.

And, grinning in his turn, his teeth
He in jocosé defiance showed —
When, to upset his spiteful mirth,
A murmur, pent within the earth,
In the dead earth beneath the road

Rolled audibly ! it swept along,
A muffled noise — a rumbling sound ! —
'T was by a troop of miners made,
Plying with gunpowder their trade,
Some twenty fathoms under ground.

Small cause of dire effect ! for, surely,
If ever mortal, King or Cotter,
Believed that earth was charged to quake
And yawn for his unworthy sake,
'T was Peter Bell the Potter.

But, as an oak in breathless air
Will stand though to the centre hewn;
Or as the weakest things, if frost
Have stiffened them, maintain their post
So he, beneath the gazing moon ! —

The Beast bestriding thus, he reached
A spot where, in a sheltering cove,
A little chapel stands alone,
With greenest ivy overgrown,
And tufted with an ivy grove;

Dying insensibly away
From human thoughts and purposes,
It seemed — wall, window, roof and tower
To bow to some transforming power,
And blend with the surrounding trees.

As ruinous a place it was,
Thought Peter, in the shire of Fife
That served my turn, when following sti
From land to land a reckless will
I married my sixth wife !

The unheeding Ass moves slowly on,
And now is passing by an inn
Brim-full of a carousing crew,
That make, with curses not a few,
An uproar and a drunken din.

I cannot well express the thoughts
Which Peter in those noises found ; —
A stifling power compressed his frame,
While-as a swimming darkness came
Over that dull and dreary sound.

For well did Peter know the sound;
The language of those drunken joys

He sees an unsubstantial creature,
His very self in form and feature,
Not four yards from the broad high-
way:

And stretched beneath the furze he sees
The Highland girl — it is no other;
And hears her crying as she cried,
The very moment that she died,
"My mother! oh my mother!"

The sweat pours down from Peter's face,
So grievous is his heart's contrition;
With agony his eye-balls ache
While he beholds by the furze-brake
This miserable vision!

Calm is the well-deserving brute,
His peace hath no offence betrayed;
But now, while down that slope he wends,
A voice to Peter's ear ascends,
Resounding from the woody glade:

The voice, though clamorous as a horn
Re-echoed by a naked rock,
Comes from that tabernacle — List!
Within, a fervent Methodist
Is preaching to no heedless flock!

"Repent! repent!" he cries aloud,
"While yet ye may find mercy; — strive
To love the Lord with all your might;
Turn to him, seek him day and night,
And save your souls alive!"

"Repent! repent! though ye have gone,
Through paths of wickedness and woe,
After the Babylonian harlot;
And, though your sins be red as scarlet,
They shall be white as snow!"

Even as he passed the door, these words
Did plainly come to Peter's ears;
And they such joyful tidings were,
The joy was more than he could bear! —
He melted into tears.

Sweet tears of hope and tenderness!
And fast they fell, a plenteous shower!
His nerves, his sinews seemed to melt;
Through all his iron frame was felt
A gentle, a relaxing, power!

Each fibre of his frame was weak;
Weak all the animal within;

He sees an unsubstantial creature,
His very self in form and feature,
Not four yards from the broad high-
way:

And stretched beneath the furze he sees
The Highland girl — it is no other;
And hears her crying as she cried,
The very moment that she died,
"My mother! oh my mother!"

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So grievous is his heart's contrition;
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While he beholds by the furze-brake
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Sweet tears of hope and tenderness!
And fast they fell, a plenteous shower!
His nerves, his sinews seemed to melt;
Through all his iron frame was felt
A gentle, a relaxing, power!

Each fibre of his frame was weak;
Weak all the animal within;

But, in its helplessness, grew mild
And gentle as an infant child,
An infant that has known no sin.

'Tis said, meek Beast! that, through
Heaven's grace,
He not unmoved did notice now
The cross upon thy shoulder scored,
For lasting impress, by the Lord
To whom all human-kind shall bow; 240

Memorial of his touch — that day
When Jesus humbly deigned to ride,
Entering the proud Jerusalem,
By an immeasurable stream
Of shouting people deified!

Meanwhile the persevering Ass
Turned towards a gate that hung in view
Across a shady lane; his chest
Against the yielding gate he pressed
And quietly passed through. 250

And up the stony lane he goes;
No ghost more softly ever trod;
Among the stones and pebbles, he
Sets down his hoofs inaudibly,
As if with felt his hoofs were shod.

Along the lane the trusty Ass
Went twice two hundred yards or more,
And no one could have guessed his aim, —
Till to a lonely house he came,
And stopped beside the door. 260

Thought Peter, 't is the poor man's home!
He listens — not a sound is heard
Save from the trickling household rill;
But, stepping o'er the cottage-sill,
Forthwith a little Girl appeared.

She to the Meeting-house was bound
In hopes some tidings there to gather:
No glimpse it is, no doubtful gleam;
She saw — and uttered with a scream,
"My father! here's my father!" 270

The very word was plainly heard,
Heard plainly by the wretched Mother —
Her joy was like a deep affright:
And forth she rushed into the light,
And saw it was another!

And, instantly, upon the earth,
Beneath the full moon shining bright,

Close to the Ass's feet she fell;
At the same moment Peter Bell
Dismounts in most unhappy plight.

As he beheld the Woman lie
Breathless and motionless, the mind
Of Peter sadly was confused;
But, though to such demands unused,
And helpless almost as the blind,

He raised her up; and, while he held
Her body propped against his knee,
The Woman waked — and when she spied
The poor Ass standing by her side,
She moaned most bitterly.

"Oh! God be praised — my heart's
ease —
For he is dead — I know it well!"
— At this she wept a bitter flood;
And, in the best way that he could,
His tale did Peter tell.

He trembles — he is pale as death;
His voice is weak with perturbation;
He turns aside his head, he pauses;
Poor Peter, from a thousand causes,
Is crippled sore in his narration.

At length she learned how he espied
The Ass in that small meadow-ground;
And that her Husband now lay dead,
Beside that luckless river's bed
In which he had been drowned.

A piercing look the Widow cast
Upon the Beast that near her stands:
She sees 't is he, that 't is the same;
She calls the poor Ass by his name,
And wrings, and wrings her hands.

"O wretched loss — untimely stroke!
If he had died upon his bed!
He knew not one forewarning pain;
He never will come home again —
Is dead, for ever dead!"

Beside the woman Peter stands;
His heart is opening more and more;
A holy sense pervades his mind;
He feels what he for human kind
Had never felt before.

At length, by Peter's arm sustained,
The Woman rises from the ground —

'Oh, mercy ! something must be done,
My little Rachel, you must run, —
Some willing neighbour must be found.

'Make haste — my little Rachel — do,
The first you meet with — bid him come,
Ask him to lend his horse to-night,
And this good Man, whom Heaven re-
quite,
Will help to bring the body home." 330

Away goes Rachel weeping loud; —
An Infant, waked by her distress,
Makes in the house a piteous cry;
And Peter hears the Mother sigh,
'Seven are they, and all fatherless !"

And now is Peter taught to feel
That man's heart is a holy thing;
And Nature, through a world of death,
Breathes into him a second breath, 339
More searching than the breath of spring.

Upon a stone the Woman sits
In agony of silent grief —
From his own thoughts did Peter start;
He longs to press her to his heart,
From love that cannot find relief.

But roused, as if through every limb
Had past a sudden shock of dread,
The Mother o'er the threshold flies,
And up the cottage stairs she hies, 349
And on the pillow lays her burning head.

And Peter turns his steps aside
Into a shade of darksome trees,
Where he sits down, he knows not how,
With his hands pressed against his brow,
His elbows on his tremulous knees.

There, self-involved, does Peter sit
Until no sign of life he makes,
As if his mind were sinking deep
Through years that have been long asleep
The trance is passed away — he wakes; 360

He lifts his head — and sees the Ass
Yet standing in the clear moonshine;
'When shall I be as good as thou ?
Oh ! would, poor beast, that I had now
A heart but half as good as thine !"

But He — who deviously hath sought
His Father through the lonesome woods,

Hath sought, proclaiming to the ear
Of night his grief and sorrowful fear — 369
He comes, escaped from fields and floods; —

With weary pace is drawing nigh;
He sees the Ass — and nothing living
Had ever such a fit of joy
As hath this little orphan Boy,
For he has no misgiving !

Forth to the gentle Ass he springs,
And up about his neck he climbs;
In loving words he talks to him,
He kisses, kisses face and limb, —
He kisses him a thousand times ! 380

This Peter sees, while in the shade
He stood beside the cottage-door;
And Peter Bell, the ruffian wild,
Sobs loud, he sobs even like a child,
"O God ! I can endure no more !"

— Here ends my Tale: for in a trice
Arrived a neighbour with his horse;
Peter went forth with him straightway;
And, with due care, ere break of day,
Together they brought back the Corse. 390

And many years did this poor Ass,
Whom once it was my luck to see
Cropping the shrubs of Leming-Lane,
Help by his labour to maintain
The Widow and her family.

And Peter Bell, who, till that night,
Had been the wildest of his clan,
Forsook his crimes, renounced his folly,
And, after ten months' melancholy,
Became a good and honest man. 400

THE SIMPLON PASS

1799. 1845

— BROOK and road

Were fellow-travellers in this gloomy Pass,
And with them did we journey several hours
At a slow step. The immeasurable height
Of woods decaying, never to be decayed,
The stationary blasts of waterfalls,
And in the narrow rent, at every turn,
Winds thwarting winds bewildered and for-
lorn,
The torrents shooting from the clear blue
sky,

The rocks that muttered close upon our ears,
 Black drizzling crags that spake by the way-side
 As if a voice were in them, the sick sight
 And giddy prospect of the raving stream,
 The unfettered clouds and region of the heavens,
 Tumult and peace, the darkness and the light —
 Were all like workings of one mind, the features
 Of the same face, blossoms upon one tree,
 Characters of the great Apocalypse,
 The types and symbols of Eternity,
 Of first, and last, and midst, and without end.

INFLUENCE OF NATURAL OBJECTS

IN CALLING FORTH AND STRENGTHENING
 THE IMAGINATION IN BOYHOOD AND
 EARLY YOUTH

1799. 1809

Written in Germany. This Extract is reprinted from *The Friend*.

WISDOM and Spirit of the universe !
 'Thou Soul, that art the Eternity of thought !
 And giv'st to forms and images a breath
 And everlasting motion ! not in vain,
 Thy day or star-light, thus from my first dawn

(Of childhood didst thou intertwine for me
 The passions that build up our human soul;
 Not with the mean and vulgar works of Man;

But with high objects, with enduring things,
 With life and nature; purifying thus
 The elements of feeling and of thought,
 And sanctifying by such discipline
 Both pain and fear, — until we recognise
 A grandeur in the beatings of the heart.

Not was this fellowship vouchsafed to me
 With attuned kindness. In November days,
 When vapours rolling down the valleys made
 A lonely scene more lonesome; among
 woods

At noon, and 'mid the calm of summer
 nights,

When, by the margin of the trembling lake,

Beneath the gloomy hills, homeward I went
 In solitude, such intercourse was mine:
 Mine was it in the fields both day and night,

And by the waters, all the summer long.
 And in the frosty season, when the sun
 Was set, and, visible for many a mile,
 The cottage-windows through the twilight blazed,

I heeded not the summons: happy time
 It was indeed for all of us; for me
 It was a time of rapture ! Clear and loud
 The village-clock tolled six — I wheeled about,

Proud and exulting like an untired horse
 That cares not for his home. — All shod with steel

We hissed along the polished ice, in games
 Confederate, imitative of the chase
 And woodland pleasures, — the resounding horn,

The pack loud-chiming, and the hunted hare.

So through the darkness and the cold we flew,

And not a voice was idle: with the din
 Smitten, the precipices rang aloud;
 The leafless trees and every icy crag
 Tinkled like iron; while far-distant hills
 Into the tumult sent an alien sound
 Of melancholy, not unnoticed while the stars,

Eastward, were sparkling clear, and in the west

The orange sky of evening died away.

Not seldom from the uproar I retired
 Into a silent bay, or sportively
 Glanced sideways, leaving the tumultuous throng,

To cut across the reflex of a star;
 Image, that, flying still before me, gleamed
 Upon the glassy plain: and oftentimes,
 When we had given our bodies to the wind
 And all the shadowy banks on either side
 Came sweeping through the darkness, spinning still

The rapid line of motion, then at once
 Have I, reclining back upon my heels,
 Stopped short; yet still the solitary cliffs
 Wheeled by me — even as if the earth had rolled

With visible motion her diurnal round !
 Behind me did they stretch in solemn train
 Feebler and feebler, and I stood and watched
 Till all was tranquil as a summer sea.

THERE WAS A BOY

1799. 1800

Written in Germany. This is an extract from the poem on my own poetical education. This practice of making an instrument of their own fingers is known to most boys, though some are more skilful at it than others. William Raincock of Rayrigg, a fine spirited lad, took the lead of all my schoolfellows in this art.

THERE was a Boy; ye knew him well, ye
cliffs

And islands of Winander! — many a time,
At evening, when the earliest stars began
To move along the edges of the hills,
Rising or setting, would he stand alone,
Beneath the trees, or by the glimmering
lake;

And there, with fingers interwoven, both
hands

Pressed closely palm to palm and to his
mouth

Uplifted, he, as through an instrument,
Blew mimic hootings to the silent owls, 10
That they might answer him. / And they
would shout

Across the watery vale, and shout again,
Responsive to his call, — with quivering
peals,

And long halloos, and screams, and echoes
loud

Redoubled and redoubled; concourse wild
Of jocund din! And, when there came a
pause

Of silence such as baffled his best skill:
Then, sometimes, in that silence, while he
hung

Listening, a gentle shock of mild sur-
prise

Has carried far into his heart the voice 20
Of mountain-torrents; / or the visible scene
Would enter unawares into his mind
With all its solemn imagery, its rocks,
Its woods, and that uncertain heaven re-
ceived

Into the bosom of the steady lake. /

This boy was taken from his mates, and
died

In childhood, ere he was full twelve years
old.

Pre-eminent in beauty is the vale
Where he was born and bred: the church-
yard hangs

Upon a slope above the village-school; 30

And, through that church-yard when my
way has led

On summer-evenings, I believe, that there
A long half-hour together I have stood
Mute — looking at the grave in which he
lies!

NUTTING

1799. 1800

Written in Germany; intended as part of a poem on my own life, but struck out as not being wanted there. Like most of my schoolfellows I was an impassioned nutter. For this pleasure, the vale of Eathwaite, abounding in coppice-wood, furnished a very wide range. These verses arose out of the remembrance of feelings I had often had when a boy, and particularly in the extensive woods that still stretch from the side of Eathwaite Lake towards Graythwaite, the seat of the ancient family of Sandys.

— It seems a day

(I speak of one from many singled out)
One of those heavenly days that cannot
die;

When, in the eagerness of boyish hope,
I left our cottage-threshold, sallying forth
With a huge wallet o'er my shoulders slung,
A nutting-crook in hand; and turned my
steps

Tow'rd some far-distant wood, a Figure
quaint,

Tricked out in proud disguise of cast-off
weeds

Which for that service had been husbanded,
By exhortation of my frugal Dame — 11

Motley accoutrement, of power to smile
At thorns, and brakes, and brambles, — and,
in truth,

More ragged than need was! O'er pathless
rocks,

Through beds of matted fern, and tangled
thickets,

Forcing my way, I came to one dear nook
Unvisited, where not a broken bough

Drooped with its withered leaves, ungra-
cious sign

Of devastation; but the hazels rose 19
Tall and erect, with tempting clusters hung.

A virgin scene! — A little while I stood,
Breathing with such suppression of the heart
As joy delights in; and, with wise restraint
Voluptuous, fearless of a rival, eyed

The banquet; — or beneath the trees I sate

Among the flowers, and with the flowers I
 played;
 A temper known to those, who, after long
 And weary expectation, have been blest
 With sudden happiness beyond all hope.
 Perhaps it was a bower beneath whose leaves
 The violets of five seasons re-appear 31
 And fade, unseen by any human eye;
 Where fairy water-breaks do murmur on
 For ever; and I saw the sparkling foam,
 And — with my cheek on one of those green
 stones
 That, fleeced with moss, under the shady
 trees,
 Lay round me, scattered like a flock of
 sheep —
 I heard the murmur and the murmuring
 sound,
 In that sweet mood when pleasure loves to
 pay
 Tribute to ease; and, of its joy secure, 40
 The heart luxuriates with indifferent things,
 Wasting its kindness on stocks and stones,
 And on the vacant air. Then up I rose,
 And dragged to earth both branch and
 bough, with crash
 And merciless ravage: and the shady nook
 Of hazels, and the green and mossy bower,
 Deformed and sullied, patiently gave up
 Their quiet being: and, unless I now
 Confound my present feelings with the past;
 Ere from the mutilated bower I turned 50
 Exulting, rich beyond the wealth of kings,
 I felt a sense of pain when I beheld
 The silent trees, and saw the intruding sky —
 Then, dearest Maiden, move along these
 shades
 In gentleness of heart; with gentle hand
 Touch — for there is a spirit in the woods.

"STRANGE FITS OF PASSION
 HAVE I KNOWN"

1799. 1800

Written in Germany.

STRANGE fits of passion have I known:
 And I will dare to tell,
 But in the Lover's ear alone,
 What once to me befell.

When she I loved looked every day
 Fresh as a rose in June,
 I to her cottage bent my way,
 Beneath an evening-moon.

Upon the moon I fixed my eye,
 All over the wide lea;
 With quickening pace my horse drew nigh
 Those paths so dear to me.

And now we reached the orchard-plot;
 And, as we climbed the hill,
 The sinking moon to Lucy's cot
 Came near, and nearer still.

In one of those sweet dreams I slept,
 Kind Nature's gentlest boon!
 And all the while my eyes I kept
 On the descending moon.

My horse moved on; hoof after hoof
 He raised, and never stopped:
 When down behind the cottage roof,
 At once, the bright moon dropped.

What fond and wayward thoughts will slide
 Into a Lover's head!

"O mercy!" to myself I cried,
 "If Lucy should be dead!"

"SHE DWELT AMONG THE UN-
 TRODDEN WAYS"

1799. 1800

Written in Germany.

SHE dwelt among the untrodden ways
 Beside the springs of Dove,
 A Maid whom there were none to praise
 And very few to love:

A violet by a mossy stone
 Half hidden from the eye!
 — Fair as a star, when only one
 Is shining in the sky.

She lived unknown, and few could know
 When Lucy ceased to be;
 But she is in her grave, and, oh,
 The difference to me!

"I TRAVELLED AMONG UN-
 KNOWN MEN"

1799. 1807

Written in Germany.

I TRAVELLED among unknown men,
 In lands beyond the sea;
 Nor, England! did I know till then
 What love I bore to thee.

It is past, that melancholy dream !
Nor will I quit thy shore
A second time; for still I seem
To love thee more and more.

Among thy mountains did I feel
The joy of my desire;
And she I cherished turned her wheel
Beside an English fire.

Thy mornings showed, thy nights concealed
The bowers where Lucy played;
And thine too is the last green field
That Lucy's eyes surveyed.

"THREE YEARS SHE GREW IN SUN AND SHOWER"

1799. 1800

Composed in the Hartz Forest.

THREE years she grew in sun and shower,
Then Nature said, "A lovelier flower
On earth was never sown;
This Child I to myself will take;
She shall be mine, and I will make
A Lady of my own.

"Myself will to my darling be
Both law and impulse: and with me
The Girl, in rock and plain,
In earth and heaven, in glade and bower, 10
Shall feel an overseeing power
To kindle or restrain.

"She shall be sportive as the fawn
That wild with glee across the lawn,
Or up the mountain springs;
And hers shall be the breathing balm,
And hers the silence and the calm
Of mute insensate things.

"The floating clouds their state shall lend
To her; for her the willow bend; 20
Nor shall she fail to see
Even in the motions of the Storm
Grace that shall mould the Maiden's form
By silent sympathy.

"The stars of midnight shall be dear
To her; and she shall lean her ear
In many a secret place
Where rivulets dance their wayward round,
And beauty born of murmuring sound
Shall pass into her face. 30

"And vital feelings of delight
Shall rear her form to stately height,
Her virgin bosom swell;
Such thoughts to Lucy I will give
While she and I together live
Here in this happy dell."

Thus Nature spake — The work was done —
How soon my Lucy's race was run !
She died, and left to me
This heath, this calm, and quiet scene; 40
The memory of what has been,
And never more will be.

"A SLUMBER DID MY SPIRIT SEAL"

1799. 1800

Written in Germany.

A SLUMBER did my spirit seal;
I had no human fears:
She seemed a thing that could not feel
The touch of earthly years.

No motion has she now, no force;
She neither hears nor sees;
Rolled round in earth's diurnal course,
With rocks, and stones, and trees.

A POET'S EPITAPH

1799. 1800

ART thou a Statist in the van
Of public conflicts trained and bred ?
— First learn to love one living man;
Then may'st thou think upon the dead.

A Lawyer art thou ? — draw not nigh !
Go, carry to some fitter place
The keenness of that practised eye,
The hardness of that sallow face.

Art thou a Man of purple cheer ?
A rosy Man, right plump to see ? 10
Approach; yet, Doctor, not too near,
This grave no cushion is for thee.

Or art thou one of gallant pride,
A Soldier and no man of chaff ?
Welcome ! — but lay thy sword aside,
And lean upon a peasant's staff.

Physician art thou ? one, all eyes,
 Philosopher ! a fingering slave,
 One that would peep and botanise
 Upon his mother's grave ?

20

Wrapt closely in thy sensual fleece,
 O turn aside, — and take, I pray,
 That he below may rest in peace,
 Thy ever-dwindling soul, away !

A Moralist perchance appears;
 Led, Heaven knows how ! to this poor sod:
 And he has neither eyes nor ears;
 Himself his world, and his own God;

One to whose smooth-rubbed soul can
 cling
 Nor form, nor feeling, great or small; 30
 A reasoning, self-sufficing thing,
 An intellectual All-in-all !

Shut close the door; press down the latch;
 Sleep in thy intellectual crust;
 Nor lose ten tickings of thy watch
 Near this unprofitable dust.

But who is He, with modest looks,
 And clad in homely russet brown ?
 He murmurs near the running brooks
 A music sweeter than their own. 40

He is retired as noontide dew,
 Or fountain in a noon-day grove;
 And you must love him, ere to you
 He will seem worthy of your love.

The outward shows of sky and earth,
 Of hill and valley, he has viewed;
 And impulses of deeper birth
 Have come to him in solitude.

In common things that round us lie
 Some random truths he can impart, — 50
 The harvest of a quiet eye
 That broods and sleeps on his own heart.

But he is weak; both Man and Boy,
 Hath been an idler in the land;
 Contented if he might enjoy
 The things which others understand.

— Come hither in thy hour of strength:
 Come, weak as is a breaking wave !
 Here stretch thy body at full length;
 Or build thy house upon this grave. 60

ADDRESS TO THE SCHOLARS OF THE VILLAGE SCHOOL OF —

1799. 1845

Composed at Goslar, in Germany.

I COME, ye little noisy Crew,
 Not long your pastime to prevent;
 I heard the blessing which to you
 Our common Friend and Father sent.
 I kissed his cheek before he died;
 And when his breath was fled,
 I raised, while kneeling by his side,
 His hand: — it dropped like lead.
 Your hands, dear Little-ones, do all
 That can be done, will never fall
 Like his till they are dead.
 By night or day blow foul or fair,
 Ne'er will the best of all your train
 Play with the locks of his white hair,
 Or stand between his knees again.

Here did he sit confined for hours;
 But he could see the woods and plains,
 Could hear the wind and mark the showers
 Come streaming down the streaming panes.
 Now stretched beneath his grass-green
 mound

He rests a prisoner of the ground.
 He loved the breathing air,
 He loved the sun, but if it rise
 Or set, to him where now he lies,
 Brings not a moment's care.
 Alas ! what idle words; but take
 The Dirge which for our Master's sake
 And yours, love prompted me to make.
 The rhymes so homely in attire
 With learned ears may ill agree,
 But chanted by your Orphan Quire
 Will make a touching melody.

DIRGE

Mourn, Shepherd, near thy old grey stone;
 Thou Angler, by the silent flood;
 And mourn when thou art all alone,
 Thou Woodman, in the distant wood !

Thou one blind Sailor, rich in joy
 Though blind, thy tunes in sadness hum;
 And mourn, thou poor half-witted Boy !
 Born deaf, and living deaf and dumb.

Thou drooping sick Man, bless the Guide
 Who checked or turned thy headstrong
 youth,

As he before had sanctified
Thy infancy with heavenly truth.

Ye Striplings, light of heart and gay,
Bold settlers on some foreign shore,
Give, when your thoughts are turned this way,
A sigh to him whom we deplore.

For us who here in funeral strain
With one accord our voices raise, 50
Let sorrow overcharged with pain
Be lost in thankfulness and praise.

And when our hearts shall feel a sting
From ill we meet or good we miss,
May touches of his memory bring
Fond healing, like a mother's kiss.

BY THE SIDE OF THE GRAVE SOME YEARS AFTER

LONG time his pulse hath ceased to beat,
But benefits, his gift, we trace —
Expressed in every eye we meet
Round this dear Vale, his native place. 60

To stately Hall and Cottage rude
Flowed from his life what still they hold,
Light pleasures, every day, renewed;
And blessings half a century old.

Oh true of heart, of spirit gay,
Thy faults, where not already gone
From memory, prolong their stay
For charity's sweet sake alone.

Such solace find we for our loss;
And what beyond this thought we crave 70
Comes in the promise from the Cross,
Shining upon thy happy grave.

MATTHEW

1799. 1800

In the School of — is a tablet, on which
are inscribed, in gilt letters, the Names of the
several persons who have been Schoolmasters
there since the foundation of the School, with
the time at which they entered upon and quitted
their office. Opposite to one of those names the
Author wrote the following lines.

Such a Tablet as is here spoken of continued
to be preserved in Hawkshead School, though
the inscriptions were not brought down to our
time. This and other poems connected with
Matthew would not gain by a literal detail of

facts. Like the Wanderer in "The Excursion,"
this Schoolmaster was made up of several both
of his class and men of other occupations. I do
not ask pardon for what there is of untruth in
such verses, considered strictly as matters of
fact. It is enough if, being true and consistent
in spirit, they move and teach in a manner not
unworthy of a Poet's calling.

If Nature, for a favourite child,
In thee hath tempered so her clay,
That every hour thy heart runs wild,
Yet never once doth go astray,

Read o'er these lines; and then review
This tablet, that thus humbly rears
In such diversity of hue
Its history of two hundred years.

— When through this little wreck of fame,
Cipher and syllable ! thine eye 10
Has travelled down to Matthew's name,
Pause with no common sympathy.

And, if a sleeping tear should wake,
Then be it neither checked nor stayed:
For Matthew a request I make
Which for himself he had not made.

Poor Matthew, all his frolics o'er,
Is silent as a standing pool;
Far from the chimney's merry roar,
And murmur of the village school. 20

The sighs which Matthew heaved were sighs
Of one tired out with fun and madness;
The tears which came to Matthew's eyes
Were tears of light, the dew of gladness.

Yet, sometimes, when the secret cup
Of still and serious thought went round,
It seemed as if he drank it up —
He felt with spirit so profound.

— Thou soul of God's best earthly mould !
Thou happy Soul ! and can it be 30
That these two words of glittering gold
Are all that must remain of thee ?

THE TWO APRIL MORNINGS

1799. 1800

We walked along, while bright and red
Uprose the morning sun;
And Matthew stopped, he looked, and said,
"The will of God be done !"

A village schoolmaster was he,
With hair of glittering grey;
As blithe a man as you could see
On a spring holiday.

And on that morning, through the grass,
And by the steaming rills, 10
We travelled merrily, to pass
A day among the hills.

"Our work," said I, "was well begun,
Then, from thy breast what thought,
Beneath so beautiful a sun,
So sad a sigh has brought?"

A second time did Matthew stop;
And fixing still his eye
Upon the eastern mountain-top,
To me he made reply: 20

"Yon cloud with that long purple cleft
Brings fresh into my mind
A day like this which I have left
Full thirty years behind.

"And just above yon slope of corn
Such colours, and no other,
Were in the sky, that April morn,
Of this the very brother.

"With rod and line I sued the sport
Which that sweet season gave, 30
And, to the church-yard come, stopped
short
Beside my daughter's grave.

"Nine summers had she scarcely seen,
The pride of all the vale;
And then she sang;—she would have been
A very nightingale.

"Six feet in earth my Emma lay;
And yet I loved her more,
For so it seemed, than till that day
I e'er had loved before. 40

"And, turning from her grave, I met,
Beside the church-yard yew,
A blooming Girl, whose hair was wet
With points of morning dew.

"A basket on her head she bare;
Her brow was smooth and white:
To see a child so very fair,
It was a pure delight!

"No fountain from its rocky cave
E'er tripped with foot so free; 50
She seemed as happy as a wave
That dances on the sea.

"There came from me a sigh of pain
Which I could ill confine;
I looked at her, and looked again:
And did not wish her mine!"

Matthew is in his grave, yet now,
Methinks, I see him stand,
As at that moment, with a bough
Of wilding in his hand. 60

THE FOUNTAIN

A CONVERSATION

1799. 1800

We talked with open heart, and tongue
Affectionate and true,
A pair of friends, though I was young,
And Matthew seventy-two.

We lay beneath a spreading oak,
Beside a mossy seat;
And from the turf a fountain broke,
And gurgled at our feet.

"Now, Matthew!" said I, "let us match
This water's pleasant tune 70
With some old border-song, or catch
That suits a summer's noon;

"Or of the church-clock and the chimes
Sing here beneath the shade,
That half-mad thing of witty rhymes
Which you last April made!"

In silence Matthew lay, and eyed
The spring beneath the tree;
And thus the dear old Man replied,
The grey-haired man of glee: 80

"No check, no stay, this Streamlet fears;
How merrily it goes!
'T will murmur on a thousand years,
And flow as now it flows.

"And here, on this delightful day,
I cannot choose but think
How oft, a vigorous man, I lay
Beside this fountain's brink.

My eyes are dim with childish tears,
 My heart is idly stirred, 30
 Or the same sound is in my ears
 Which in those days I heard.

Thus fares it still in our decay:
 And yet the wiser mind
 Mourns less for what age takes away
 Than what it leaves behind.

The blackbird amid leafy trees,
 The lark above the hill,
 Let loose their carols when they please,
 Be quiet when they will. 40

With Nature never do *they* wage
 A foolish strife; they see
 A happy youth, and their old age
 Is beautiful and free:

But we are pressed by heavy laws;
 And often, glad no more,
 We wear a face of joy, because
 We have been glad of yore.

If there be one who need bemoan
 His kindred laid in earth, 50
 The household hearts that were his own;
 It is the man of mirth.

My days, my Friend, are almost gone,
 My life has been approved,
 And many love me; but by none
 Am I enough beloved."

Now both himself and me he wrongs,
 The man who thus complains;
 I live and sing my idle songs
 Upon these happy plains; 60

And, Matthew, for thy children dead
 I'll be a son to thee!"
 At this he grasped my hand, and said,
 "Alas! that cannot be."

We rose up from the fountain-side;
 And down the smooth descent
 Of the green sheep-track did we glide;
 And through the wood we went;

And, ere we came to Leonard's rock,
 He sang those witty rhymes 70
 About the crazy old church-clock,
 And the bewildered chimes.

TO A SEXTON

1799. 1800

Written in Germany.

LET thy wheel-barrow alone —
 Wherefore, Sexton, piling still
 In thy bone-house bone on bone?
 'Tis already like a hill
 In a field of battle made,
 Where three thousand skulls are laid;
 These died in peace each with the other, —
 Father, sister, friend, and brother.

Mark the spot to which I point!
 From this platform, eight feet square, 10
 Take not even a finger-joint:
 Andrew's whole fire-side is there.
 Here, alone, before thine eyes,
 Simon's sickly daughter lies,
 From weakness now, and pain defended,
 Whom he twenty winters tended.

Look but at the gardener's pride —
 How he glories, when he sees
 Roses, lilies, side by side,
 Violets in families! 20
 By the heart of Man, his tears,
 By his hopes and by his fears,
 Thou, too heedless, art the Warden
 Of a far superior garden.

Thus then, each to other dear,
 Let them all in quiet lie,
 Andrew there, and Susan here,
 Neighbours in mortality.
 And, should I live through sun and rain
 Seven widowed years without my Jane, 30
 O Sexton, do not then remove her,
 Let one grave hold the Loved and Lover!

THE DANISH BOY

A FRAGMENT

1799. 1800

Written in Germany. It was entirely a fancy;
 but intended as a prelude to a ballad poem
 never written.

I

BETWEEN two sister moorland rills
 There is a spot that seems to lie
 Sacred to flowerets of the hills,
 And sacred to the sky.

And in this smooth and open dell
 There is a tempest-stricken tree;
 A corner-stone by lightning cut,
 The last stone of a lonely hut;
 And in this dell you see
 A thing no storm can e'er destroy, 10
 The shadow of a Danish Boy.

II

In clouds above, the lark is heard,
 But drops not here to earth for rest;
 Within this lonesome nook the bird
 Did never build her nest.
 No beast, no bird hath here his home;
 Bees, wafted on the breezy air,
 Pass high above those fragrant bells
 To other flowers: — to other dells 20
 Their burthens do they bear;
 The Danish Boy walks here alone:
 The lovely dell is all his own.

III

A Spirit of noon-day is he;
 Yet seems a form of flesh and blood;
 Nor piping shepherd shall he be,
 Nor herd-boy of the wood.
 A regal vest of fur he wears,
 In colour like a raven's wing;
 It fears not rain, nor wind, nor dew;
 But in the storm 't is fresh and blue 30
 As budding pines in spring;
 His helmet has a vernal grace,
 Fresh as the bloom upon his face.

IV

A harp is from his shoulder slung;
 Resting the harp upon his knee,
 To words of a forgotten tongue
 He suits its melody.
 Of flocks upon the neighbouring hill
 He is the darling and the joy;
 And often, when no cause appears, 40
 The mountain-ponies prick their ears,
 — They hear the Danish Boy,
 While in the dell he sings alone
 Beside the tree and corner-stone.

V

There sits he; in his face you spy
 No trace of a ferocious air,
 Nor ever was a cloudless sky
 So steady or so fair.
 The lovely Danish Boy is blest
 And happy in his flowery cove: 50

From bloody deeds his thoughts are far
 And yet he warbles songs of war,
 That seem like songs of love,
 For calm and gentle is his mien;
 Like a dead Boy he is serene.

LUCY GRAY

OR, SOLITUDE

1799. 1800

Written at Goslar in Germany. It was founded on a circumstance told me by my Sister, of a little girl who, not far from Halifax in Yorkshire, was bewildered in a snow-storm. Her footsteps were traced by her parents to the middle of the lock of a canal, and no other vestige of her, backward or forward, could be traced. The body however was found in the canal. The way in which the incident was treated and the spiritualising of the character might furnish hints for contrasting the imaginative influences which I have endeavoured to throw over common life with Crabbe's matter of fact style of treating subjects of the same kind. This is not spoken to his disparagement far from it, but to direct the attention of thoughtful readers, into whose hands these notes may fall, to a comparison that may but enlarge the circle of their sensibilities, and tend to produce in them a catholic judgment.

OFT I had heard of Lucy Gray:
 And, when I crossed the wild,
 I chanced to see at break of day
 The solitary child.

No mate, no comrade Lucy knew;
 She dwelt on a wide moor,
 — The sweetest thing that ever grew
 Beside a human door!

You yet may spy the fawn at play,
 The hare upon the green;
 But the sweet face of Lucy Gray
 Will never more be seen.

"To-night will be a stormy night —
 You to the town must go;
 And take a lantern, Child, to light
 Your mother through the snow."

"That, Father! will I gladly do:
 'T is scarcely afternoon —
 The minster-clock has just struck two,
 And yonder is the moon!"

At this the Father raised his hook,
And snapped a faggot-band;
He plied his work; — and Lucy took
The lantern in her hand.

Not blither is the mountain roe:
With many a wanton stroke
Her feet disperse the powdery snow,
That rises up like smoke.

The storm came on before its time:
She wandered up and down;
And many a hill did Lucy climb:
But never reached the town.

The wretched parents all that night
Went shouting far and wide;
But there was neither sound nor sight
To serve them for a guide.

At day-break on a hill they stood
That overlooked the moor;
And thence they saw the bridge of wood,
A furlong from their door.

They wept — and, turning homeward, cried,
“In heaven we all shall meet;”
— When in the snow the mother spied
The print of Lucy’s feet.

Then downwards from the steep hill’s
edge
They tracked the footmarks small;
And through the broken hawthorn hedge,
And by the long stone-wall;

And then an open field they crossed:
The marks were still the same;
They tracked them on, nor ever lost;
And to the bridge they came.

They followed from the snowy bank
Those footmarks, one by one,
Into the middle of the plank;
And further there were none!

— Yet some maintain that to this day
She is a living child;
That you may see sweet Lucy Gray
Upon the lonesome wild.

O’er rough and smooth she trips along,
And never looks behind;
And sings a solitary song
That whistles in the wind

RUTH

1799. 1800

Written in Germany. Suggested by an account I had of a wanderer in Somersetshire.

WHEN Ruth was left half desolate,
Her Father took another Mate;
And Ruth, not seven years old,
A slighted child, at her own will
Went wandering over dale and hill,
In thoughtless freedom, bold.

And she had made a pipe of straw,
And music from that pipe could draw
Like sounds of winds and floods;
Had built a bower upon the green,
As if she from her birth had been
An infant of the woods.

Beneath her father’s roof, alone
She seemed to live; her thoughts her own;
Herself her own delight;
Pleased with herself, nor sad, nor gay;
And, passing thus the live-long day,
She grew to woman’s height.

There came a Youth from Georgia’s
shore —

A military casque he wore,
With splendid feathers drest;
He brought them from the Cherokees;
The feathers nodded in the breeze,
And made a gallant crest.

From Indian blood you deem him sprung:
But no! he spake the English tongue,
And bore a soldier’s name;
And, when America was free
From battle and from jeopardy,
He ’cross the ocean came.

With hues of genius on his cheek
In finest tones the Youth could speak:
— While he was yet a boy,
The moon, the glory of the sun,
And streams that murmur as they run,
Had been his dearest joy.

He was a lovely youth! I guess
The panther in the wilderness
Was not so fair as he;
And, when he chose to sport and play,
No dolphin ever was so gay
Upon the tropic sea.

Among the Indians he had fought,
And with him many tales he brought
Of pleasure and of fear;
Such tales as told to any maid
By such a Youth, in the green shade,
Were perilous to hear.

He told of girls — a happy rout !
Who quit their fold with dance and shout,
Their pleasant Indian town, 51
To gather strawberries all day long;
Returning with a choral song
When daylight is gone down.

He spake of plants that hourly change
Their blossoms, through a boundless range
Of intermingling hues;
With budding, fading, faded flowers
They stand the wonder of the bowers
From morn to evening dew. 60

He told of the magnolia, spread
High as a cloud, high over head !
The cypress and her spire;
— Of flowers that with one scarlet gleam
Cover a hundred leagues, and seem
To set the hills on fire.

The Youth of green savannahs spake,
And many an endless, endless lake,
With all its fairy crowds
Of islands, that together lie 70
As quietly as spots of sky
Among the evening clouds.

"How pleasant," then he said, "it were
A fisher or a hunter there,
In sunshine or in shade
To wander with an easy mind;
And build a household fire, and find
A home in every glade !

"What days and what bright years ! Ah me !
Our life were life indeed, with thee 80
So passed in quiet bliss,
And all the while," said he, "to know
That we were in a world of woe,
On such an earth as this !"

And then he sometimes interwove
Fond thoughts about a father's love;
"For there," said he, "are spun
Around the heart such tender ties,
That our own children to our eyes
Are dearer than the sun. 90

"Sweet Ruth ! and could you go with me
My helpmate in the woods to be,
Our shed at night to rear;
Or run, my own adopted bride,
A sylvan huntress at my side,
And drive the flying deer !

"Belovèd Ruth !" — No more he said,
The wakeful Ruth at midnight shed
A solitary tear:
She thought again — and did agree
With him to sail across the sea,
And drive the flying deer.

"And now, as fitting is and right,
We in the church our faith will plight,
A husband and a wife."
Even so they did; and I may say
That to sweet Ruth that happy day
Was more than human life.

Through dream and vision did she sink,
Delighted all the while to think
That on those lonesome floods,
And green savannahs, she should share
His board with lawful joy, and bear
His name in the wild woods.

But, as you have before been told,
This Stripling, sportive, gay, and bold,
And, with his dancing crest,
So beautiful, through savage lands
Had roamed about, with vagrant bands
Of Indians in the West.

The wind, the tempest roaring high,
The tumult of a tropic sky,
Might well be dangerous food
For him, a Youth to whom was given
So much of earth — so much of heaven,
And such impetuous blood.

Whatever in those climes he found
Irregular in sight or sound
Did to his mind impart
A kindred impulse, seemed allied
To his own powers, and justified
The workings of his heart.

Nor less, to feed voluptuous thought,
The beauteous forms of nature wrought,
Fair trees and gorgeous flowers;
The breezes their own languor lent;
The stars had feelings, which they sent
Into those favoured bowers.

at, in his worst pursuits, I ween
 at sometimes there did intervene 140
 are hopes of high intent:
 passions linked to form so fair
 and stately, needs must have their share
 of noble sentiment.

at ill he lived, much evil saw,
 with men to whom no better law
 or better life was known;
 deliberately, and undeceived,
 those wild men's vices he received,
 and gave them back his own. 150

his genius and his moral frame
 ere thus impaired, and he became
 the slave of low desires:

Man who without self-control
 could seek what the degraded soul
 unworthily admires.

and yet he with no feigned delight
 had wooed the Maiden, day and night
 had loved her, night and morn:
 What could he less than love a Maid 160
 whose heart with so much nature played?
 so kind and so forlorn!

sometimes, most earnestly, he said,
 O Ruth! I have been worse than dead;
 false thoughts, thoughts bold and vain,
 compassed me on every side
 When I, in confidence and pride,
 had crossed the Atlantic main.

Before me shone a glorious world —
 fresh as a banner bright, unfurled 170
 to music suddenly:
 looked upon those hills and plains,
 and seemed as if let loose from chains,
 to live at liberty.

No more of this; for now, by thee
 dear Ruth! more happily set free
 with nobler zeal I burn;
 My soul from darkness is released,
 like the whole sky when to the east
 the morning doth return." 180

all soon that better mind was gone;
 no hope, no wish remained, not one, —
 they stirred him now no more;
 few objects did new pleasure give,
 and once again he wished to live
 as lawless as before.

Meanwhile, as thus with him it fared,
 They for the voyage were prepared,
 And went to the sea-shore,
 But, when they thither came the Youth 190
 Deserted his poor Bride, and Ruth
 Could never find him more.

God help thee, Ruth! — Such pains she had,
 That she in half a year was mad,
 And in a prison housed;
 And there, with many a doleful song
 Made of wild words, her cup of wrong
 She fearfully caroused.

Yet sometimes milder hours she knew,
 Nor wanted sun, nor rain, nor dew, 200
 Nor pastimes of the May;
 — They all were with her in her cell;
 And a clear brook with cheerful knell
 Did o'er the pebbles play.

When Ruth three seasons thus had lain,
 There came a respite to her pain;
 She from her prison fled;
 But of the Vagrant none took thought;
 And where it liked her best she sought
 Her shelter and her bread. 210

Among the fields she breathed again:
 The master-current of her brain
 Ran permanent and free;
 And, coming to the Banks of Tone,
 There did she rest; and dwell alone
 Under the greenwood tree.

The engines of her pain, the tools
 That shaped her sorrow, rocks and pools,
 And airs that gently stir
 The vernal leaves — she loved them still;
 Nor ever taxed them with the ill 220
 Which had been done to her.

A Barn her *winter* bed supplies;
 But, till the warmth of summer skies
 And summer days is gone,
 (And all do in this tale agree)
 She sleeps beneath the greenwood tree,
 And other home hath none.

An innocent life, yet far astray!
 And Ruth will, long before her day, 230
 Be broken down and old:
 Sore aches she needs must have! but less
 Of mind, than body's wretchedness,
 From damp, and rain, and cold.

If she is prest by want of food,
 She from her dwelling in the wood
 Repairs to a road-side;
 And there she begs at one steep place
 Where up and down with easy pace
 The horsemen-travellers ride.

240

That oaten pipe of hers is mute,
 Or thrown away; but with a flute
 Her loneliness she cheers:
 This flute, made of a hemlock stalk,
 At evening in his homeward walk
 The Quantock woodman hears.

I, too, have passed her on the hills
 Setting her little water-mills
 By spouts and fountains wild —
 Such small machinery as she turned 250
 Ere she had wept, ere she had mourned,
 A young and happy Child !

Farewell ! and when thy days are told,
 Ill-fated Ruth, in hallowed mould
 Thy corpse shall buried be,
 For thee a funeral bell shall ring,
 And all the congregation sing
 A Christian psalm for thee.

WRITTEN IN GERMANY

ON ONE OF THE COLDEST DAYS OF THE
 CENTURY

1799. 1800

A bitter winter it was when these verses were composed by the side of my Sister, in our lodgings at a draper's house in the romantic imperial town of Goslar, on the edge of the Hartz Forest. In this town the German emperors of the Franconian line were accustomed to keep their court, and it retains vestiges of ancient splendour. So severe was the cold of this winter, that when we passed out of the parlour warmed by the stove, our cheeks were struck by the air as by cold iron. I slept in a room over a passage which was not ceiled. The people of the house used to say, rather unfeelingly, that they expected I should be frozen to death some night; but, with the protection of a pelisse lined with fur, and a dog-skin bonnet, such as was worn by the peasants, I walked daily on the ramparts, or in a sort of public ground or garden, in which was a pond. Here, I had no companion but a kingfisher, a beautiful creature, that used to glance by me. I consequently became much attached to it.

During these walks I composed the poem that follows.

The Reader must be apprised, that the Stoves in North-Germany generally have the impression of a galloping horse upon them, it being part of the Brunswick Arms.

A PLAGUE on your languages, German and Norse !

Let me have the song of the kettle;
 And the tongs and the poker, instead
 that horse

That gallops away with such fury and force

On this dreary dull plate of black metal.

See that Fly, — a disconsolate creature perhaps

A child of the field or the grove;
 And, sorrow for him ! the dull treacherous heat

Has seduced the poor fool from his winter retreat,

And he creeps to the edge of my stove.

Alas ! how he fumbles about the domain
 Which this comfortless oven environ !

He cannot find out in what track he may crawl,

Now back to the tiles, then in search of the wall,

And now on the brink of the iron.

Stock-still there he stands like a traveller bemazed:

The best of his skill he has tried;
 His feelers, methinks, I can see him push forth

To the east and the west, to the south and the north;

But he finds neither guide-post nor guide.

His spindles sink under him, foot, leg, and thigh !

His eyesight and hearing are lost;
 Between life and death his blood freezes and thaws;

And his two pretty pinions of blue downy gauze

Are glued to his sides by the frost.

No brother, no mate has he near him while I

Can draw warmth from the cheek of Love;

As blest and as glad, in this desolate gloom,
As if green summer grass were the floor of
my room,
And woodbines were hanging above. 30

Yet, God is my witness, thou small helpless
Thing!

Thy life I would gladly sustain
Till summer come up from the south, and
with crowds

Of thy brethren a march thou should'st
sound through the clouds,
And back to the forests again!

"BLEAK SEASON WAS IT,
TURBULENT AND WILD"

1800 (?). 1851

BLEAK season was it, turbulent and wild,
When hitherward we journeyed, side by
side,

Through bursts of sunshine and through
flying showers,

Paced the long vales,—how long they were,
and yet

How fast that length of way was left be-
hind!—

Wensley's rich dale, and Sedberge's naked
heights.

The frosty wind, as if to make amends
for its keen breath, was aiding to our
steps,

And drove us onward as two ships at sea;
Or like two birds, companions in mid-air,
Parted and reunited by the blast.

Stern was the face of Nature; we rejoiced
in that stern countenance; for our souls
thence drew

A feeling of their strength.

The naked trees,
The icy brooks, as on we passed, appeared
to question us, "Whence come ye, to what
end?"

"ON NATURE'S INVITATION DO
I COME"

1800 (?). 1851

On Nature's invitation do I come,
By Reason sanctioned. Can the choice mis-
lead,

That made the calmest, fairest spot on
earth,

With all its unappropriated good,
My own; and not mine only, for with me
Entrenched—say rather peacefully em-
bowered—

Under yon orchard, in yon humble cot,
A younger orphan of a name extinct,
The only daughter of my parents, dwells:
Aye, think on that, my heart, and cease to
stir; 10

Pause upon that, and let the breathing
frame

No longer breathe, but all be satisfied.
Oh, if such silence be not thanks to God
For what hath been bestowed, then where,
where then

Shall gratitude find rest? Mine eyes did
ne'er

Fix on a lovely object, nor my mind
Take pleasure in the midst of happy
thought,

But either she, whom now I have, who now
Divides with me that loved abode, was
there,

Or not far off. Where'er my footsteps
turned, 20

Her voice was like a hidden bird that sang;
The thought of her was like a flash of light,
Or an unseen companionship; a breath
Or fragrance independent of the wind.

In all my goings, in the new and old
Of all my meditations, and in this
Favourite of all, in this the most of all. . . .

Embrace me then, ye hills, and close me in.
Now in the clear and open day I feel 29

Your guardianship: I take it to my heart;
'Tis like the solemn shelter of the night.

But I would call thee beautiful; for mild
And soft, and gay, and beautiful thou art,
Dear valley, having in thy face a smile,
Though peaceful, full of gladness. Thou
art pleased,

Pleased with thy crags, and woody steeps,
thy lake,

Its one green island, and its winding shores,
The multitude of little rocky hills,
Thy church, and cottages of mountain stone
Clustered like stars some few, but single
most, 40

And lurking dimly in their shy retreats,
Or glancing at each other cheerful looks
Like separated stars with clouds between.

THE PRELUDE; OR, GROWTH OF A POET'S MIND

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL POEM

1799-1805. 1850

ADVERTISEMENT

The following Poem was commenced in the beginning of the year 1799, and completed in summer of 1805.

The design and occasion of the work are described by the Author in his Preface to the "Excursion," first published in 1814, where he thus speaks:—

"Several years ago, when the Author retired to his native mountains with the hope of being enabled to construct a literary work that might live, it was a reasonable thing that he should take a review of his own mind, and examine how far Nature and Education had qualified him for such an employment.

"As subsidiary to this preparation, he undertook to record, in verse, the origin and progress of his own powers, as far as he was acquainted with them.

"That work, addressed to a dear friend, most distinguished for his knowledge and genius, to whom the Author's intellect is deeply indebted, has been long finished; and the result of investigation which gave rise to it, was a determination to compose a philosophical Poem, containing views of Man, Nature, and Society, and to be entitled the 'Recluse;' as having for principal subject the sensations and opinions of a poet living in retirement.

"The preparatory poem is biographical, and conducts the history of the Author's mind to the point when he was emboldened to hope that his faculties were sufficiently matured for entering upon the arduous labour which he had proposed to himself; and the two works have the same kind of relation to each other, if he may so express himself, as the Ante-chapel has to the body of a Gothic church. Continuing this allusion, he may be permitted to add, that his minor pieces, which have been long before the public, when they shall be properly arranged, will be found by the attentive reader to have such connection with the main work as may give them claim to be likened to the little cells, oratories, and sepulchral recesses, ordinarily included in the edifices."

Such was the Author's language in the year 1814.

It will thence be seen, that the present Poem was intended to be introductory to the "Recluse," and that the "Recluse," if completed, would have consisted of Three Parts. Of these, the Second Part alone: viz. the "Excursion," was finished, and given to the world by the Author.

The First Book of the First Part of the "Recluse" still remains in manuscript; but the Third Part was only planned. The materials of which it would have been formed have, however, been incorporated, for the most part, in the Author's other Publications, written subsequently to the "Excursion."

The Friend, to whom the present Poem is addressed, was the late SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE, who was resident in Malta, for the restoration of his health, when the greater part of it was composed.

Mr. Coleridge read a considerable portion of the Poem while he was abroad; and his feelings on hearing it recited by the Author (after his return to his own country), are recorded in Verses, addressed to Mr. Wordsworth, which will be found in the *Sibylline Leaves*, p. 197, 1817, or *Poetical Works*, by S. T. Coleridge, vol. i. p. 208.

RYDAL MOUNT, July 13th, 1850.

BOOK FIRST

INTRODUCTION — CHILDHOOD AND SCHOOL-TIME

Oh there is blessing in this gentle breeze,
A visitant that while it fans my cheek
Doth seem half-conscious of the joy it brings
From the green fields, and from yon azure
sky.

Whate'er its mission, the soft breeze
come
To none more grateful than to me; escape
From the vast city, where I long had pined
A discontented sojourner: now free,
Free as a bird to settle where I will.
What dwelling shall receive me? in what
vale
Shall be my harbour? underneath what green

Shall I take up my home? and what clear
 stream
 Shall with its murmur lull me into rest?
 The earth is all before me. With a heart
 joyous, nor scared at its own liberty,
 I look about; and should the chosen guide
 be nothing better than a wandering cloud,
 I cannot miss my way. I breathe again!
 Trances of thought and mountings of the
 mind
 Come fast upon me: it is shaken off, 20
 That burthen of my own unnatural self,
 The heavy weight of many a weary day
 Not mine, and such as were not made for me.
 Long months of peace (if such bold word
 accord
 With any promises of human life),
 Long months of ease and undisturbed de-
 light
 Are mine in prospect; whither shall I turn,
 By road or pathway, or through trackless
 field,
 Up hill or down, or shall some floating thing
 Upon the river point me out my course? 30

Dear Liberty! Yet what would it avail
 But for a gift that consecrates the joy?
 For I, methought, while the sweet breath
 of heaven
 Was blowing on my body, felt within
 A correspondent breeze, that gently moved
 With quickening virtue, but is now become
 A tempest, a redundant energy,
 Exerting its own creation. Thanks to both,
 And their congenial powers, that, while they
 join
 In breaking up a long-continued frost, 40
 Bring with them vernal promises, the hope
 Of active days urged on by flying hours,—
 Days of sweet leisure, taxed with patient
 thought
 Abstruse, nor wanting punctual service high,
 Matins and vespers of harmonious verse!

Thus far, O Friend! did I, not used to
 make
 A present joy the matter of a song,
 Pour forth that day my soul in measured
 strains
 That would not be forgotten, and are here
 Recorded: to the open fields I told 50
 A prophecy: poetic numbers came
 Spontaneously to clothe in priestly robe
 A renovated spirit singled out,
 Each hope was mine, for holy services.

My own voice cheered me, and, far more,
 the mind's
 Internal echo of the imperfect sound;
 To both I listened, drawing from them both
 A cheerful confidence in things to come.

Content and not unwilling now to give
 A respite to this passion, I paced on 60
 With brisk and eager steps; and came, at
 length,
 To a green shady place, where down I sate
 Beneath a tree, slackening my thoughts by
 choice
 And settling into gentler happiness.
 'T was autumn, and a clear and placid day,
 With warmth, as much as needed, from a
 sun
 Two hours declined towards the west; a
 day
 With silver clouds, and sunshine on the
 grass,
 And in the sheltered and the sheltering grove
 A perfect stillness. Many were the thoughts
 Encouraged and dismissed, till choice was
 made 71
 Of a known Vale, whither my feet should
 turn,
 Nor rest till they had reached the very door
 Of the one cottage which methought I saw.
 No picture of mere memory ever looked
 So fair; and while upon the fancied scene
 I gazed with growing love, a higher power
 Than Fancy gave assurance of some work
 Of glory there forthwith to be begun,
 Perhaps too there performed. Thus long I
 mused, 80
 Nor e'er lost sight of what I mused upon,
 Save when, amid the stately grove of oaks,
 Now here, now there, an acorn, from its cup
 Dislodged, through sere leaves rustled, or
 at once
 To the bare earth dropped with a startling
 sound.
 From that soft couch I rose not, till the sun
 Had almost touched the horizon; casting
 then
 A backward glance upon the curling cloud
 Of city smoke, by distance ruralised;
 Keen as a Truant or a Fugitive, 90
 But as a Pilgrim resolute, I took,
 Even with the chance equipment of that
 hour,
 The road that pointed toward the chosen
 Vale.
 It was a splendid evening, and my soul

Once more made trial of her strength, nor
lacked

Æolian visitations; but the harp
Was soon defrauded, and the banded host
Of harmony dispersed in straggling sounds,
And lastly utter silence! "Be it so; 99
Why think of anything but present good?"
So, like a home-bound labourer, I pursued
My way beneath the mellowing sun, that
shed

Mild influence; nor left in me one wish
Again to bend the Sabbath of that time
To a servile yoke. What need of many
words?

A pleasant loitering journey, through three
days

Continued, brought me to my hermitage.
I spare to tell of what ensued, the life
In common things — the endless store of
things,

Rare, or at least so seeming, every day 110
Found all about me in one neighbourhood —
The self-congratulation, and, from morn
To night, unbroken cheerfulness serene.
But speedily an earnest longing rose
To brace myself to some determined aim,
Reading or thinking; either to lay up
New stores, or rescue from decay the old
By timely interference: and therewith
Came hopes still higher, that with outward
life

I might endue some airy phantasies 120
That had been floating loose about for years,
And to such beings temperately deal forth
The many feelings that oppressed my heart.
That hope hath been discouraged; welcome
light

Dawns from the east, but dawns to disap-
pear

And mock me with a sky that ripens not
Into a steady morning: if my mind,
Remembering the bold promise of the past,
Would gladly grapple with some noble
theme,

Vain is her wish; where'er she turns she
finds 130

Impediments from day to day renewed.

And now it would content me to yield up
Those lofty hopes awhile, for present gifts
Of humbler industry. But, oh, dear Friend!
The Poet, gentle creature as he is,
Hath, like the Lover, his unruly times;
His fits when he is neither sick nor well,
Though no distress be near him but his own

Unmanageable thoughts: his mind, be-
pleased

While she as duteous as the mother dove
Sits brooding, lives not always to that end
But like the innocent bird, hath goadings
That drive her as in trouble through the
groves;

With me is now such passion, to be blame-
No otherwise than as it lasts too long.

When, as becomes a man who would pre-
pare

For such an arduous work, I through myself
Make rigorous inquisition, the report
Is often cheering; for I neither seem
To lack that first great gift, the vital soul
Nor general Truths, which are themselves
a sort

Of Elements and Agents, Under-powers,
Subordinate helpers of the living mind:
Nor am I naked of external things,
Forms, images, nor numerous other aids
Of less regard, though won perhaps with toil
And needful to build up a Poet's praise.
Time, place, and manners do I seek, as
these

Are found in plenteous store, but nowhere
such

As may be singled out with steady choice
No little band of yet remembered names
Whom I, in perfect confidence, might hope
To summon back from lonesome banish-
ment,

And make them dwellers in the hearts of
men

Now living, or to live in future years.
Sometimes the ambitious Power of choice
mistaking

Proud spring-tide swellings for a regular
sea,

Will settle on some British theme, some old
Romantic tale by Milton left unsung;
More often turning to some gentle place
Within the groves of Chivalry, I pipe
To shepherd swains, or seated harp in hall
Amid reposing knights by a river side
Or fountain, listen to the grave reports
Of dire enchantments faced and overcome
By the strong mind, and tales of warlike
feats,

Where spear encountered spear, and sword
with sword

Fought, as if conscious of the blazonry
That the shield bore, so glorious was the
strife;

Whence inspiration for a song that winds
Through ever-changing scenes of votive
quest 181

Wrongs to redress, harmonious tribute paid
To patient courage and unblemished truth,
To firm devotion, zeal unquenchable,
And Christian meekness hallowing faithful
loves.

Sometimes, more sternly moved, I would
relate

How vanquished Mithridates northward
passed,

And, hidden in the cloud of years, became
Odin, the Father of a race by whom
Perished the Roman Empire: how the
friends 190

And followers of Sertorius, out of Spain
Flying, found shelter in the Fortunate Isles,
And left their usages, their arts and laws,
To disappear by a slow gradual death,
To dwindle and to perish one by one,
Starved in those narrow bounds: but not the
soul

Of Liberty, which fifteen hundred years
Survived, and, when the European came
With skill and power that might not be
withstood,

Did, like a pestilence, maintain its hold 200
And wasted down by glorious death that
race

Of natural heroes: or I would record
How, in tyrannic times, some high-souled
man,

Unnamed among the chronicles of kings,
Suffered in silence for Truth's sake: or tell,
How that one Frenchman, through contin-
ued force

Of meditation on the inhuman deeds
Of those who conquered first the Indian
Isles,

Went single in his ministry across
The Ocean; not to comfort the oppressed,
But, like a thirsty wind, to roam about 211
Withering the Oppressor: how Gustavus
sought

Help at his need in Dalecarlia's mines:
How Wallace fought for Scotland; left the
name

Of Wallace to be found, like a wild flower,
All over his dear Country; left the deeds
Of Wallace, like a family of Ghosts,
To people the steep rocks and river banks,
Her natural sanctuaries, with a local soul
Of independence and stern liberty. 220
Sometimes it suits me better to invent

A tale from my own heart, more near
akin

To my own passions and habitual thoughts;
Some variegated story, in the main

Lofty, but the unsubstantial structure melts
Before the very sun that brightens it,
Mist into air dissolving! Then a wish,
My last and favourite aspiration, mounts
With yearning toward some philosophic
song

Of Truth that cherishes our daily life; 230
With meditations passionate from deep
Recesses in man's heart, immortal verse
Thoughtfully fitted to the Orphean lyre;
But from this awful burthen I full soon
Take refuge and beguile myself with trust
That mellow years will bring a riper
mind

And clearer insight. Thus my days are past
In contradiction; with no skill to part
Vague longing, haply bred by want of
power,

From paramount impulse not to be with-
stood, 240

A timorous capacity, from prudence,
From circumspection, infinite delay.
Humility and modest awe, themselves
Betray me, serving often for a cloak
To a more subtle selfishness; that now
Locks every function up in blank reserve,
Now dupes me, trusting to an anxious eye
That with intrusive restlessness beats off
Simplicity and self-presented truth.

Ah! better far than this, to stray about
Voluptuously through fields and rural
walks, 251

And ask no record of the hours, resigned
To vacant musing, unreprieved neglect
Of all things, and deliberate holiday.
Far better never to have heard the name
Of zeal and just ambition, than to live
Baffled and plagued by a mind that every
hour

Turns recreant to her task; takes heart
again,

Then feels immediately some hollow
thought

Hang like an interdict upon her hopes. 260
This is my lot; for either still I find
Some imperfection in the chosen theme,
Or see of absolute accomplishment
Much wanting, so much wanting, in myself,
That I recoil and troop, and seek repose
In listlessness from vain perplexity,
Unprofitably travelling toward the grave,

Like a false steward who hath much received
And renders nothing back.

Was it for this
That one, the fairest of all rivers, loved 270
To blend his murmurs with my nurse's song,
And, from his alder shades and rocky falls,
And from his fords and shallows, sent a
voice
That flowed along my dreams? For this,
didst thou,
O Derwent! winding among grassy holms
Where I was looking on, a babe in arms,
Make ceaseless music that composed my
thoughts
To more than infant softness, giving me
Amid the fretful dwellings of mankind
A foretaste, a dim earnest, of the calm 280
That Nature breathes among the hills and
groves.

When he had left the mountains and received
On his smooth breast the shadow of those
towers
That yet survive, a shattered monument
Of feudal sway, the bright blue river passed
Along the margin of our terrace walk;
A tempting playmate whom we dearly
loved.
Oh, many a time have I, a five years' child,
In a small mill-race severed from his
stream,
Made one long bathing of a summer's
day; 290
Basked in the sun, and plunged and basked
again
Alternate, all a summer's day, or scoured
The sandy fields, leaping through flowery
groves
Of yellow ragwort; or, when rock and hill,
The woods, and distant Skiddaw's lofty
height,
Were bronzed with deepest radiance, stood
alone
Beneath the sky, as if I had been born
On Indian plains, and from my mother's hut
Had run abroad in wantonness, to sport
A naked savage, in the thunder shower. 300

Fair seed-time had my soul, and I grew
up
Fostered alike by beauty and by fear:
Much favoured in my birth-place, and no
less

In that beloved Vale to which erelong
We were transplanted; — there were w
let loose
For sports of wider range. Ere I had tol
Ten birth-days, when among the mountai
slopes
Frost, and the breath of frosty wind, ha
snapped
The last autumnal crocus, 't was my joy
With store of springes o'er my should
hung
To range the open heights where wood
cocks run
Along the smooth green turf. Throug
half the night,
Scudding away from snare to snare, I plie
That anxious visitation; — moon and star
Were shining o'er my head. I was alone
And seemed to be a trouble to the peace
That dwelt among them. Sometimes
befell
In these night wanderings, that a stro
desire
O'erpowered my better reason, and the bi
Which was the captive of another's toil
Became my prey; and when the deed w
done
I heard among the solitary hills
Low breathings coming after me, a
sounds
Of undistinguishable motion, steps
Almost as silent as the turf they trod.

Nor less, when spring had warmed t
cultured Vale,
Moved we as plunderers where the moth
bird
Had in high places built her lodge; thou
mean
Our object and inglorious, yet the end
Was not ignoble. Oh! when I ha
hung
Above the raven's nest, by knots of gras
And half-inch fissures in the slippery roc
But ill sustained, and almost (so it seem
Suspended by the blast that blew amain
Shouldering the naked crag, oh, at t
time
While on the perilous ridge I hung alon
With what strange utterance did the l
dry wind
Blow through my ear! the sky seemed
a sky
Of earth — and with what motion mo
the clouds!

~~Dust as we are, the immortal spirit~~
grows 340
 Like harmony in music; there is a dark
 inscrutable workmanship that reconciles
 Discordant elements, makes them cling to-
 gether
 In one society. How strange, that all
 The terrors, pains, and early miseries,
Regrets, vexations, lassitudes interfused
 Within my mind, should e'er have borne a
part,
 And that a needful part, in making up
 The calm existence that is mine when I
 Am worthy of myself! Praise to the end!
 Thanks to the means which Nature deigned
 to employ; 351
 Whether her fearless visitings, or those
 That came with soft alarm, like hurtless
 light
 Opening the peaceful clouds; or she would
 use
 Severer interventions, ministry
 More palpable, as best might suit her aim.

One summer evening (led by her) I
 found
 A little boat tied to a willow tree
 Within a rocky cove, its usual home.
 Straight I unloosed her chain, and stepping
 in 360
 Pushed from the shore. It was an act of
 stealth
 And troubled pleasure, nor without the
 voice
 Of mountain-echoes did my boat move on;
 Leaving behind her still, on either side,
 Small circles glittering idly in the moon,
 Until they melted all into one track
 Of sparkling light. But now, like one who
 rows,
 Proud of his skill, to reach a chosen point
 With an unswerving line, I fixed my view
 Upon the summit of a craggy ridge, 370
 The horizon's utmost boundary; far above
 Was nothing but the stars and the grey
 sky.
 She was an elfin pinnace; lustily
 I dipped my oars into the silent lake,
 And, as I rose upon the stroke, my boat
 Went heaving through the water like a
 swan;
 When, from behind that craggy steep till
 then
 The horizon's bound, a huge peak, black
 and huge,

As if with voluntary power instinct,
 Upreared its head. I struck and struck
 again, 380
 And growing still in stature the grim shape
 Towered up between me and the stars, and
 still,
 For so it seemed, with purpose of its own
 And measured motion like a living thing,
 Strode after me. With trembling oars I
 turned,
 And through the silent water stole my way
 Back to the covert of the willow tree;
 There in her mooring-place I left my
 bark, —
 And through the meadows homeward went,
 in grave
 And serious mood; but after I had seen 390
 That spectacle, for many days, my brain
 Worked with a dim and undetermined
 sense
 Of unknown modes of being; o'er my
 thoughts
 There hung a darkness, call it solitude
 Or blank desertion. No familiar shapes
 Remained, no pleasant images of trees,
 Of sea or sky, no colours of green fields;
 But huge and mighty forms, that do not
 live —
 Like living men, moved slowly through the
 mind
 By day, and were a trouble to my dreams.

Wisdom and Spirit of the universe! 401
 Thou Soul that art the eternity of thought
 That givest to forms and images a breath
 And everlasting motion, not in vain
 By day or star-light thus from my first
 dawn
 Of childhood didst thou intertwine for me
 The passions that build up our human soul;
 Not with the mean and vulgar works of
 man,
 But with high objects, with enduring
 things —
 With life and nature — purifying thus 410
 The elements of feeling and of thought,
 And sanctifying, by such discipline,
 Both pain and fear, until we recognise
 A grandeur in the beatings of the heart.
 Nor was this fellowship vouchsafed to me
 With stinted kindness. In November days,
 When vapours rolling down the valley
 made
 A lonely scene more lonesome, among
 woods,

At noon and 'mid the calm of summer
 nights,
 When, by the margin of the trembling
 lake,
 Beneath the gloomy hills homeward I⁴²⁰
 went
 In solitude, such intercourse was mine;
 Mine was it in the fields both day and
 night,
 And by the waters, all the summer long.

And in the frosty season, when the sun
 Was set, and visible for many a mile
 The cottage windows blazed through twi-
 light gloom,
 I heeded not their summons: happy time
 It was indeed for all of us — for me
 It was a time of rapture! Clear and
 loud
 The village clock tolled six, — I wheeled⁴³⁰
 about,
 Proud and exulting like an untired horse
 That cares not for his home. All shod
 with steel,
 We hissed along the polished ice in games
 Confederate, imitative of the chase
 And woodland pleasures, — the resounding
 horn,
 The pack loud chiming, and the hunted
 hare.

So through the darkness and the cold we
 flew,
 And not a voice was idle; with the din
 Smitten, the precipices rang aloud;⁴⁴⁰
 The leafless trees and every icy crag
 Tinkled like iron; while far distant hills
 Into the tumult sent an alien sound
 Of melancholy not unnoticed, while the stars
 Eastward were sparkling clear, and in the
 west

The orange sky of evening died away.
 Not seldom from the uproar I retired
 Into a silent bay, or sportively
 Glanced sideways, leaving the tumultuous
 throng,

To cut across the reflex of a star⁴⁵⁰
 That fled, and, flying still before me,
 gleamed

Upon the glassy plain; and oftentimes,
 When we had given our bodies to the wind,
 And all the shadowy banks on either side
 Came sweeping through the darkness, spin-
 ning still

The rapid line of motion, then at once
 Have I, reclining back upon my heels,

Stopped short; yet still the solitary cliffs
 Wheeled by me — even as if the earth had
 rolled

With visible motion her diurnal round! —
 Behind me did they stretch in solemn train
 Feebler and feebler, and I stood and
 watched

Till all was tranquil as a dreamless sleep.

Ye Presences of Nature in the sky
 And on the earth! Ye Visions of the hills
 And Souls of lonely places! can I think
 A vulgar hope was yours when ye employed
 Such ministry, when ye, through many
 year

Haunting me thus among my boyish sports
 On caves and trees, upon the woods and
 hills,

Impressed, upon all forms, the characters⁴⁶⁰
 Of danger or desire; and thus did make
 The surface of the universal earth,
 With triumph and delight, with hope and
 fear,

Work like a sea?

Not uselessly employed
 Might I pursue this theme through ever
 change

Of exercise and play, to which the year
 Did summon us in his delightful round.

We were a noisy crew; the sun in heaven
 Beheld not vales more beautiful than ours
 Nor saw a band in happiness and joy
 Richer, or worthier of the ground they trod
 I could record with no reluctant voice
 The woods of autumn, and their hazel
 bowers

With milk-white clusters hung; the red autumn
 line,

True symbol of hope's foolishness, whose
 strong

And unproved enchantment led us on
 By rocks and pools shut out from ever
 star,

All the green summer, to forlorn cascade
 Among the windings hid of mountain
 brooks.

— Unfading recollections! at this hour
 The heart is almost mine with which I feel
 From some hill-top on sunny afternoons,
 The paper kite high among fleecy clouds
 Pull at her rein like an impetuous course
 Or, from the meadows sent on gusty day
 Beheld her breast the wind, then suddenly
 Dashed headlong, and rejected by the storm

Ye lowly cottages wherein we dwelt,
 ministration of your own was yours; 500
 an I forget you, being as you were
 o beautiful among the pleasant fields
 n which ye stood? or can I here forget
 he plain and seemly countenance with
 which
 e dealt out your plain comforts? Yet
 had ye
 delights and exultations of your own.
 eager and never weary we pursued
 ur home-amusements by the warm peat-
 fire
 At evening, when with pencil, and smooth
 slate
 n square divisions parcelled out and all
 With crosses and with cyphers scribbled
 o'er, 511
 We schemed and puzzled, head opposed to
 head
 In strife too humble to be named in verse:
 Or round the naked table, snow-white deal,
 Cherry or maple, sate in close array,
 And to the combat, Loo or Whist, led on
 A thick-ribbed army; not, as in the world,
 Neglected and ungratefully thrown by
 Even for the very service they had wrought,
 But husbanded through many a long cam-
 paign. 520
 Unconth assemblage was it, where no few
 Had changed their functions: some, ple-
 beian cards
 Which Fate, beyond the promise of their
 birth,
 Had dignified, and called to represent
 The persons of departed potentates.
 Oh, with what echoes on the board they fell!
 Iron diamonds, — clubs, hearts, diamonds,
 spades,
 A congregation piteously akin!
 Cheap matter offered they to boyish wit,
 Those sooty knaves, precipitated down 530
 With scoffs and taunts, like Vulcan out of
 heaven:
 The paramount ace, a moon in her eclipse,
 Queens gleaming through their splendour's
 last decay,
 And monarchs surly at the wrongs sus-
 tained
 By royal visages. Meanwhile abroad
 Incessant rain was falling, or the frost
 Raged bitterly, with keen and silent tooth;
 And, interrupting oft that eager game,
 From under Esthwaite's splitting fields of
 ice

The pent-up air, struggling to free itself,
 Gave out to meadow grounds and hills a
 loud 541
 Protracted yelling, like the noise of wolves
 Howling in troops along the Bothnic Main.

Nor, sedulous as I have been to trace
 How Nature by extrinsic passion first
 Peopled the mind with forms sublime or
 fair,
 And made me love them, may I here omit
 How other pleasures have been mine, and
 joys
 Of subtler origin; how I have felt,
 Not seldom even in that tempestuous time,
 Those hallowed and pure motions of the
 sense 551
 Which seem, in their simplicity, to own
 An intellectual charm; that calm delight
 Which, if I err not, surely must belong
 To those first-born affinities that fit
 Our new existence to existing things,
 And, in our dawn of being, constitute
 The bond of union between life and joy.

Yes, I remember when the changeful
 earth,
 And twice five summers on my mind had
 stamped 560
 The faces of the moving year, even then
 I held unconscious intercourse with beauty
 Old as creation, drinking in a pure
 Organic pleasure from the silver wreaths
 Of curling mist, or from the level plain
 Of waters coloured by impending clouds.

The sands of Westmoreland, the creeks
 and bays
 Of Cumbria's rocky limits, they can tell
 How, when the Sea threw off his evening
 shade,
 And to the shepherd's hut on distant
 hills 570
 Sent welcome notice of the rising moon,
 How I have stood, to fancies such as these
 A stranger, linking with the spectacle
 No conscious memory of a kindred sight,
 And bringing with me no peculiar sense
 Of quietness or peace; yet have I stood,
 Even while mine eye hath moved o'er many
 a league
 Of shining water, gathering as it seemed,
 Through every hair-breadth in that field of
 light,
 New pleasure like a bee among the flowers.

Thus oft amid those fits of vulgar joy 58
 Which, through all seasons, on a child's
 pursuits
 Are prompt attendants, 'mid that giddy
 bliss
 Which, like a tempest, works along the
 blood
 And is forgotten; even then I felt
 Gleams like the flashing of a shield; — the
 earth
 And common face of Nature spake to me
 Rememberable things; sometimes, 't is true,
 By chance collisions and quaint accidents
 (Like those ill-sorted unions, work supposed
 Of evil-minded fairies), yet not vain 59
 Nor profitless, if haply they impressed
 Collateral objects and appearances,
 Albeit lifeless then, and doomed to sleep
 Until maturer seasons called them forth
 To impregnate and to elevate the mind.
 — And if the vulgar joy by its own weight
 Wearied itself out of the memory,
 The scenes which were a witness of that joy
 Remained in their substantial lineaments
 Depicted on the brain, and to the eye 60
 Were visible, a daily sight; and thus
 By the impressive discipline of fear,
 By pleasure and repeated happiness,
 So frequently repeated, and by force
 Of obscure feelings representative
 Of things forgotten, these same scenes so
 bright,
 So beautiful, so majestic in themselves,
 Though yet the day was distant, did be-
 come
 Habitually dear, and all their forms 610
 And changeful colours by invisible links
 Were fastened to the affections.

I began

My story early — not misled, I trust,
 By an infirmity of love for days
 Disowned by memory — ere the breath of
 spring
 Planting my snowdrops among winter
 snows:
 Nor will it seem to thee, O Friend! so
 prompt
 In sympathy, that I have lengthened out
 With fond and feeble tongue a tedious tale.
 Meanwhile, my hope has been, that I might
 fetch 620
 Invigorating thoughts from former years;
 Might fix the wavering balance of my mind,
 And haply meet reproaches too, whose
 power

May spur me on, in manhood now mature
 To honourable toil. Yet should these hopes
 Prove vain, and thus should neither I be
 taught
 To understand myself, nor thou to know
 With better knowledge how the heart was
 framed
 Of him thou lovest; need I dread from thee
 Harsh judgments, if the song be loth to quit
 Those recollected hours that have the charm
 Of visionary things, those lovely forms
 And sweet sensations that throw back on
 life,
 And almost make remotest infancy
 A visible scene, on which the sun is shining

One end at least hath been attained; my
 mind
 Hath been revived, and if this genial mood
 Desert me not, forthwith shall be brought
 down
 Through later years the story of my life.
 The road lies plain before me; — 't is
 theme
 Single and of determined bounds; my
 hence
 I choose it rather at this time, than work
 Of ampler or more varied argument,
 Where I might be discomfited and lost:
 And certain hopes are with me, that to thee
 This labour will be welcome, honour
 Friend!

BOOK SECOND

SCHOOL-TIME (*continued*)

THUS far, O Friend! have we, though
 leaving much
 Unvisited, endeavoured to retrace
 The simple ways in which my childhood
 walked;
 Those chiefly that first led me to the love
 Of rivers, woods, and fields. The passion
 Was in its birth, sustained as might befall
 By nourishment that came unsought; I
 still
 From week to week, from month to month
 we lived
 A round of tumult. Duly were our games
 Prolonged in summer till the daylight failed
 No chair remained before the doors; the
 bench
 And threshold steps were empty; fast as the
 The labourer, and the old man who had seen

How sometimes, in the length of those half-
 years,
 We from our funds drew largely; — proud
 to curb,
 And eager to spur on, the galloping steed;
 And with the courteous inn-keeper, whose
 stud
 Supplied our want, we haply might employ
 Sly subterfuge, if the adventure's bound¹⁰⁰
 Were distant: some famed temple where
 of yore
 The Druids worshipped, or the antique
 walls
 Of that large abbey, where within the Vale
 Of Nightshade, to St. Mary's honour built,
 Stands yet a mouldering pile with fractured
 arch,
 Belfry, and images, and living trees;
A holy scene! — Along the smooth green
 turf
 Our horses grazed. To more than inland
 peace,
 Left by the west wind sweeping overhead
 From a tumultuous ocean, trees and tow-
 ers¹¹⁰
 In that sequestered valley may be seen,
 Both silent and both motionless alike;
 Such the deep shelter that is there, and
 such
The safeguard for repose and quietness.

Our steeds remounted and the summons
 given,
 With whip and spur we through the chaun-
 try flew
 In uncouth race, and left the cross-legged
 knight,
 And the stone-abbot, and that single wren
 Which one day sang so sweetly in the nave
 Of the old church, that — though from re-
 cent showers¹²⁰
 The earth was comfortless, and, touched
 by faint
 Internal breezes, sobbings of the place
 And respirations, from the roofless walls
 The shuddering ivy dripped large drops —
 yet still
 So sweetly 'mid the gloom the invisible
 bird
 Sang to herself, that there I could have
 made
 My dwelling-place, and lived for ever there
 To hear such music. Through the walls
 we flew
 And down the valley, and, a circuit made

In wantonness of heart, through rough and
 smooth¹³
 We scampered homewards. Oh, ye rock
 and streams,
 And that still spirit shed from evening air
 Even in this joyous time I sometimes felt
 Your presence, when with slackened step
 we breathed
 Along the sides of the steep hills, or when
 Lighted by gleams of moonlight from the
 sea
 We beat with thundering hoofs the level
 sand.

Midway on long Winander's eastern
 shore,
 Within the crescent of a pleasant bay,
 A tavern stood; no homely-feature
 house,
 Primeval like its neighbouring cottages,
 But 't was a splendid place, the door beset
 With chaises, grooms, and liveries, and
 within
 Decanters, glasses, and the blood-red wine
 In ancient times, and ere the Hall was
 built
 On the large island, had this dwelling been
 More worthy of a poet's love, a hut,
 Proud of its own bright fire and sycamore
 shade.
 But — though the rhymes were gone that
 once inscribed
 The threshold, and large golden charac-
 ters,¹⁴
 Spread o'er the spangled sign-board, had
 dislodged
 The old Lion and usurped his place, in
 slight
 And mockery of the rustic painter's hand —
 Yet, to this hour, the spot to me is dear
 With all its foolish pomp. The garden lay
 Upon a slope surmounted by a plain
 Of a small bowling-green; beneath it
 stood
 A grove, with gleams of water through the
 trees
 And over the tree-tops; nor did we want
 Refreshment, strawberries and mello-
 cream.¹⁵
 There, while through half an afternoon we
 played
 On the smooth platform, whether skill pre-
 vailed
 Or happy blunder triumphed, bursts of
 glee

lade all the mountains ring. But, ere
 night-fall,
 Then in our pinnace we returned at lei-
 sure
 Over the shadowy lake, and to the beach
 Of some small island steered our course
 with one,
 The Minstrel of the Troop, and left him
 there,
 And rowed off gently, while he blew his
 flute
 Alone upon the rock — oh, then, the calm
 And dead still water lay upon my mind 171
 Even with a weight of pleasure, and the
 sky,
 Never before so beautiful, sank down
 Into my heart, and held me like a dream !
 Thus were my sympathies enlarged, and
 thus
 Daily the common range of visible things
 Grew dear to me: already I began
 To love the sun; a boy I loved the sun,
 Not as I since have loved him, as a pledge
 And surety of our earthly life, a light 180
 Which we behold and feel we are alive;
 Nor for his bounty to so many worlds —
 But for this cause, that I had seen him lay
 His beauty on the morning hills, had seen
 The western mountain touch his setting
 orb,
 In many a thoughtless hour, when, from
 excess
 Of happiness, my blood appeared to flow
 For its own pleasure, and I breathed with
 joy.
 And, from like feelings, humble though in-
 tense,
 To patriotic and domestic love 190
 Analogous, the moon to me was dear;
 For I could dream away my purposes,
 Standing to gaze upon her while she hung
 Midway between the hills as if she knew
 No other region, but belonged to thee,
 Yea, appertained by a peculiar right
 To thee and thy grey huts, thou one dear
 Vale !

Those incidental charms which first at-
 tached
 My heart to rural objects, day by day
 Grew weaker, and I hasten on to tell 200
 How Nature, intervenient till this time
 And secondary, now at length was sought
 For her own sake. But who shall parcel
 out

His intellect by geometric rules,
 Split like a province into round and square ?
 Who knows the individual hour in which
 His habits were first sown, even as a seed ?
 Who that shall point as with a wand and
 say
 "This portion of the river of my mind
 Came from yon fountain?" Thou, my
 Friend ! art one 210
 More deeply read in thy own thoughts; to
 thee
 Science appears but what in truth she is,
 Not as our glory and our absolute boast,
 But as a succedaneum, and a prop
 To our infirmity. No officious slave
 Art thou of that false secondary power
 By which we multiply distinctions, then
 Deem that our puny boundaries are things
 That we perceive, and not that we have
 made.
 To thee, unblinded by these formal arts, 220
 The unity of all hath been revealed,
 And thou wilt doubt, with me less aptly
 skilled
 Than many are to range the faculties
 In scale and order, class the cabinet
 Of their sensations, and in voluble phrase
 Run through the history and birth of each
 As of a single independent thing.
 Hard task, vain hope, to analyse the mind,
 If each most obvious and particular
 thought,
 Not in a mystical and idle sense, 230
 But in the words of Reason deeply weighed,
 Hath no beginning.
 Blest the infant Babe,
 (For with my best conjecture I would trace
 Our Being's earthly progress,) blest the
 Babe,
 Nursed in his Mother's arms, who sinks to
 sleep
 Rocked on his Mother's breast; who with
 his soul
 Drinks in the feelings of his Mother's eye !
 For him, in one dear Presence, there exists
 A virtue which irradiates and exalts
 Objects through widest intercourse of
 sense; 240
 No outcast he, bewildered and depressed:
 Along his infant veins are interfused
 The gravitation and the filial bond
 Of nature that connect him with the world.
 Is there a flower, to which he points with
 hand
 Too weak to gather it, already love

Drawn from love's purest earthly fount for
him
Hath beautified that flower; already shades
Of pity cast from inward tenderness
Do fall around him upon aught that
bears

250

Unsightly marks of violence or harm.
Emphatically such a Being lives,
Frail creature as he is, helpless as frail,
An inmate of this active universe:
For, feeling has to him imparted power
That through the growing faculties of sense
Doth like an agent of the one great Mind
Create, creator and receiver both,
Working but in alliance with the works
Which it beholds. — Such, verily, is the first
Poetic spirit of our human life,
By uniform control of after years,
In most, abated or suppressed; in some,
Through every change of growth and of
decay,
Pre-eminent till death.

261

From early days,
Beginning not long after that first time
In which, a Babe, by intercourse of touch
I held mute dialogues with my Mother's
heart,

I have endeavoured to display the means
Whereby this infant sensibility,
Great birthright of our being, was in me
Augmented and sustained. Yet is a path
More difficult before me; and I fear
That in its broken windings we shall need
The chamois' sinews, and the eagle's wing:
For now a trouble came into my mind
From unknown causes. I was left alone
Seeking the visible world, nor knowing why.
The props of my affections were removed,
And yet the building stood, as if sustained
By its own spirit! All that I beheld
Was dear, and hence to finer influxes
The mind lay open to a more exact
And close communion. Many are our joys
In youth, but oh! what happiness to live
When every hour brings palpable access
Of knowledge, when all knowledge is de-
light,

270

281

290

And sorrow is not there! The seasons came,
And every season wheresoe'er I moved
Unfolded transitory qualities,
Which, but for this most watchful power of
love,
Had been neglected; left a register
Of permanent relations, else unknown.
Hence life, and change, and beauty, solitude

More active ever than "best society" —
Society made sweet as solitude
By silent inobtrusive sympathies,
And gentle agitations of the mind
From manifold distinctions, difference
Perceived in things, where, to the unwatch-
ful eye,

300

No difference is, and hence, from the same
source,

Sublimed joy; for I would walk alone,
Under the quiet stars, and at that time
Have felt whate'er there is of power in
sound

To breathe an elevated mood, by form
Or image unprofaned; and I would stand,
If the night blackened with a coming storm,
Beneath some rock, listening to notes that
are

The ghostly language of the ancient earth,
Or make their dim abode in distant winds.
Thence did I drink the visionary power;
And deem not profitless those fleeting moods
Of shadowy exultation: not for this,
That they are kindred to our purer mind
And intellectual life; but that the soul,
Remembering how she felt, but what she
felt

Remembering not, retains an obscure sense
Of possible sublimity, whereto
With growing faculties she doth aspire,
With faculties still growing, feeling still
That whatsoever point they gain, they yet
Have something to pursue.

And not alone,

'Mid gloom and tumult, but no less 'mid fair
And tranquil scenes, that universal power
And fitness in the latent qualities
And essences of things, by which the mind
Is moved with feelings of delight, to me
Came strengthened with a superadded soul
A virtue not its own. My morning walks
Were early; — oft before the hours of
school

311

I travelled round our little lake, five miles
Of pleasant wandering. Happy time! more
dear

For this, that one was by my side, a Friend
Then passionately loved; with heart hot
full

Would he peruse these lines! For many
years

Have since flowed in between us, and, our
minds

Both silent to each other, at this time
We live as if those hours had never been.

For seldom did I lift our cottage latch 339
 Far earlier, ere one smoke-wreath had risen
 From human dwelling, or the vernal thrush
 Was audible; and sate among the woods
 Alone upon some jutting eminence,
 At the first gleam of dawn-light, when the
 Vale,

Yet slumbering, lay in utter solitude.
 How shall I seek the origin? where find
 Faith in the marvellous things which then I
 felt?

Oft in these moments such a holy calm
 Would overspread my soul, that bodily eyes
 Were utterly forgotten, and what I saw 350
 Appeared like something in myself, a dream,
 A prospect in the mind.

'T were long to tell
 What spring and autumn, what the winter
 snows,

And what the summer shade, what day and
 night,
 Evening and morning, sleep and waking,
 thought

From sources inexhaustible, poured forth
 To feed the spirit of religious love
 In which I walked with Nature. But let
 this

Be not forgotten, that I still retained
 My first creative sensibility; 360

That by the regular action of the world
 My soul was unsubdued. A plastic power
 Abode with me; a forming hand, at times
 Rebellious, acting in a devious mood;
 A local spirit of his own, at war
 With general tendency, but, for the most,
 Subservient strictly to external things
 With which it communed. An auxiliar light
 Came from my mind, which on the setting
 sun

Bestowed new splendour; the melodious
 birds, 370

The fluttering breezes, fountains that run on
 Murmuring so sweetly in themselves,
 obeyed

A like dominion, and the midnight storm
 Grew darker in the presence of my eye:
 Hence my obeisance, my devotion hence,
 And hence my transport.

Nor should this, perchance,
 Pass unrecorded, that I still had loved
 The exercise and produce of a toil,
 Than analytic industry to me
 More pleasing, and whose character I deem
 Is more poetic as resembling more 381
 Creative agency. The song would speak

Of that interminable building reared
 By observation of affinities
 In objects where no brotherhood exists
 To passive minds. My seventeenth year
 was come

And, whether from this habit rooted now
 So deeply in my mind, or from excess
 In the great social principle of life
 Coercing all things into sympathy, 390
 To unorganic natures were transferred
 My own enjoyments; or the power of truth
 Coming in revelation, did converse
 With things that really are; I, at this time,
 Saw blessings spread around me like a sea.
 Thus while the days flew by, and years
 passed on,

From Nature and her overflowing soul,
 I had received so much, that all my
 thoughts

Were steeped in feeling; I was only then
 Contented, when with bliss ineffable 400
 I felt the sentiment of Being spread
 O'er all that moves and all that seemeth
 still;

O'er all that, lost beyond the reach of
 thought

And human knowledge, to the human eye
 Invisible, yet liveth to the heart;
 O'er all that leaps and runs, and shouts and
 sings,

Or beats the gladsome air; o'er all that
 glides

Beneath the wave, yea, in the wave itself,
 And mighty depth of waters. Wonder not
 If high the transport, great the joy I felt,
 Communing in this sort through earth and
 heaven 411

With every form of creature, as it looked
 Towards the Uncreated with a countenance
 Of adoration, with an eye of love.

One song they sang, and it was audible,
 Most audible, then, when the fleshly ear,
 O'ercome by humblest prelude of that strain,
 Forgot her functions, and slept undisturbed.

If this be error, and another faith
 Find easier access to the pious mind, 420
 Yet were I grossly destitute of all
 Those human sentiments that make this
 earth

So dear, if I should fail with grateful voice
 To speak of you, ye mountains, and ye lakes
 And sounding cataracts, ye mists and winds
 That dwell among the hills where I was
 born.

If in my youth I have been pure in heart,
If, mingling with the world, I am content
With my own modest pleasures, and have
lived

With God and Nature communing, re-
moved 430

From little enmities and low desires —
The gift is yours; if in these times of fear,
This melancholy waste of hopes o'erthrown,
If, 'mid indifference and apathy,

And wicked exultation when good men
On every side fall off, we know not how,
To selfishness, disguised in gentle names
Of peace and quiet and domestic love
Yet mingled not unwillingly with sneers

On visionary minds; if, in this time 440

Of dereliction and dismay, I yet
Despair not of our nature, but retain
A more than Roman confidence, a faith
That fails not, in all sorrow my support,
The blessing of my life — the gift is yours,
Ye winds and sounding cataracts! 't is yours,
Ye mountains! thine, O Nature! Thou hast
fed

My lofty speculations; and in thee,
For this uneasy heart of ours, I find
A never-failing principle of joy 450
And purest passion.

Thou, my Friend! wert reared
In the great city, 'mid far other scenes;
But we, by different roads, at length have
gained

The selfsame bourne. And for this cause
to thee

I speak, unapprehensive of contempt,
The insinuated scoff of coward tongues,
And all that silent language which so oft
In conversation between man and man
Blots from the human countenance all trace
Of beauty and of love. For thou hast
sought 460

The truth in solitude, and, since the days
That gave thee liberty, full long desired,
To serve in Nature's temple, thou hast
been

The most assiduous of her ministers;
In many things my brother, chiefly here
In this our deep devotion.

Fare thee well!

Health and the quiet of a healthful mind
Attend thee! seeking oft the haunts of
men,

And yet more often living with thyself,
And for thyself, so haply shall thy days 470
Be many, and a blessing to mankind.

BOOK THIRD

RESIDENCE AT CAMBRIDGE

It was a dreary morning when the wheel
Rolled over a wide plain o'erhung with
clouds,

And nothing cheered our way till first we
saw

The long-roofed chapel of King's College
lift

Turrets and pinnacles in answering files,
Extended high above a dusky grove.

Advancing, we espied upon the road
A student clothed in gown and tasselled
cap,

Striding along as if o'ertasked by Time,
Or covetous of exercise and air;

He passed — nor was I master of my eyes
Till he was left an arrow's flight behind.
As near and nearer to the spot we drew,
It seemed to suck us in with an eddy
force.

Onward we drove beneath the Castle; caught
While crossing Magdalene Bridge, a glimpse
of Cam;

And at the *Hoop* alighted, famous Inn.

My spirit was up, my thoughts were full
of hope;

Some friends I had, acquaintances who then
Seemed friends, poor simple schoolboys, now
hung round

With honour and importance: in a world
Of welcome faces up and down I roved;
Questions, directions, warnings and advice
Flowed in upon me, from all sides; from
day

Of pride and pleasure! to myself I seemed
A man of business and expense, and went
From shop to shop about my own affairs
To Tutor or to Tailor, as befell,
From street to street with loose and careless
mind.

I was the Dreamer, they the Dreamers
roamed

Delighted through the motley spectacle
Gowns grave, or gaudy, doctors, students
streets,

Courts, cloisters, flocks of churches, gay
ways, towers:

Migration strange for a stripling of
hills,

A northern villager.

As if the change
 Had waited on some Fairy's wand, at once
 Behold me rich in monies, and attired
 In splendid garb, with hose of silk, and
 hair
 Powdered like rimy trees, when frost is
 keen.
 My lordly dressing-gown, I pass it by, 40
 With other signs of manhood that supplied
 The lack of beard. — The weeks went
 roundly on,
 With invitations, suppers, wine and fruit,
 Smooth housekeeping within, and all with-
 out
 Liberal, and suiting gentleman's array.

The Evangelist St. John my patron was:
 Three Gothic courts are his, and in the first
 Was my abiding-place, a nook obscure;
 Right underneath, the College kitchens
 made
 A humming sound, less tuneable than
 bees, 50
 But hardly less industrious; with shrill
 notes
 Of sharp command and scolding inter-
 mixed.
 Near me hung Trinity's loquacious clock,
 Who never let the quarters, night or day,
 Slip by him unproclaimed, and told the
 hours
 Twice over with a male and female voice.
 Her pealing organ was my neighbour too;
 And from my pillow, looking forth by light
 Of moon or favouring stars, I could behold
 The antechapel where the statue stood 60
 Of Newton with his prism and silent face,
 The marble index of a mind for ever
 Voyaging through strange seas of Thought,
 alone. ✓

Of College labours, of the Lecturer's
 room
 All studded round, as thick as chairs could
 stand,
 With loyal students, faithful to their books,
 Half-and-half idlers, hardy recusants,
 And honest dunces — of important days,
 Examinations, when the man was weighed
 As in a balance! of excessive hopes, 70
 Tremblings withal and commendable fears,
 Small jealousies, and triumphs good or
 bad —
 Let others that know more speak as they
 know.

Such glory was but little sought by me,
 And little won. Yet from the first crude
 days
 Of settling time in this untried abode,
 I was disturbed at times by prudent thoughts,
 Wishing to hope without a hope, some fears
 About my future worldly maintenance,
 And, more than all, a strangeness in the
 mind, 80
 A feeling that I was not for that hour,
 Nor for that place. But wherefore be cast
 down?
 For (not to speak of Reason and her pure
 Reflective acts to fix the moral law
 Deep in the conscience, nor of Christian
 Hope,
 Bowing her head before her sister Faith
 As one far mightier), hither I had come,
 Bear witness Truth, endowed with holy
 powers
 And faculties, whether to work or feel.
 Oft when the dazzling show no longer new
 Had ceased to dazzle, ofttimes did I quit 90
 My comrades, leave the crowd, buildings
 and groves,
 And as I paced alone the level fields
 Far from those lovely sights and sounds
 sublime
 With which I had been conversant, the
 mind
 Drooped not; but there into herself return-
 ing,
 With prompt rebound seemed fresh as here-
 tofore.
 At least I more distinctly recognised
 Her native instincts: let me dare to speak
 A higher language, say that now I felt 100
 What independent solaces were mine,
 To mitigate the injurious sway of place
 Or circumstance, how far soever changed
 In youth, or to be changed in after years.
 As if awakened, summoned, roused, con-
 strained,
 I looked for universal things; perused
 The common countenance of earth and sky:
 Earth, nowhere unembellished by some trace
 Of that first Paradise whence man was
 driven;
 And sky, whose beauty and bounty are ex-
 pressed 110
 By the proud name she bears — the name
 of Heaven.
 I called on both to teach me what they
 might;
 Or, turning the mind in upon herself,

Pored, watched, expected, listened, spread
 my thoughts
 And spread them with a wider creeping;
 felt

Incumbencies more awful, visitings
 Of the Upholder of the tranquil soul,
 That tolerates the indignities of Time,
 And, from the centre of Eternity
 All finite motions overruling, lives ¹²⁰

In glory immutable. But peace! enough
 Here to record that I was mounting now
 To such community with highest truth —
 A track pursuing, not untrod before,
 From strict analogies by thought supplied
 Or consciousnesses not to be subdued.

To every natural form, rock, fruits, or
 flower,

Even the loose stones that cover the high-
 way,

I gave a moral life: I saw them feel,
 Or linked them to some feeling: the great
 mass ¹³⁰

Lay imbedded in a quickening soul, and all
 That I beheld respired with inward mean-
 ing.

Add that whate'er of Terror or of Love
 Or Beauty, Nature's daily face put on
 From transitory passion, unto this
 I was as sensitive as waters are
 To the sky's influence in a kindred mood
 Of passion; was obedient as a lute
 That waits upon the touches of the wind.
 Unknown, unthought of, yet I was most
 rich — ¹⁴⁰

I had a world about me — 't was my own;
I made it, for it only lived to me,
And to the God who sees into the heart.

Such sympathies, though rarely, were be-
 trayed

By outward gestures and by visible looks:
 Some called it madness — so indeed it was,
 If child-like fruitfulness in passing joy,
 If steady moods of thoughtfulness matured
 To inspiration, sort with such a name;
 If prophecy be madness; if things
 viewed ¹⁵⁰

By poets in old time, and higher up
 By the first men, earth's first inhabitants,
 May in these tutored days no more be seen
 With undisordered sight. But leaving
 this,

It was no madness, for the bodily eye
 Amid my strongest workings evermore
 Was searching out the lines of difference
 As they lie hid in all external forms,

Near or remote, minute or vast; an eye
 Which, from a tree, a stone, a wither-
 leaf,

To the broad ocean and the azure heaven
 Spangled with kindred multitudes of stars
 Could find no surface where its power
 might sleep;

Which spake perpetual logic to my soul,
 And by an unrelenting agency
 Did bind my feelings even as in a chain.

And here, O Friend! have I retraced
 my life

Up to an eminence, and told a tale
 Of matters which not falsely may be called
 The glory of my youth. Of genius
 power,

Creation and divinity itself
 I have been speaking, for my theme has
 been

What has passed within me. Not of out-
 ward things

Done visibly for other minds, words, signs
 Symbols or actions, but of my own heart.
 Have I been speaking, and my youthful
 mind.

O Heavens! how awful is the might
 souls,

And what they do within themselves which
 yet

The yoke of earth is new to them, the
 world

Nothing but a wild field where they were
 sown.

This is, in truth, heroic argument,
 This genuine prowess, which I wished
 touch

With hand however weak, but in the main
 It lies far hidden from the reach of words
 Points have we all of us within our souls
 Where all stand single; this I feel, and
 make

Breathings for incommunicable powers;
 But is not each a memory to himself,
 And, therefore, now that we must quit the
 theme,

I am not heartless, for there's not
 man

That lives who hath not known his golden
 like hours,

And feels not what an empire we inherit
 As natural beings in the strength of Nature

No more: for now into a populous plain
 We must descend. A Traveller I am,

Whose tale is only of himself; even so,
 To be it, if the pure of heart be prompt
 To follow, and if thou, my honoured
 Friend!

Who in these thoughts art ever at my side,
 Support, as heretofore, my fainting steps.

It hath been told, that when the first de-
 light

That flashed upon me from this novel show
 Had failed, the mind returned into her-
 self;

Yet true it is, that I had made a change
 In climate, and my nature's outward coat
 Changed also slowly and insensibly.
 Full oft the quiet and exalted thoughts
 Of loneliness gave way to empty noise
 And superficial pastimes; now and then
 Forced labour, and more frequently forced
 hopes;

And, worst of all, a treasonable growth
 Of indecisive judgments, that impaired
 And shook the mind's simplicity. — And
 yet

This was a gladsome time. Could I be-
 hold —

Who, less insensible than sodden clay
 In a sea-river's bed at ebb of tide,
 Could have beheld — with undelighted
 heart,

So many happy youths, so wide and fair
 A congregation in its budding-time
 Of health, and hope, and beauty, all at
 once

So many divers samples from the growth
 Of life's sweet season — could have seen
 unmoved

That miscellaneous garland of wild flowers
 Decking the matron temples of a place
 So famous through the world? To me, at
 least,

It was a goodly prospect: for, in sooth,
 Though I had learnt betimes to stand un-
 propped,

And independent musings pleased me so
 That spells seemed on me when I was alone,
 Yet could I only cleave to solitude
 In lonely places; if a throng was near
 That way I leaned by nature; for my heart
 Was social, and loved idleness and joy.

Not seeking those who might participate
 My deeper pleasures (nay, I had not once,
 Though not unused to mutter lonesome
 songs,

Even with myself divided such delight,
 Or looked that way for aught that might
 be clothed

In human language), easily I passed
 From the remembrances of better things,
 And slipped into the ordinary works
 Of careless youth, unburthened, unalarmed.
Caverns there were within my mind which
 sun

Could never penetrate, yet did there not
 Want store of leafy *arbours* where the light
 Might enter in at will. Companionships,
 Friendships, acquaintances, were welcome
 all.

We sauntered, played, or rioted; we talked
 Unprofitable talk at morning hours;
 Drifted about along the streets and
 walks,

Read lazily in trivial books, went forth
 To gallop through the country in blind zeal
 Of senseless horsemanship, or on the breast
 Of *Cam* sailed boisterously, and let the
 stars

Come forth, perhaps without one quiet
 thought.

Such was the tenor of the second act
 In this new life. Imagination slept,
 And yet not utterly. I could not print
 Ground where the grass had yielded to the
 steps

Of generations of illustrious men,
 Unmoved. I could not always lightly pass
 Through the same gateways, sleep where
 they had slept,

Wake where they waked, range that in-
 closure old,

That garden of great intellects, undisturbed.
 Place also by the side of this dark sense
 Of noble feeling, that those spiritual men,
 Even the great Newton's own ethereal self,
 Seemed humbled in these precincts, thence
 to be

The more endeared. Their several memo-
 ries here

(Even like their persons in their portraits
 clothed

With the accustomed garb of daily life)
 Put on a lowly and a touching grace
 Of more distinct humanity, that left
 All genuine admiration unimpaired.

Beside the pleasant Mill of Trompington
 I laughed with Chaucer in the hawthorn
 shade;

Heard him, while birds were warbling, tell
his tales
Of amorous passion. And that gentle Bard,
Chosen by the Muses for their Page of
State —

Sweet Spenser, moving through his clouded
heaven 280

With the moon's beauty and the moon's soft
pace,

I called him Brother, Englishman, and
Friend!

Yea, our blind Poet, who in his later day,
Stood almost single; uttering odious truth —
Darkness before, and danger's voice behind,
Soul awful — if the earth has ever lodged
An awful soul — I seemed to see him here
Familiarly, and in his scholar's dress
Bounding before me, yet a stripling youth —
A boy, no better, with his rosy cheeks 290
Angelical, keen eye, courageous look,
And conscious step of purity and pride.

Among the band of my compeers was one
Whom chance had stationed in the very
room

Honoured by Milton's name. O temperate
Bard!

Be it confest that, for the first time, seated
Within thy innocent lodge and oratory,
One of a festive circle, I poured out
Libations, to thy memory drank, till pride
And gratitude grew dizzy in a brain 300
Never excited by the fumes of wine
Before that hour, or since. Then, forth I
ran

From the assembly; through a length of
streets,

Ran, ostrich-like, to reach our chapel door
In not a desperate or opprobrious time,
Albeit long after the importunate bell
Had stopped, with wearisome Cassandra
voice

No longer haunting the dark winter night.
Call back, O Friend! a moment to thy mind,
The place itself and fashion of the rites. 310
With careless ostentation shouldering up
My surplice, through the inferior throng I
clove

Of the plain Burghers, who in audience
stood

On the last skirts of their permitted ground,
Under the pealing organ. Empty thoughts!
I am ashamed of them: and that great Bard,
And thou, O Friend! who in thy ample
mind

Hast placed me high above my best deserts,

Ye will forgive the weakness of that hour
In some of its unworthy vanities,
Brother to many more.

In this mixed state
The months passed on, remissly, not given
up

To wilful alienation from the right,
Or walks of open scandal, but in vague
And loose indifference, easy likings, aims
Of a low pitch — duty and zeal dismissed
Yet Nature, or a happy course of things
Not doing in their stead the needful work
The memory languidly revolved, the heart
Reposed in noontide rest, the inner pulse
Of contemplation almost failed to beat.
Such life might not inaptly be compared
To a floating island, an amphibious spot
Unsound, of spongy texture, yet withal
Not wanting a fair face of water weeds
And pleasant flowers. The thirst of living
praise,

Fit reverence for the glorious Dead, to
sight

Of those long vistas, sacred catacombs,
Where mighty *minds* lie visibly entombed
Have often stirred the heart of youth, and
bred

A fervent love of rigorous discipline. —
Alas! such high emotion touched not me
Look was there none within these walls
shame

My easy spirits, and discountenance
Their light composure, far less to instil
A calm resolve of mind, firmly addressed
To puissant efforts. Nor was this the blame
Of others but my own; I should, in truth
As far as doth concern my single self,
Misdeem most widely, lodging it elsewhere
For I, bred up 'mid Nature's luxuries,
Was a spoiled child, and, rambling like
wind,

As I had done in daily intercourse
With those crystalline rivers, sole
heights,

And mountains, ranging like a fowl of
air,

I was ill-tutored for captivity;
To quit my pleasure, and, from month
month,

Take up a station calmly on the perch
Of sedentary peace. Those lovely forms
Had also left less space within my mind
Which, wrought upon instinctively, I
found

A freshness in those objects of her love

A winning power, beyond all other power.
 Not that I slighted books, — that were to
 lack
 All sense, — but other passions in me ruled,
 Passions more fervent, making me less
 prompt
 To in-door study than was wise or well,
 Or suited to those years. Yet I, though
 used
 In magisterial liberty to rove,
 Culling such flowers of learning as might
 tempt 370
 A random choice, could shadow forth a
 place
 (If now I yield not to a flattering dream)
 Whose studious aspect should have bent me
 down
 To instantaneous service; should at once
 Have made me pay to science and to arts
 And written lore, acknowledged my liege
 lord,
 A homage frankly offered up, like that
 Which I had paid to Nature. Toil and
 pains
 In this recess, by thoughtful Fancy built,
 Should spread from heart to heart; and
 stately groves, 380
 Majestic edifices, should not want
 A corresponding dignity within.
 The congregating temper that pervades
 Our unripe years, not wasted, should be
 taught
 To minister to works of high attempt —
 Works which the enthusiast would perform
 with love.
 Youth should be awed, religiously possessed
 With a conviction of the power that waits
 On knowledge, when sincerely sought and
 prized 389
 For its own sake, on glory and on praise
 If but by labour won, and fit to endure
 The passing day; should learn to put aside
 Her trappings here, should strip them off
 abashed
 Before antiquity and steadfast truth
 And strong book-mindedness; and over all
 A healthy sound simplicity should reign,
 A seemly plainness, name it what you will,
 Republican or pious.
 If these thoughts
 Are a gratuitous emblazonry
 That mocks the recreant age we live in,
 then 400
 Be Folly and False-seeming free to affect
 Whatever formal gait of discipline

Shall raise them highest in their own es-
 teem —
 Let them parade among the Schools at will,
 But spare the House of God. Was ever
 known
 The witless shepherd who persists to drive
 A flock that thirsts not to a pool disliked?
 A weight must surely hang on days begun
 And ended with such mockery. Be wise,
 Ye Presidents and Deans, and, till the spirit
 Of ancient times revive, and youth be
 trained 411
 At home in pious service, to your bells
 Give seasonable rest, for 't is a sound
 Hollow as ever vexed the tranquil air;
 And your officious doings bring disgrace
 On the plain steeples of our English Church,
 Whose worship, 'mid remotest village trees,
 Suffers for this. Even Science, too, at hand
 In daily sight of this irreverence,
 Is smitten thence with an unnatural taint,
 Loses her just authority, falls beneath 421
 Collateral suspicion, else unknown.
 This truth escaped me not, and I confess,
 That having 'mid my native hills given loose
 To a schoolboy's vision, I had raised a pile
 Upon the basis of the coming time,
 That fell in ruins round me. Oh, what joy
 To see a sanctuary for our country's youth
 Informed with such a spirit as might be
 Its own protection; a primeval grove, 430
 Where, though the shades with cheerfulness
 were filled,
 Nor indigent of songs warbled from crowds
 In under-coverts, yet the countenance
 Of the whole place should bear a stamp of
 awe;
 A habitation sober and demure
 For ruminating creatures; a domain
 For quiet things to wander in; a haunt
 In which the heron should delight to feed
 By the shy rivers, and the pelican
 Upon the cypress spire in lonely thought 440
 Might sit and sun himself. — Alas! Alas!
 In vain for such solemnity I looked;
 Mine eyes were crossed by butterflies, ears
 vexed
 By chattering popinjays; the inner heart
 Seemed trivial, and the impresses without
 Of a too gaudy region.
 Different sight
 Those venerable Doctors saw of old,
 When all who dwelt within these famous
 walls
 Led in abstemiousness a studious life;

When, in forlorn and naked chambers
 cooped 450
 And crowded, o'er the ponderous books
 they hung
 Like caterpillars eating out their way
 In silence, or with keen devouring noise
 Not to be tracked or fathered. Princes then
 At matins froze, and couched at curfew-
 time,
 Trained up through piety and zeal to prize
 Spare diet, patient labour, and plain weeds.
 O seat of Arts! renowned throughout the
 world!
 Far different service in those homely days
 The Muses' modest nurslings underwent 460
 From their first childhood: in that glorious
 time
 When Learning, like a stranger come from
 far,
 Sounding through Christian lands her
 trumpet, roused
 Peasant and king; when boys and youths,
 the growth
 Of ragged villages and crazy huts,
 Forsook their homes, and, errant in the quest
 Of Patron, famous school or friendly nook,
 Where, pensioned, they in shelter might sit
 down,
 From town to town and through wide scat-
 tered realms
 Journeyed with ponderous folios in their
 hands; 470
 And often, starting from some covert place,
 Saluted the chance comer on the road,
 Crying, "An obolus, a penny give
 To a poor scholar!"—when illustrious
 men,
 Lovers of truth, by penury constrained,
 Bucer, Erasmus, or Melancthon, read
 Before the doors or windows of their cells
 By moonshine through mere lack of taper
 light.

But peace to vain regrets! We see but
 darkly
 Even when we look behind us, and best
 things 480
 Are not so pure by nature that they needs
 Must keep to all, as fondly all believe,
 Their highest promise. If the mariner,
 When at reluctant distance he hath passed
 Some tempting island, could but know the
 ills
 That must have fallen upon him had he
 brought

His bark to land upon the wished-for shore
 Good cause would oft be his to thank the
 surf
 Whose white belt scared him thence, and
 wind that blew
 Inexorably adverse: for myself
 I grieve not; happy is the gownèd youth,
 Who only misses what I missed, who falls
 No lower than I fell.

I did not love,
 Judging not ill perhaps, the timid course
 Of our scholastic studies; could have wished
 To see the river flow with ampler range
 And freer pace; but more, far more,
 grieved
 To see displayed among an eager few,
 Who in the field of contest persevered,
 Passions unworthy of youth's generous heat
 And mounting spirit, pitiably repaid,
 When so disturbed, whatever palms were
 won.
 From these I turned to travel with the shore
 Of more unthinking natures, easy minds
 And pillowy; yet not wanting love that
 makes
 The day pass lightly on, when foresight
 sleeps,
 And wisdom and the pledges interchange
 With our own inner being are forgot.

Yet was this deep vacation not given
 To utter waste. Hitherto I had stood
 In my own mind remote from social life,
 (At least from what we commonly so name)
 Like a lone shepherd on a promontory,
 Who lacking occupation looks far forth
 Into the boundless sea, and rather makes
 Than finds what he beholds. And sure it
 That this first transit from the smooth
 lights
 And wild outlandish walks of simple youth
 To something that resembles an approach
 Towards human business, to a privileged
 world
 Within a world, a midway residence
 With all its intervenient imagery,
 Did better suit my visionary mind,
 Far better, than to have been bolted forth
 Thrust out abruptly into Fortune's way
 Among the conflicts of substantial life;
 By a more just gradation did lead on
 To higher things; more naturally mature
 For permanent possession, better fruits,
 Whether of truth or virtue, to ensue.
 In serious mood, but oftener, I confess,

With playful zest of fancy, did we note
 (How could we less?) the manners and the
 ways
 Of those who lived distinguished by the
 badge
 Of good or ill report; or those with whom
 By frame of Academic discipline
 We were perforce connected, men whose
 sway
 And known authority of office served
 To set our minds on edge, and did no more.
 Nor wanted we rich pastime of this kind, 540
 Found everywhere, but chiefly in the ring
 Of the grave Elders, men unscoured, grotesque
 In character, tricked out like aged trees
 Which through the lapse of their infirmity
 Give ready place to any random seed
 That chooses to be reared upon their trunks.

Here on my view, confronting vividly
 Those shepherd swains whom I had lately
 left
 Appeared a different aspect of old age; 549
 How different! yet both distinctly marked,
 Objects embossed to catch the general eye,
 Or portraitures for special use designed,
 As some might seem, so aptly do they serve
 To illustrate Nature's book of rudiments —
 That book upheld as with maternal care
 When she would enter on her tender scheme
 Of teaching comprehension with delight,
 And mingling playful with pathetic thoughts.

The surfaces of artificial life
 And manners finely wrought, the delicate
 race 560
 Of colours, lurking, gleaming up and down
 Through that state arras woven with silk
 and gold;
 His wily interchange of snaky hues,
 Willingly or unwillingly revealed,
 Neither knew nor cared for; and as such
 Were wanting here, I took what might be
 found
 Of less elaborate fabric. At this day
 I smile, in many a mountain solitude
 Conjuring up scenes as obsolete in freaks
 Of character, in points of wit as broad, 570
 As taught by wooden images performed
 For entertainment of the gaping crowd
 At wake or fair. And oftentimes do flit
 Remembrances before me of old men —
 Old humourists, who have been long in their
 graves,

And having almost in my mind put off
 Their human names, have into phantoms
 passed
 Of texture midway between life and books.

I play the loiterer: 't is enough to note
 That here in dwarf proportions were expressed 580
 The limbs of the great world; its eager
 strifes
 Collaterally pourtrayed, as in mock fight,
 A tournament of blows, some hardly dealt
 Though short of mortal combat; and what-
 e'er
 Might in this pageant be supposed to hit
 An artless rustic's notice, this way less,
 More that way, was not wasted upon me —
 And yet the spectacle may well demand
 A more substantial name, no mimic show,
 Itself a living part of a live whole, 590
 A creek in the vast sea; for, all degrees
 And shapes of spurious fame and short-lived
 praise
 Here sate in state, and fed with daily alms
 Retainers won away from solid good;
 And here was Labour, his own bond-slave;
 Hope,
 That never set the pains against the prize;
 Idleness halting with his weary clog,
 And poor misguided Shame, and witless
 Fear,
 And simple Pleasure foraging for Death;
 Honour misplaced, and Dignity astray; 600
 Feuds, factions, flatteries, enmity, and guile,
 Murmuring submission, and bald govern-
 ment,
 (The idol weak as the idolater),
 And Decency and Custom starving Truth,
 And blind Authority beating with his staff
 The child that might have led him; Empti-
 ness
 Followed as of good omen, and meek Worth
 Left to herself unheard of and unknown.

Of these and other kindred notices
 I cannot say what portion is in truth 610
 The naked recollection of that time,
 And what may rather have been called to
 life
 By after-meditation. But delight
 That, in an easy temper lulled asleep,
 Is still with Innocence its own reward,
 This was not wanting. Carelessly I roamed
 As through a wide museum from whose
 stores

A casual rarity is singled out
 And has its brief perusal, then gives way
 To others, all supplanted in their turn; 620
 Till 'mid this crowded neighbourhood of
 things
 That are by nature most unneighbourly,
 The head turns round and cannot right
 itself;
 And though an aching and a barren sense
 Of gay confusion still be uppermost,
 With few wise longings and but little love,
 Yet to the memory something cleaves at
 last,
 Whence profit may be drawn in times to
 come.

Thus in submissive idleness, my Friend!
 The labouring time of autumn, winter,
 spring, 630
 Eight months! rolled pleasingly away; the
 ninth
 Came and returned me to my native hills.

BOOK FOURTH

SUMMER VACATION

BRIGHT was the summer's noon when quick-
 ening steps
 Followed each other till a dreary moor
 Was crossed, a bare ridge clomb, upon whose
 top
 Standing alone, as from a rampart's edge,
 I overlooked the bed of Windermere,
 Like a vast river, stretching in the sun.
 With exultation, at my feet I saw
 Lake, islands, promontories, gleaming bays,
 A universe of Nature's fairest forms
 Proudly revealed with instantaneous burst,
 Magnificent, and beautiful, and gay. 11
 I bounded down the hill shouting amain
 For the old Ferryman; to the shout the
 rocks
 Replied, and when the Charon of the flood
 Had staid his oars, and touched the jutting
 pier,
 I did not step into the well-known boat
 Without a cordial greeting. Thence with
 speed
 Up the familiar hill I took my way
 Towards that sweet Valley where I had been
 reared;
 'T was but a short hour's walk, ere veering
 round 20
 I saw the snow-white church upon her hill

Sit like a thronèd Lady, sending out
 A gracious look all over her domain.
 Yon azure smoke betrays the lurking town
 With eager footsteps I advance and reach
 The cottage threshold where my journey
 closed.

Glad welcome had I, with some tears, per-
 haps,

From my old Dame, so kind and motherly
 While she perused me with a parent's pride
 The thoughts of gratitude shall fall like
 dew

Upon thy grave, good creature! While n-
 heart

Can beat never will I forget thy name.
 Heaven's blessing be upon thee where thou
 liest

After thy innocent and busy stir
 In narrow cares, thy little daily growth
 Of calm enjoyments, after eighty years,
 And more than eighty, of untroubled life
 Childless, yet by the strangers to thy blood
 Honoured with little less than filial love.

What joy was mine to see thee once again
 Thee and thy dwelling, and a crowd of
 things

About its narrow precincts all beloved,
 And many of them seeming yet my own
 Why should I speak of what a thousand
 hearts

Have felt, and every man alive can guess
 The rooms, the court, the garden were n-
 left

Long unsaluted, nor the sunny seat
 Round the stone table under the dark pine
 Friendly to studious or to festive hours;
 Nor that unruly child of mountain birth,
 The famous brook, who, soon as he was
 boxed

Within our garden, found himself at once
 As if by trick insidious and unkind,
 Stripped of his voice and left to dim
 down

(Without an effort and without a will)
 A channel paved by man's officious care.
 I looked at him and smiled, and smiled
 again,

And in the press of twenty thousand
 thoughts,

"Ha," quoth I, "pretty prisoner, are you
 there?"

Well might sarcastic Fancy then have
 whispered,

"An emblem here behold of thy own life
 In its late course of even days with all

their smooth enthrallment;" but the heart
was full,

so full for that reproach. My aged Dame
walked proudly at my side: she guided me;
willing, nay — nay, wishing to be led.

The face of every neighbour whom I met
was like a volume to me; some were hailed
upon the road, some busy at their work,
their ceremonious greetings interchanged 70
with half the length of a long field between.
Among my schoolfellows I scattered round
like recognitions, but with some constraint
attended, doubtless, with a little pride,
but with more shame, for my habiliments,
the transformation wrought by gay attire.
Not less delighted did I take my place
at our domestic table: and, dear Friend!
in this endeavour simply to relate

the Poet's history, may I leave untold 80
the thankfulness with which I laid me down
in my accustomed bed, more welcome now
perhaps than if it had been more desired
or been more often thought of with regret;
that lowly bed whence I had heard the wind
howl, and the rain beat hard; where I so
oft

had lain awake on summer nights to watch
the moon in splendour couched among the
leaves

Of a tall ash, that near our cottage stood;
I had watched her with fixed eyes while to
and fro 90

in the dark summit of the waving tree
she rocked with every impulse of the breeze.

Among the favourites whom it pleased me
well

To see again, was one by ancient right
Our inmate, a rough terrier of the hills;
By birth and call of nature pre-ordained
To hunt the badger and unearth the fox
Among the impervious crags, but having
been

From youth our own adopted, he had passed
into a gentler service. And when first 100
The boyish spirit flagged, and day by day
Along my veins I kindled with the stir,
The fermentation, and the vernal heat
Of poesy, affecting private shades
Like a sick Lover, then this dog was used
To watch me, an attendant and a friend,
Obsequious to my steps early and late,
Though often of such dilatory walk
Tired, and uneasy at the halts I made. 109
A hundred times when, roving high and low,

I have been harassed with the toil of verse,
Much pains and little progress, and at once
Some lovely Image in the song rose up
Full-formed, like Venus rising from the
sea;

Then have I darted forwards to let loose
My hand upon his back with stormy joy,
Caressing him again and yet again.
And when at evening on the public way
I sauntered, like a river murmuring
And talking to itself when all things else 120
Are still, the creature trotted on before;
Such was his custom; but whene'er he met
A passenger approaching, he would turn
To give me timely notice, and straightway,
Grateful for that admonishment, I hushed
My voice, composed my gait, and, with the
air

And mien of one whose thoughts are free,
advanced

To give and take a greeting that might save
My name from piteous rumours, such as wait
On men suspected to be crazed in brain. 130

Those walks well worthy to be prized and
loved —

Regretted! — that word, too, was on my
tongue,

But they were richly laden with all good,
And cannot be remembered but with thanks
And gratitude, and perfect joy of heart —
Those walks in all their freshness now came
back

Like a returning Spring. When first I
made

Once more the circuit of our little lake,
If ever happiness hath lodged with man,
That day consummate happiness was mine,
Wide-spreading, steady, calm, contempla-
tive. 141

The sun was set, or setting, when I left
Our cottage door, and evening soon brought
on

A sober hour, not winning or serene,
For cold and raw the air was, and untuned:
But as a face we love is sweetest then
When sorrow damps it, or, whatever look
It chance to wear, is sweetest if the heart
Have fulness in herself; even so with me
It fared that evening. Gently did my soul
Put off her veil, and, self-transmuted, stood
Naked, as in the presence of her God. 152
While on I walked, a comfort seemed to
touch

A heart that had not been disconsolate:

Strength came where weakness was not
known to be,
At least not felt; and restoration came
Like an intruder knocking at the door
Of unacknowledged weariness. I took
The balance, and with firm hand weighed
myself.

— Of that external scene which round me
lay, 160

Little, in this abstraction, did I see;
Remembered less; but I had inward hopes
And swellings of the spirit, was rapt and
soothed,

Conversed with promises, had glimmering
views

How life pervades the undecaying mind;
How the immortal soul with God-like
power

Informs, creates, and thaws the deepest
sleep

That time can lay upon her; how on earth,
Man, if he do but live within the light 169
Of high endeavours, daily spreads abroad
His being armed with strength that cannot
fail.

Nor was there want of milder thoughts, of
love,

Of innocence, and holiday repose;
And more than pastoral quiet, 'mid the stir
Of boldest projects, and a peaceful end
At last, or glorious, by endurance won.

Thus musing, in a wood I sate me down
Alone, continuing there to muse: the slopes
And heights meanwhile were slowly over-
spread 179

With darkness, and before a rippling breeze
The long lake lengthened out its hoary line,
And in the sheltered coppice where I sate,
Around me from among the hazel leaves,
Now here, now there, moved by the strag-
gling wind,

Came ever and anon a breath-like sound,
Quick as the pantings of the faithful dog,
The off and on companion of my walk;
And such, at times, believing them to be,
I turned my head to look if he were there;
Then into solemn thought I passed once
more. 190

A freshness also found I at this time
In human Life, the daily life of those
Whose occupations really I loved;
The peaceful scene oft filled me with sur-
prise
Changed like a garden in the heat of spring

After an eight-days' absence. For (to omit
The things which were the same and yet
appeared

Far otherwise) amid this rural solitude,
A narrow Vale where each was known to
all,

'T was not indifferent to a youthful mind
To mark some sheltering bower or sunny
nook

Where an old man had used to sit alone,
Now vacant; pale-faced babes whom I had
left

In arms, now rosy prattlers at the feet
Of a pleased grandame tottering up and
down;

And growing girls whose beauty, filtered
away

With all its pleasant promises, was gone
To deck some slighted playmate's homely
cheek.

Yes, I had something of a subtler sense
And often looking round was moved to
smiles

Such as a delicate work of humour breed
I read, without design, the opinion
thoughts,

Of those plain-living people now observed
With clearer knowledge; with another eye
I saw the quiet woodman in the woods,
The shepherd roam the hills. With new
delight,

This chiefly, did I note my grey-haired
Dame;

Saw her go forth to church or other world
Of state equipped in monumental trim;
Short velvet cloak, (her bonnet of the like)
A mantle such as Spanish Cavaliers
Wore in old times. Her smooth domestic
life,

Affectionate without disquietude,
Her talk, her business, pleased me; and
no less

Her clear though shallow stream of piety
That ran on Sabbath days a fresher course
With thoughts unfelt till now I saw her
read

Her Bible on hot Sunday afternoons,
And loved the book, when she had dropped
asleep

And made of it a pillow for her head.

Nor less do I remember to have felt,
Distinctly manifested at this time,
A human-heartedness about my love

For objects hitherto the absolute wealth
 Of my own private being and no more;
 Which I had loved, even as a blessed spirit
 Or Angel, if he were to dwell on earth,
 Might love in individual happiness.
 But now there opened on me other thoughts
 Of change, congratulation or regret, ²⁴⁰
 A pensive feeling! It spread far and wide;
 The trees, the mountains shared it, and the
 brooks,
 The stars of Heaven, now seen in their old
 haunts —
 White Sirius glittering o'er the southern
 crags,
 Orion with his belt, and those fair Seven,
 Acquaintances of every little child,
 And Jupiter, my own beloved star!
 Whatever shadings of mortality,
 Whatever imports from the world of death
 Had come among these objects hereto-
 fore, ²⁵⁰
 Were, in the main, of mood less tender:
 strong,
 Deep, gloomy were they, and severe; the
 scatterings
 Of awe or tremulous dread, that had given
 way
 In later youth to yearnings of a love
 Enthusiastic, to delight and hope.

As one who hangs down-bending from
 the side
 Of a slow-moving boat, upon the breast
 Of a still water, solacing himself
 With such discoveries as his eye can make
 Beneath him in the bottom of the deep, ²⁶⁰
 Sees many beauteous sights — weeds, fishes,
 flowers,
 Grotts, pebbles, roots of trees, and fancies
 more,
 Yet often is perplexed, and cannot part
 The shadow from the substance, rocks and
 sky,
 Mountains and clouds, reflected in the depth
 Of the clear flood, from things which there
 abide
 In their true dwelling; now is crossed by
 gleam
 Of his own image, by a sunbeam now,
 And wavering motions sent he knows not
 whence,
 Impediments that make his task more
 sweet; ²⁷⁰
 Each pleasant office have we long pursued
 Incumbent o'er the surface of past time

With like success, nor often have appeared
 Shapes fairer or less doubtfully discerned
 Than these to which the Tale, indulgent
 Friend!
 Would now direct thy notice. Yet in spite
 Of pleasure won, and knowledge not with-
 held,
 There was an inner falling off — I loved,
 Loved deeply all that had been loved before,
 More deeply even than ever: but a swarm
 Of heady schemes jostling each other,
 gawds, ²⁸¹
 And feast and dance, and public revelry,
 And sports and games (too grateful in
 themselves,
 Yet in themselves less grateful, I believe,
 Than as they were a badge glossy and fresh
 Of manliness and freedom) all conspired
 To lure my mind from firm habitual quest
 Of feeding pleasures, to depress the zeal
 And damp those yearnings which had once
 been mine —
 A wild, unworldly-minded youth, given
 up ²⁹⁰
 To his own eager thoughts. It would de-
 mand
 Some skill, and longer time than may be
 spared
 To paint these vanities, and how they
 wrought
 In haunts where they, till now, had been
 unknown.
 It seemed the very garments that I wore
 Preyed on my strength, and stopped the
 quiet stream
 Of self-forgetfulness.
 Yes, that heartless chase
 Of trivial pleasures was a poor exchange
 For books and nature at that early age.
 'Tis true, some casual knowledge might be
 gained ³⁰⁰
 Of character or life; but at that time,
 Of manners put to school I took small note,
 And all my deeper passions lay elsewhere.
 Far better had it been to exalt the mind
 By solitary study, to uphold
 Intense desire through meditative peace;
 And yet, for chastisement of these regrets,
 The memory of one particular hour
 Doth here rise up against me. 'Mid a
 throng
 Of maids and youths, old men, and matrons
 staid, ³¹⁰
 A medley of all tempers, I had passed
 The night in dancing, gaiety, and mirth,

With din of instruments and shuffling feet,
 And glancing forms, and tapers glittering,
 And unaimed prattle flying up and down;
 Spirits upon the stretch, and here and there
 Slight shocks of young love-liking inter-
 persed,
 Whose transient pleasure mounted to the
 head,
 And tingled through the veins. Ere we
 retired,
 The cock had crowed, and now the eastern
 sky
 Was kindling, not unseen, from humble ³²⁰
 copse
 And open field, through which the pathway
 wound,
 And homeward led my steps. Magnificent
 The morning rose, in memorable pomp,
 Glorious as e'er I had beheld — in front,
 The sea lay laughing at a distance; near,
 The solid mountains shone, bright as the
 clouds,
 Grain-tinctured, drenched in empyrean
 light;
 And in the meadows and the lower grounds
 Was all the sweetness of a common
 dawn — ³³⁰
 Dews, vapours, and the melody of birds,
 And labourers going forth to till the fields.
 Ah! need I say, dear Friend! that to the
 brim
 My heart was full; I made no vows, but
 vows
 Were then made for me; bond unknown to
 me
 Was given, that I should be, else sinning
 greatly,
 A dedicated Spirit. On I walked
 In thankful blessedness, which yet survives.

Strange rendezvous! My mind was at
 that time
 A parti-coloured show of grave and gay, ³⁴⁰
 Solid and light, short-sighted and profound;
 Of inconsiderate habits and sedate,
 Consorting in one mansion unreprieved.
 The worth I knew of powers that I pos-
 sessed,
 Though slighted and too oft misused. Be-
 sides,
 That summer, swarming as it did with
 thoughts
 Transient and idle, lacked not intervals
 When Folly from the frown of fleeting
 Time

Shrunk, and the mind experienced in be-
 self
 Conformity as just as that of old
 To the end and written spirit of God
 works,
 Whether held forth in Nature or in Man,
 Through pregnant vision, separate or co-
 joined.

When from our better selves we have
 too long
 Been parted by the hurrying world, and
 droop,
 Sick of its business, of its pleasures tired,
 How gracious, how benign, is Solitude;
 How potent a mere image of her sway;
 Most potent when impressed upon the mind
 With an appropriate human centre — be-
 mit,
 Deep in the bosom of the wilderness;
 Votary (in vast cathedral, where no foot
 Is treading, where no other face is seen)
 Kneeling at prayers; or watchman on the
 top
 Of lighthouse, beaten by Atlantic waves;
 Or as the soul of that great Power is met
 Sometimes embodied on a public road,
 When, for the night deserted, it assumes
 A character of quiet more profound
 Than pathless wastes.

Once, when those summer months
 Were flown, and autumn brought its annual
 show
 Of oars with oars contending, sails with
 sails,
 Upon Winander's spacious breast,
 chanced
 That — after I had left a flower-decked
 room
 (Whose in-door pastime, lighted up, survived
 vived
 To a late hour), and spirits overwrought
 Were making night do penance for a day
 Spent in a round of strenuous idleness —
 My homeward course led up a long ascent
 Where the road's watery surface, to the
 top
 Of that sharp rising, glittered to the moon
 And bore the semblance of another stream
 Stealing with silent lapse to join the brook
 That murmured in the vale. All else was
 still;
 No living thing appeared in earth or air,
 And, save the flowing water's peaceful
 voice,

and there was none — but, lo! an un-
 couth shape,
 down by a sudden turning of the road,
 near that, slipping back into the shade
 a thick hawthorn, I could mark him
 well, 390
 self unseen. He was of stature tall,
 span above man's common measure, tall,
 if, lank, and upright; a more meagre
 man
 as never seen before by night or day.
 long were his arms, pallid his hands; his
 mouth
 looked ghastly in the moonlight: from
 behind,
 mile-stone propped him; I could also ken
 that he was clothed in military garb,
 though faded, yet entire. Companionless,
 no dog attending, by no staff sustained, 400
 he stood, and in his very dress appeared
 desolation, a simplicity,
 which the trappings of a gaudy world
 make a strange back-ground. From his
 lips, ere long,
 came low muttered sounds, as if of pain
 or some uneasy thought; yet still his form
 kept the same awful steadiness — at his
 feet
 his shadow lay, and moved not. From
 self-blame
 not wholly free, I watched him thus; at
 length
 subduing my heart's specious cowardice, 410
 I left the shady nook where I had stood
 and hailed him. Slowly from his resting-
 place
 he rose, and with a lean and wasted arm
 a measured gesture lifted to his head
 returned my salutation; then resumed
 his station as before; and when I asked
 his history, the veteran, in reply,
 was neither slow nor eager; but, unmoved,
 and with a quiet uncomplaining voice,
 a stately air of mild indifference, 420
 he told in few plain words a soldier's
 tale —
 that in the Tropic Islands he had served,
 whence he had landed scarcely three weeks
 past;
 that on his landing he had been dismissed,
 and now was travelling towards his native
 home.
 This heard, I said, in pity, "Come with me."
 He stooped, and straightway from the
 ground took up

An oaken staff by me yet unobserved —
 A staff which must have dropped from his
 slack hand
 And lay till now neglected in the grass. 430
 Though weak his step and cautious, he ap-
 peared
 To travel without pain, and I beheld,
 With an astonishment but ill suppressed,
 His ghostly figure moving at my side;
 Nor could I, while we journeyed thus, for-
 bear
 To turn from present hardships to the past,
 And speak of war, battle, and pestilence,
 Sprinkling this talk with questions, better
 spared,
 On what he might himself have seen or
 felt.
 He all the while was in demeanour calm, 440
 Concise in answer; solemn and sublime
 He might have seemed, but that in all he
 said
 There was a strange half-absence, as of
 one
 Knowing too well the importance of his
 theme,
 But feeling it no longer. Our discourse
 Soon ended, and together on we passed
 In silence through a wood gloomy and still.
 Up-turning, then, along an open field,
 We reached a cottage. At the door I
 knocked,
 And earnestly to charitable care 450
 Commended him as a poor friendless man,
 Belated and by sickness overcome.
 Assured that now the traveller would repose
 In comfort, I entreated that henceforth
 He would not linger in the public ways,
 But ask for timely furtherance and help
 Such as his state required. At this reproof,
 With the same ghastly mildness in his look,
 He said, "My trust is in the God of Hea-
 ven, 459
 And in the eye of him who passes me!"

The cottage door was speedily unbarred,
 And now the soldier touched his hat once
 more
 With his lean hand, and in a faltering voice,
 Whose tone bespoke reviving interests
 Till then unfelt, he thanked me; I returned
 The farewell blessing of the patient man,
 And so we parted. Back I cast a look,
 And lingered near the door a little space,
 Then sought with quiet heart my distant
 home.

BOOK FIFTH

BOOKS

WHEN Contemplation, like the night-calm
 felt
 Through earth and sky, spreads widely, and
 sends deep
 Into the soul its tranquillising power,
 Even then I sometimes grieve for thee, O
 Man,
 Earth's paramount Creature ! not so much
 for woes
 That thou endurest; heavy though that
 weight be,
 Cloud-like it mounts, or touched with light
 divine
 Doth melt away; but for those palms
 achieved
 Through length of time, by patient exercise
 Of study and hard thought; there, there,
 it is 10
 That sadness finds its fuel. Hitherto,
 In progress through this Verse, my mind
 hath looked
 Upon the speaking face of earth and heaven
 As her prime teacher, intercourse with man
 Established by the sovereign Intellect,
 Who through that bodily image hath dif-
 fused,
 As might appear to the eye of fleeting time,
 A deathless spirit. Thou also, man ! hast
 wrought,
 For commerce of thy nature with herself,
 Things that aspire to unconquerable life;
 And yet we feel — we cannot choose but
 feel — 21
 That they must perish. Tremblings of the
 heart
 It gives, to think that our immortal being
 No more shall need such garments; and yet
 man,
 As long as he shall be the child of earth,
 Might almost "weep to have" what he may
 lose,
 Nor be himself extinguished, but survive,
 Abject, depressed, forlorn, disconsolate.
 A thought is with me sometimes, and I
 say, —
 Should the whole frame of earth by inward
 throes 30
 Be wrenched, or fire come down from far
 to scorch
 Her pleasant habitations, and dry up
 Old Ocean, in his bed left singed and bare,
 Yet would the living Presence still subsist

Victorious, and composure would ensue,
 And kindlings like the morning — pres-
 sure

Of day returning and of life revived.
 But all the meditations of mankind,
 Yea, all the adamantine holds of truth
 By reason built, or passion, which itself
 Is highest reason in a soul sublime;
 The consecrated works of Bard and Sage
 Sensuous or intellectual, wrought by men
 Twin labourers and heirs of the same hope
 Where would they be ? Oh ! why hath not
 the Mind

Some element to stamp her image on
 In nature somewhat nearer to her own ?
 Why, gifted with such powers to see
 abroad

Her spirit, must it lodge in shrines so frail

One day, when from my lips a like com-
 plaint

Had fallen in presence of a studious friend
 He with a smile made answer, that in truth
 'T was going far to seek disquietude;
 But on the front of his reproof confessed
 That he himself had oftentimes given way
 To kindred hauntings. Whereupon I told
 That once in the stillness of a summer
 noon,

While I was seated in a rocky cave
 By the sea-side, perusing, so it chanced,
 The famous history of the errant knight
 Recorded by Cervantes, these sad
 thoughts

Beset me, and to height unusual rose,
 While listlessly I sate, and, having closed
 The book, had turned my eyes toward the
 wide sea.

On poetry and geometric truth,
 And their high privilege of lasting life,
 From all internal injury exempt,
 I mused; upon these chiefly: and at length
 My senses yielding to the sultry air,
 Sleep seized me, and I passed into a dream
 I saw before me stretched a boundless plain
 Of sandy wilderness, all black and void,
 And as I looked around, distress and fear
 Came creeping over me, when at my side
 Close at my side, an uncouth shape ap-
 peared

Upon a dromedary, mounted high.
 He seemed an Arab of the Bedouin tribe
 A lance he bore, and underneath one arm
 A stone, and in the opposite hand a shell
 Of a surpassing brightness. At the sight

ach I rejoiced, not doubting but a guide
 as present, one who with unerring skill
 ould through the desert lead me; and
 while yet 83
 ooked and looked, self-questioned what
 this freight
 igh the new-comer carried through the
 waste
 ould mean, the Arab told me that the
 stone
 o give it in the language of the dream)
 as "Euclid's Elements," and "This,"
 said he,
 s something of more worth;" and at the
 word
 retched forth the shell, so beautiful in
 shape, 90
 colour so resplendent, with command
 at I should hold it to my ear. I did so,
 ad heard that instant in an unknown tongue,
 igh yet I understood, articulate sounds,
 loud prophetic blast of harmony;
 a Ode, in passion uttered, which foretold
 struction to the children of the earth
 y deluge, now at hand. No sooner ceased
 he song, than the Arab with calm look de-
 clared
 hat all would come to pass of which the
 voice 100
 ad given forewarning, and that he himself
 as going then to bury those two books:
 he one that held acquaintance with the
 stars,
 nd wedded soul to soul in purest bond
 f reason, undisturbed by space or time;
 he other that was a god, yea many gods,
 ad voices more than all the winds, with
 power
 o exhilarate the spirit, and to soothe,
 ough every clime, the heart of human
 kind.
 hile this was uttering, strange as it may
 seem, 110
 wondered not, although I plainly saw
 he one to be a stone, the other a shell;
 or doubted once but that they both were
 books,
 aving a perfect faith in all that passed.
 r stronger, now, grew the desire I felt
 o cleave unto this man; but when I prayed
 o share his enterprise, he hurried on
 eckless of me: I followed, not unseen,
 r oftentimes he cast a backward look,
 rasping his twofold treasure. — Lance in
 rest, 120

He rode, I keeping pace with him; and now
 He, to my fancy, had become the knight
 Whose tale Cervantes tells; yet not the
 knight,
 But was an Arab of the desert too;
 Of these was neither, and was both at once.
 His countenance, meanwhile, grew more
 disturbed;
 And, looking backwards when he looked,
 mine eyes
 Saw, over half the wilderness diffused,
 A bed of glittering light: I asked the cause:
 "It is," said he, "the waters of the deep" 130
 Gathering upon us;" quickening then the
 pace
 Of the unwieldy creature he bestrode,
 He left me: I called after him aloud;
 He heeded not; but, with his twofold charge
 Still in his grasp, before me, full in view,
 Went hurrying o'er the illimitable waste,
 With the fleet waters of a drowning world
 In chase of him; whereat I waked in terror,
 And saw the sea before me, and the book,
 In which I had been reading, at my side.

Full often, taking from the world of
 sleep 14
 This Arab phantom, which I thus beheld,
 This semi-Quixote, I to him have given
 A substance, fancied him a living man,
 A gentle dweller in the desert, crazed
 By love and feeling, and internal thought
 Protracted among endless solitudes;
 Have shaped him wandering upon this quest!
 Nor have I pitied him; but rather felt
 Reverence was due to a being thus em-
 ployed; 150
 And thought that, in the blind and awful
 lair
 Of such a madness, reason did lie couched.
 Enow there are on earth to take in charge
 Their wives, their children, and their virgin
 loves,
 Or whatsoever else the heart holds dear;
 Enow to stir for these; yea, will I say,
 Contemplating in soberness the approach
 Of an event so dire, by signs in earth
 Or heaven made manifest, that I could share
 That maniac's fond anxiety, and go 160
 Upon like errand. Oftentimes at least
 Me hath such strong entrancement over-
 come,
 When I have held a volume in my hand,
 Poor earthly casket of immortal verse,
 Shakespeare, or Milton, labourers divine:

Great and benign, indeed, must be the
 power
 Of living nature, which could thus so long
 Detain me from the best of other guides
 And dearest helpers, left unthanked, un-
 praised,
 Even in the time of lisping infancy; 170
 And later down, in prattling childhood even,
 While I was travelling back among those
 days,
 How could I ever play an ingrate's part?
 Once more should I have made those bowers
 resound,
 By intermingling strains of thankfulness
 With their own thoughtless melodies; at
 least
 It might have well beseemed me to repeat
 Some simply fashioned tale, to tell again,
 In slender accents of sweet verse, some tale
 That did bewitch me then, and soothes me
 now. 180
 O Friend! O Poet! brother of my soul,
 Think not that I could pass along untouched
 By these remembrances. Yet wherefore
 speak?
 Why call upon a few weak words to say
 What is already written in the hearts
 Of all that breathe? — what in the path of
 all
 Drops daily from the tongue of every child,
 Wherever man is found? The trickling tear
 Upon the cheek of listening Infancy
 Proclaims it, and the insuperable look 190
 That drinks as if it never could be full.

That portion of my story I shall leave
 There registered: whatever else of power
 Or pleasure sown, or fostered thus, may be
 Peculiar to myself, let that remain
 Where still it works, though hidden from
 all search
 Among the depths of time. Yet is it just
 That here, in memory of all books which lay
 Their sure foundations in the heart of man,
 Whether by native prose, or numerous verse,
 That in the name of all inspirèd souls — 201
 From Homer the great Thunderer, from
 the voice
 That roars along the bed of Jewish song,
 And that more varied and elaborate,
 Those trumpet-tones of harmony that shake
 Our shores in England, — from those loftiest
 notes
 Down to the low and wren-like warblings,
 made

For cottagers and spinners at the wheel
 And sun-burnt travellers resting their
 limbs,
 Stretched under wayside hedge-rows, ball
 tunes,
 Food for the hungry ears of little ones,
 And of old men who have survived the
 joys —
 'Tis just that in behalf of these, the weak
 And of the men that framed them, what
 known
 Or sleeping nameless in their scatter
 graves,
 That I should here assert their rights, at
 Their honours, and should, once for all, pro
 nounce
 Their benediction; speak of them as Powers
 For ever to be hallowed; only less,
 For what we are and what we may become
 Than Nature's self, which is the breath of
 God,
 Or His pure Word by miracle revealed.

Rarely and with reluctance would I stoop
 To transitory themes; yet I rejoice,
 And, by these thoughts admonished, I
 pour out
 Thanks with uplifted heart, that I have
 reared
 Safe from an evil which these days I
 laid
 Upon the children of the land, a pest
 That might have dried me up, body and soul
 This verse is dedicate to Nature's self,
 And things that teach as Nature teaches
 then,
 Oh! where had been the Man, the Mother,
 where,
 Where had we been, we two, beloved Friends
 If in the season of unperilous choice,
 In lieu of wandering, as we did, through
 vales
 Rich with indigenous produce, open grounds
 Of Fancy, happy pastures ranged at will
 We had been followed, hourly watched,
 . noosed,
 Each in his several melancholy walk
 Stringed like a poor man's heifer at
 feed,
 Led through the lanes in forlorn servitude
 Or rather like a stalled ox debarred
 From touch of growing grass, that
 not taste
 A flower till it have yielded up its sweet
 A prelibation to the mower's scythe.

Behold the parent hen amid her brood,
 Though fledged and feathered, and well
 pleased to part
 And straggle from her presence, still a
 brood,
 And she herself from the maternal bond ²⁴⁹
 Still undischarged; yet doth she little more
 Than move with them in tenderness and
 love,
 A centre to the circle which they make;
 And now and then, alike from need of theirs
 And call of her own natural appetites,
 She scratches, ransacks up the earth for
 food,
 Which they partake at pleasure. Early
 died
 My honoured Mother, she who was the
 heart
 And hinge of all our learnings and our
 loves:
 She left us destitute, and, as we might,
 Trooping together. Little suits it me ²⁶⁰
 To break upon the sabbath of her rest
 With any thought that looks at others'
 blame;
 Nor would I praise her but in perfect love.
 Hence am I checked: but let me boldly say,
 In gratitude, and for the sake of truth,
 Unheard by her, that she, not falsely taught,
 Fetching her goodness rather from times
 past,
 Than shaping novelties for times to come,
 Had no presumption, no such jealousy, ²⁶⁹
 Nor did by habit of her thoughts mistrust
 Our nature, but had virtual faith that He
 Who fills the mother's breast with innocent
 milk,
 Doth also for our nobler part provide,
 Under His great correction and control,
 As innocent instincts, and as innocent food;
 Or draws, for minds that are left free to
 trust
 In the simplicities of opening life,
 Sweet honey out of spurned or dreaded
 weeds.
 This was her creed, and therefore she was
 pure
 From anxious fear of error or mishap, ²⁸⁰
 And evil, overweeningly so called;
 Was not puffed up by false unnatural hopes,
 Nor selfish with unnecessary cares,
 Nor with impatience from the season asked
 More than its timely produce; rather loved
 The hours for what they are, than from
 regard

Glanced on their promises in restless pride.
 Such was she — not from faculties more
 strong
 Than others have, but from the times, per-
 haps,
 And spot in which she lived, and through a
 grace ²⁹⁰
 Of modest meekness, simple-mindedness,
 A heart that found benignity and hope,
 Being itself benign.

My drift I fear
 Is scarcely obvious; but, that common sense
 May try this modern system by its fruits,
 Leave let me take to place before her sight
 A specimen portrayed with faithful hand.
 Full early trained to worship seemliness,
 This model of a child is never known
 To mix in quarrels; that were far beneath
 Its dignity; with gifts he bubbles o'er ³⁰¹
 As generous as a fountain; selfishness
 May not come near him, nor the little throng
 Of flitting pleasures tempt him from his
 path;

The wandering beggars propagate his name,
 Dumb creatures find him tender as a nun,
 And natural or supernatural fear,
 Unless it leap upon him in a dream,
 Touches him not. To enhance the wonder,
 see

How arch his notices, how nice his sense
 Of the ridiculous; not blind is he ³¹¹
 To the broad follies of the licensed world,
 Yet innocent himself withal, though shrewd,
 And can read lectures upon innocence;
 A miracle of scientific lore,
 Ships he can guide across the pathless sea,
 And tell you all their cunning; he can read
 The inside of the earth, and spell the stars;
 He knows the policies of foreign lands;
 Can string you names of districts, cities,
 towns, ³²⁰

The whole world over, tight as beads of
 dew
 Upon a gossamer thread; he sifts, he
 weighs;

All things are put to question; he must live
 Knowing that he grows wiser every day
 Or else not live at all, and seeing too
 Each little drop of wisdom as it falls
 Into the dimpling cistern of his heart:
 For this unnatural growth the trainer blame,
 Pity the tree. — Poor human vanity, ³²⁹
 Wert thou extinguished, little would be left
 Which he could truly love; but how escape?
 For, ever as a thought of purer birth

Rises to lead him toward a better clime,
 Some intermeddler still is on the watch
 To drive him back, and pound him, like a
 stray,
 Within the pinfold of his own conceit.
 Meanwhile old grandame earth is grieved
 to find
 The playthings, which her love designed for
 him,
 Unthought of: in their woodland beds the
 flowers
 Weep, and the river sides are all forlorn. 340
 Oh ! give us once again the wishing-cap
 Of Fortunatus, and the invisible coat
 Of Jack the Giant-killer, Robin Hood,
 And Sabra in the forest with St. George !
 The child, whose love is here, at least, doth
 reap
 One precious gain, that he forgets himself.

These mighty workmen of our later age,
 Who, with a broad highway, have over-
 bridged
 The froward chaos of futurity,
 Tamed to their bidding; they who have the
 skill 350
 To manage books, and things, and make
 them act
 On infant minds as surely as the sun
 Deals with a flower; the keepers of our
 time,
 The guides and wardens of our faculties,
 Sages who in their prescience would control
 All accidents, and to the very road
 Which they have fashioned would confine
 us down,
 Like engines; when will their presumption
 learn,
 That in the unreasoning progress of the
 world
 A wiser spirit is at work for us, 360
 A better eye than theirs, most prodigal
 Of blessings, and most studious of our good,
 Even in what seem our most unfruitful
 hours ?

There was a Boy: ye knew him well, ye
 cliffs
 And islands of Winander ! — many a time
 At evening, when the earliest stars began
 To move along the edges of the hills,
 Rising or setting, would he stand alone
 Beneath the trees or by the glimmering lake,
 And there, with fingers interwoven, both
 hands 370

Pressed closely palm to palm, and to
 mouth
 Uplifted, he, as through an instrument,
 Blew mimic hootings to the silent owls,
 That they might answer him; and they
 would shout
 Across the watery vale, and shout again,
 Responsive to his call, with quivering peal
 And long halloos and screams, and echoes
 loud,
 Redoubled and redoubled, concourse wild
 Of jocund din; and, when a lengthen-
 pause
 Of silence came and baffled his best skill
 Then sometimes, in that silence while
 hung
 Listening, a gentle shock of mild surpris-
 Has carried far into his heart the voice
 Of mountain torrents; or the visible scene
 Would enter unawares into his mind,
 With all its solemn imagery, its rocks,
 Its woods, and that uncertain heaven, re-
 ceived
 Into the bosom of the steady lake.

This Boy was taken from his mates, and
 died
 In childhood, ere he was full twelve years
 old.
 Fair is the spot, most beautiful the vale
 Where he was born; the grassy church-
 yard hangs
 Upon a slope above the village school,
 And through that churchyard when my way
 has led
 On summer evenings, I believe that there
 A long half hour together I have stood
 Mute, looking at the grave in which he lies
 Even now appears before the mind's clear
 eye
 That self-same village church; I see her
 (The thronèd Lady whom erewhile we hail)
 On her green hill, forgetful of this Boy
 Who slumbers at her feet, — forgetful, too,
 Of all her silent neighbourhood of graves
 And listening only to the gladsome sound
 That, from the rural school ascending, peals
 Beneath her and about her. May she know
 Behold a race of young ones like to those
 With whom I herded ! — (easily, indeed,
 We might have fed upon a fatter soil
 Of arts and letters — but be that forgiven)
 A race of real children; not too wise,
 Too learned, or too good; but wanton, free
 And bandied up and down by love and hate

Not unresentful where self-justified;
 Fierce, moody, patient, venturous, modest,
 shy;
 Mad at their sports like withered leaves in
 winds;
 Though doing wrong and suffering, and full
 oft
 Bending beneath our life's mysterious weight
 Of pain, and doubt, and fear, yet yielding not
 In happiness to the happiest upon earth. 420
 Simplicity in habit, truth in speech,
 Be these the daily strengtheners of their
 minds;
 May books and Nature be their early joy!
 And knowledge, rightly honoured with that
 name —
 Knowledge not purchased by the loss of
 power!

Well do I call to mind the very week
 When I was first intrusted to the care
 Of that sweet Valley; when its paths, its
 shores,
 And brooks were like a dream of novelty
 To my half-infant thoughts; that very week,
 While I was roving up and down alone, 431
 Seeking I knew not what, I chanced to cross
 One of those open fields, which, shaped like
 ears,
 Make green peninsulas on Esthwaite's Lake:
 Twilight was coming on, yet through the
 gloom
 Appeared distinctly on the opposite shore
 A heap of garments, as if left by one
 Who might have there been bathing. Long
 I watched,
 But no one owned them; meanwhile the
 calm lake
 Grew dark with all the shadows on its breast,
 And, now and then, a fish up-leaping
 snapped 441
 The breathless stillness. The succeeding
 day,
 Those unclaimed garments telling a plain
 tale
 Drew to the spot an anxious crowd; some
 looked
 In passive expectation from the shore,
 While from a boat others hung o'er the
 deep,
 Sounding with grappling irons and long
 poles.
 At last, the dead man, 'mid that beauteous
 scene
 Of trees and hills and water, bolt upright

Rose, with his ghastly face, a spectre
 shape 450
 Of terror; yet no soul-debasing fear,
 Young as I was, a child not nine years old,
 Possessed me, for my inner eye had seen
 Such sights before, among the shining
 streams
 Of faëry land, the forest of romance.
 Their spirit hallowed the sad spectacle
 With decoration of ideal grace;
 A dignity, a smoothness, like the works
 Of Grecian art, and purest poesy.

A precious treasure had I long pos-
 sessed, 460
 A little yellow, canvas-covered book,
 A slender abstract of the Arabian tales;
 And, from companions in a new abode,
 When first I learnt, that this dear prize of
 mine
 Was but a block hewn from a mighty
 quarry —
 That there were four large volumes, laden
 all
 With kindred matter, 't was to me, in truth,
 A promise scarcely earthly. Instantly,
 With one not richer than myself, I made
 A covenant that each should lay aside 470
 The moneys he possessed, and hoard up
 more
 Till our joint savings had amassed enough
 To make this book our own. Through
 several months,
 In spite of all temptation, we preserved
 Religiously that vow; but firmness failed,
 Nor were we ever masters of our wish.

And when thereafter to my father's house
 The holidays returned me, there to find
 That golden store of books which I had
 left,
 What joy was mine! How often in the
 course 480
 Of those glad respites, though a soft west
 wind
 Ruffled the waters to the angler's wish,
 For a whole day together, have I lain
 Down by thy side, O Dcrwent! murmur-
 ing stream,
 On the hot stones, and in the glaring sun,
 And there have read, devouring as I read,
 Defrauding the day's glory, desperate!
 Till with a sudden bound of smart reproach,
 Such as an idler deals with in his shame,
 I to the sport betook myself again. 490

A gracious spirit o'er this earth presides,
And o'er the heart of man; invisibly
It comes, to works of unreprieved delight,
And tendency benign, directing those
Who care not, know not, think not, what
they do.

The tales that charm away the wakeful night
In Araby; romances; legends penned
For solace by dim light of monkish lamps;
Fictions, for ladies of their love, devised
By youthful squires; adventures endless,
spun 500

By the dismantled warrior in old age,
Out of the bowels of those very schemes
In which his youth did first extravagante;
These spread like day, and something in
the shape

Of these will live till man shall be no more.
Dumb yearnings, hidden appetites, are ours,
And *they must* have their food. Our child-
hood sits,

Our simple childhood, sits upon a throne
That hath more power than all the ele-
ments.

I guess not what this tells of Being past, 510
Nor what it augurs of the life to come;
But so it is; and, in that dubious hour —
That twilight — when we first begin to see
This dawning earth, to recognise, expect,
And, in the long probation that ensues,
The time of trial, ere we learn to live
In reconciliation with our stunted powers;
To endure this state of meagre vassalage,
Unwilling to forego, confess, submit,
Uneasy and unsettled, yoke-fellows 520
To custom, mettlesome, and not yet tamed
And humbled down — oh! then we feel, we
feel,

We know where we have friends. Ye
dreamers, then,

Forgers of daring tales! we bless you then,
Impostors, drivellers, dotards, as the ape
Philosophy will call you: *then* we feel
With what, and how great might ye are in
league,

Who make our wish, our power, our thought
a deed,

An empire, a possession, — ye whom time
And seasons serve; all Faculties to whom 530
Earth crouches, the elements are potter's
clay,

Space like a heaven filled up with northern
lights,

Here, nowhere, there, and everywhere at
once.

Relinquishing this lofty eminence
For ground, though humbler, not the less
tract

Of the same isthmus, which our spirit
cross

In progress from their native continent
To earth and human life, the Song might
dwell

On that delightful time of growing youth,
When craving for the marvellous give
way

To strengthening love for things that w
have seen;

When sober truth and steady sympathies,
Offered to notice by less daring pens,
Take firmer hold of us, and words the
selves

Move us with conscious pleasure.

I am so
At thought of rapture now for ever flown,
Almost to tears I sometimes could be sad
To think of, to read over, many a page,
Poems withal of name, which at that time
Did never fail to entrance me, and a
now

Dead in my eyes, dead as a theatre
Fresh emptied of spectators. Twice f
years

Or less I might have seen, when first m
mind

With conscious pleasure opened to th
charm

Of words in tuneful order, found the
sweet

For their own *sakes*, a passion, and a power
And phrases pleased me chosen for delight
For pomp, or love. Oft, in the public road
Yet unfrequented, while the morning light
Was yellowing the hill tops, I w
abroad

With a dear friend, and for the better part
Of two delightful hours we strolled along
By the still borders of the misty lake,
Repeating favourite verses with one voice
Or conning more, as happy as the birds
That round us chaunted. Well might w
be glad,

Lifted above the ground by airy fancies,
More bright than madness or the dream
of wine;

And, though full oft the objects of our love
Were false, and in their splendour over
wrought,

Yet was there surely then no vulgar power
Working within us, — nothing less, in truth

han that most noble attribute of man,
 though yet untutored and inordinate,
 hat wish for something loftier, more
 adorned,

han is the common aspect, daily garb,
 f human life. What wonder, then, if
 sounds

f exultation echoed through the groves !
 or, images, and sentiments, and words,
 nd everything encountered or pursued 580
 n that delicious world of poesy,
 ept holiday, a never-ending show,
 ith music, incense, festival, and flowers !

Here must we pause: this only let me
 add,
 rom heart-experience, and in humblest
 sense

f modesty, that he, who in his youth
 daily wanderer among woods and fields
 With living Nature hath been intimate,
 ot only in that raw unpractised time
 stirred to ecstasy, as others are, 590
 y glittering verse; but further, doth re-
 ceive,

a measure only dealt out to himself,
 nowledge and increase of enduring joy
 rom the great Nature that exists in works
 f mighty Poets. Visionary power
 attends the motions of the viewless winds,
 mbodied in the mystery of words:
 here, darkness makes abode, and all the
 host

f shadowy things work endless changes, —
 there,
 s in a mansion like their proper home, 600
 ven forms and substances are circumfused
 y that transparent veil with light divine,
 nd, through the turnings intricate of
 verse,

resent themselves as objects recognised,
 a flashes, and with glory not their own.

BOOK SIXTH

CAMBRIDGE AND THE ALPS

HE leaves were fading when to Esth-
 waite's banks
 nd the simplicities of cottage life
 bade farewell; and, one among the youth
 ho, summoned by that season, reunite
 s scattered birds troop to the fowler's lure,
 ent back to Granta's cloisters, not so
 prompt

Or eager, though as gay and undepressed
 In mind, as when I thence had taken flight
 A few short months before. I turned my
 face

Without repining from the coves and
 heights 10

Clothed in the sunshine of the withering
 fern;

Quitted, not loth, the mild magnificence
 Of calmer lakes and louder streams; and
 you,

Frank-hearted maids of rocky Cumberland,
 You and your not unwelcome days of mirth,
 Relinquished, and your nights of revelry,
 And in my own unlovely cell sate down
 In lightsome mood — such privilege has

youth
That cannot take long leave of pleasant
thoughts.

The bonds of indolent society 20
 Relaxing in their hold, henceforth I lived
 More to myself. Two winters may be
 passed

Without a separate notice: many books
 Were skimmed, devoured, or studiously
 perused,

But with no settled plan. I was detached
 Internally from academic cares;

Yet independent study seemed a course
 Of hardy disobedience toward friends
 And kindred, proud rebellion and unkind.

This spurious virtue, rather let it bear 30
 A name it now deserves, this cowardice,
 Gave treacherous sanction to that over-love
 Of freedom which encouraged me to turn
 From regulations even of my own
 As from restraints and bonds. Yet who
 can tell —

Who knows what thus may have been
 gained, both then

And at a later season, or preserved;
 What love of nature, what original strength
 Of contemplation, what intuitive truths
 The deepest and the best, what keen re-
 search, 40

Unbiassed, unbewildered, and unawed ?

The Poet's soul was with me at that time;
 Sweet meditations, the still overflow
 Of present happiness, while future years
 Lacked not anticipations, tender dreams,
 No few of which have since been realised;
 And some remain, hopes for my future life.
 Four years and thirty, told this very week,

Have I been now a sojourner on earth,
 By sorrow not unsmitten; yet for me⁵⁰
 Life's morning radiance hath not left the
 hills,
 Her dew is on the flowers. Those were
 the days
 Which also first emboldened me to trust
 With firmness, hitherto but slightly touched
 By such a daring thought, that I might
 leave
 Some monument behind me which pure
 hearts
 Should reverence. The instinctive humble-
 ness,
 Maintained even by the very name and
 thought
 Of printed books and authorship, began
 To melt away; and further, the dread awe
 Of mighty names was softened down and
 seemed⁶¹
 Approachable, admitting fellowship
 Of modest sympathy. Such aspect now,
 Though not familiarly, my mind put on,
 Content to observe, to achieve, and to enjoy.

All winter long, whenever free to choose,
 Did I by night frequent the College grove
 And tributary walks; the last, and oft
 The only one, who had been lingering there
 Through hours of silence, till the porter's
 bell,⁷⁰
 A punctual follower on the stroke of nine,
 Rang with its blunt unceremonious voice;
 Inexorable summons! Lofty elms,
 Inviting shades of opportune recess,
 Bestowed composure on a neighbourhood
 Unpeaceful in itself. A single tree
 With sinuous trunk, boughs exquisitely
 wreathed,
 Grew there; an ash which Winter for him-
 self
 Decked out with pride, and with outlandish
 grace:
 Up from the ground, and almost to the top,
 The trunk and every master branch were
 green⁸¹
 With clustering ivy, and the lightsome twigs
 And outer spray profusely tipped with seeds
 That hung in yellow tassels, while the air
 Stirred them, not voiceless. Often have I
 stood
 Foot-bound uplooking at this lovely tree
 Beneath a frosty moon. The hemisphere
 Of magic fiction, verse of mine perchance
 May never tread; but scarcely Spenser's self

Could have more tranquil visions in his
 youth,
 Or could more bright appearances create
 Of human forms with superhuman power
 Than I beheld, loitering on calm clear
 nights
 Alone, beneath this fairy work of earth

On the vague reading of a truant youth
 'T were idle to descant. My inner judgment
 Not seldom differed from my taste in books
 As if it appertained to another mind,
 And yet the books which then I valued
 most
 Are dearest to me *now*; for, having scanned
 Not heedlessly, the laws, and watched the
 forms
 Of Nature, in that knowledge I possessed
 A standard, often usefully applied,
 Even when unconsciously, to things re-
 moved
 From a familiar sympathy. — In fine,
 I was a better judge of thoughts than words
 Misled in estimating words, not only
 By common inexperience of youth,
 But by the trade in classic niceties,
 The dangerous craft, of culling terms and
 phrase
 From languages that want the living voice
 To carry meaning to the natural heart;
 To tell us what is passion, what is truth,
 What reason, what simplicity and sense.

Yet may we not entirely overlook
 The pleasure gathered from the rudiments
 Of geometric science. Though advanced
 In these enquiries, with regret I speak,
 No farther than the threshold, there I found
 Both elevation and composed delight:
 With Indian awe and wonder, ignorant
 pleased
 With its own struggles, did I meditate
 On the relation those abstractions bear
 To Nature's laws, and by what process led
 Those immaterial agents bowed their heads
 Duly to serve the mind of earth-born man
 From star to star, from kindred sphere
 sphere,
 From system on to system without end.

More frequently from the same sources
 drew
 A pleasure quiet and profound, a sense
 Of permanent and universal sway,
 And paramount belief; there, recognised

A type, for finite natures, of the one
 Supreme Existence, the surpassing life
 Which — to the boundaries of space and
 time,
 Of melancholy space and doleful time,
 Superior and incapable of change,
 Nor touched by welterings of passion — is,
 And hath the name of, God. Transcendent
 peace 139
 And silence did await upon these thoughts
 That were a frequent comfort to my youth.

'Tis told by one whom stormy waters
 threw,
 With fellow-sufferers by the shipwreck
 spared,
 Upon a desert coast, that having brought
 To land a single volume, saved by chance,
 A treatise of Geometry, he wont,
 Although of food and clothing destitute,
 And beyond common wretchedness de-
 pressed,
 To part from company and take this book
 (Then first a self-taught pupil in its
 truths) 150
 To spots remote, and draw his diagrams
 With a long staff upon the sand, and thus
 Did oft beguile his sorrow, and almost
 Forget his feeling: so (if like effect
 From the same cause produced, 'mid out-
 ward things
 So different, may rightly be compared),
 So was it then with me, and so will be
 With Poets ever. Mighty is the charm
 Of those abstractions to a mind beset
 With images and haunted by herself, 160
 And specially delightful unto me
 Was that clear synthesis built up aloft
 So gracefully; even then when it appeared
 Not more than a mere plaything, or a toy
 To sense embodied: not the thing it is
 In verity, an independent world,
 Created out of pure intelligence.

Such dispositions then were mine un-
 earned
 Brought, I fear, of genuine desert —
 Mine, through heaven's grace and inborn
 aptitudes. 170
 And not to leave the story of that time
 Imperfect, with these habits must be joined,
 Moods melancholy, fits of spleen, that loved
 A pensive sky, sad days, and piping winds,
 The twilight more than dawn, autumn than
 spring;

A treasured and luxurious gloom of choice
 And inclination mainly, and the mere
 Redundancy of youth's contentedness.
 — To time thus spent, add multitudes of
 hours 179
 Pilfered away, by what the Bard who sang
 Of the Enchanter Indolence hath called
 "Good-natured lounging," and behold a map
 Of my collegiate life — far less intense
 Than duty called for, or, without regard
 To duty, *might* have sprung up of itself
 By change of accidents, or even, to speak
 Without unkindness, in another place.
 Yet why take refuge in that plea? — the
 fault,
 This I repeat, was mine; mine be the blame.

In summer, making quest for works of
 art, 190
 Or scenes renowned for beauty, I explored
 That streamlet whose blue current works
 its way
 Between romantic Dovedale's spiry rocks;
 Pried into Yorkshire dales, or hidden tracts
 Of my own native region, and was blest
 Between these sundry wanderings with a joy
 Above all joys, that seemed another morn
 Risen on mid noon; blest with the presence,
 Friend,
 Of that sole Sister, her who hath been long
 Dear to thee also, thy true friend and mine,
 Now, after separation desolate, 201
 Restored to me — such absence that she
 seemed
 A gift then first bestowed. The varied
 banks
 Of Emont, hitherto unnamed in song,
 And that monastic castle, 'mid tall trees,
 Low standing by the margin of the stream,
 A mansion visited (as fame reports)
 By Sidney, where, in sight of our Helvellyn,
 Or stormy Cross-fell, snatches he might pen
 Of his Arcadia, by fraternal love 210
 Inspired; — that river and those mouldering
 towers
 Have seen us side by side, when, having
 clomb
 The darksome windings of a broken stair,
 And crept along a ridge of fractured wall,
 Not without trembling, we in safety looked
 Forth, through some Gothic window's open
 space,
 And gathered with one mind a rich reward
 From the far-stretching landscape, by the
 light

Of morning beautified, or purple eve;
 Or, not less pleased, lay on some turret's
 head, 220
 Catching from tufts of grass and hare-bell
 flowers
 Their faintest whisper to the passing breeze,
 Given out while mid-day heat oppressed the
 plains.

Another maid there was, who also shed
 A gladness o'er that season, then to me,
 By her exulting outside look of youth
 And placid under-countenance, first en-
 deared;

That other spirit, Coleridge! who is now
 So near to us, that meek confiding heart,
 So revered by us both. O'er paths and
 fields 230

In all that neighbourhood, through narrow
 lanes

Of eglantine, and through the shady woods,
 And o'er the Border Beacon, and the waste
 Of naked pools, and common crags that lay
 Exposed on the bare fell, were scattered
 love,

The spirit of pleasure, and youth's golden
 gleam.

O Friend! we had not seen thee at that
 time,

And yet a power is on me, and a strong
 Confusion, and I seem to plant thee there.
 Far art thou wandered now in search of
 health 240

And milder breezes, — melancholy lot!
 But thou art with us, with us in the past,
 The present, with us in the times to come.
 There is no grief, no sorrow, no despair,
 No languor, no dejection, no dismay,
 No absence scarcely can there be, for those
 Who love as we do. Speed thee well! divide
 With us thy pleasure; thy returning
 strength,

Receive it daily as a joy of ours;
 Share with us thy fresh spirits, whether gift
 Of gales Etesian or of tender thoughts. 251

I, too, have been a wanderer; but, alas!
 How different the fate of different men.
 Though mutually unknown, yea nursed and
 reared

As if in several elements, we were framed
 To bend at last to the same discipline,
 Predestined, if two beings ever were,
 To seek the same delights, and have one
 health,

One happiness. Throughout this narrative
 Else sooner ended, I have borne in mind
 For whom it registers the birth, and mar-
 the growth,

Of gentleness, simplicity, and truth,
 And joyous loves, that hallow innocent days
 Of peace and self-command. Of rivers
 fields,

And groves I speak to thee, my Friend!
 thee,

Who, yet a liveried schoolboy, in the depths
 Of the huge city, on the leaded roof
 Of that wide edifice, thy school and home
 Wert used to lie and gaze upon the clouds
 Moving in heaven; or, of that pleasure tired
 To shut thine eyes, and by internal light
 See trees, and meadows, and thy native
 stream,

Far distant, thus beheld from year to year
 Of a long exile. Nor could I forget,
 In this late portion of my argument,
 That scarcely, as my term of pupilage
 Ceased, had I left those academic bowers
 When thou wert thither guided. From thine
 heart

Of London, and from cloisters there, thou
 camest,

And didst sit down in temperance and peace
 A rigorous student. What a stormy course
 Then followed. Oh! it is a pang that calls
 For utterance, to think what easy change
 Of circumstances might to thee have spared
 A world of pain, ripened a thousand hopes
 For ever withered. Through this retrospection
 Of my collegiate life I still have had
 Thy after-sojourn in the self-same place
 Present before my eyes, have played with
 times

And accidents as children do with cards,
 Or as a man, who, when his house is built
 A frame locked up in wood and stone, does
 still,

As impotent fancy prompts, by his fireside
 Rebuild it to his liking. I have thought
 Of thee, thy learning, gorgeous eloquence
 And all the strength and plumage of thy
 youth,

Thy subtle speculations, toils abstruse
 Among the schoolmen, and Platonic forms
 Of wild ideal pageantry, shaped out
 From things well-matched or ill, and worn
 for things,

The self-created sustenance of a mind
 Debarred from Nature's living images,
 Compelled to be a life unto herself,

And unrelentingly possessed by thirst
 Of greatness, love, and beauty. Not alone,
 Ah! surely not in singleness of heart
 Should I have seen the light of evening fade
 From smooth Cam's silent waters: had we
 met,
 Even at that early time, needs must I trust
 In the belief, that my maturer age, ³¹⁰
 My calmer habits, and more steady voice,
 Would with an influence benign have soothed,
 Or chased away, the airy wretchedness
 That battered on thy youth. But thou hast
 trod
 A march of glory, which doth put to shame
 These vain regrets; health suffers in thee,
 else
 Such grief for thee would be the weakest
 thought
 That ever harboured in the breast of man.

A passing word erewhile did lightly
 touch
 On wanderings of my own, that now em-
 braced ³²⁰
 With livelier hope a region wider far.

When the third summer freed us from
 restraint,
 A youthful friend, he too a mountaineer,
 Not slow to share my wishes, took his staff,
 And sallying forth, we journeyed side by
 side,
 Bound to the distant Alps. A hardy slight,
 Did this unprecedented course imply,
 Of college studies and their set rewards;
 Nor had, in truth, the scheme been formed
 by me
 Without uneasy forethought of the pain, ³³⁰
 The censures, and ill-omening, of those
 To whom my worldly interests were dear.
 But Nature then was sovereign in my mind,
 And mighty forms, seizing a youthful fancy,
 Had given a charter to irregular hopes.
 In any age of uneventful calm
 Among the nations, surely would my heart
 Have been possessed by similar desire;
 But Europe at that time was thrilled with
 joy,
 France standing on the top of golden
 hours, ³⁴⁰
 And human nature seeming born again.

Lightly equipped, and but a few brief
 looks
 Cast on the white cliffs of our native shore

From the receding vessel's deck, we
 chanced
 To land at Calais on the very eve
 Of that great federal day; and there we
 saw,
 In a mean city, and among a few,
 How bright a face is worn when joy of one
 Is joy for tens of millions. Southward
 thence
 We held our way, direct through hamlets,
 towns, ³⁵⁰
 Gaudy with reliques of that festival,
 Flowers left to wither on triumphal arcs,
 And window-garlands. On the public
 roads,
 And, once, three days successively, through
 paths
 By which our toilsome journey was
 abridged,
 Among sequestered villages we walked
 And found benevolence and blessedness
 Spread like a fragrance everywhere, when
 spring
 Hath left no corner of the land untouched;
 Where elms for many and many a league
 in files ³⁶⁰
 With their thin umbrage, on the stately
 roads
 Of that great kingdom, rustled o'er our
 heads,
 For ever near us as we paced along:
 How sweet at such a time, with such de-
 light
 On every side, in prime of youthful
 strength,
 To feed a Poet's tender melancholy
 And fond conceit of sadness, with the sound
 Of undulations varying as might please
 The wind that swayed them; once, and
 more than once,
 Unhoused beneath the evening star we
 saw ³⁷⁰
 Dances of liberty, and, in late hours
 Of darkness, dances in the open air
 Deftly prolonged, though grey-haired
 lookers on
 Might waste their breath in chiding.
 Under hills —
 The vine-clad hills and slopes of Burgundy,
 Upon the bosom of the gentle Saone
 We glided forward with the flowing stream.
 Swift Rhone! thou wert the wings on
 which we cut
 A winding passage with majestic ease
 Between thy lofty rocks. Enchanting show

Those woods and farms and orchards did
 present, 381
 And single cottages and lurking towns,
 Reach after reach, succession without end
 Of deep and stately vales! A lonely pair
 Of strangers, till day closed, we sailed
 along
 Clustered together with a merry crowd
 Of those emancipated, a blithe host
 Of travellers, chiefly delegates, returning
 From the great spousals newly solemnised
 At their chief city, in the sight of Heaven.
 Like bees they swarmed, gaudy and gay as
 bees; 391
 Some vapoured in the unruliness of joy,
 And with their swords flourished as if to
 fight
 The saucy air. In this proud company
 We landed — took with them our evening
 meal,
 Guests welcome almost as the angels were
 To Abraham of old. The supper done,
 With flowing cups elate and happy thoughts
 We rose at signal given, and formed a ring
 And, hand in hand, danced round and
 round the board; 400
 All hearts were open, every tongue was
 loud
 With amity and glee; we bore a name
 Honoured in France, the name of English-
 men,
 And hospitably did they give us hail,
 As their forerunners in a glorious course;
 And round and round the board we danced
 again.
 With these blithe friends our voyage we
 renewed
 At early dawn. The monastery bells
 Made a sweet jingling in our youthful ears;
 The rapid river flowing without noise, 410
 And each uprising or receding spire
 Spake with a sense of peace, at intervals
 Touching the heart amid the boisterous
 crew
 By whom we were encompassed. Taking
 leave
 Of this glad throng, foot-travellers side by
 side,
 Measuring our steps in quiet, we pursued
 Our journey, and ere twice the sun had
 set
 Beheld the Convent of Chartreuse, and
 there
 Rested within an awful *solitude*:
 Yes; for even then no other than a place 420

Of soul-affecting *solitude* appeared
 That far-famed region, though our eyes
 had seen,
 As toward the sacred mansion we advanced
 Arms flashing, and a military glare
 Of riotous men commissioned to expel
 The blameless inmates, and belike subvert
 That frame of social being, which so long
 Had bodied forth the ghostliness of things
 In silence visible and perpetual calm.
 — “Stay, stay your sacrilegious hands!” —
 The voice
 Was Nature’s, uttered from her Alpine
 throne;
 I heard it then and seem to hear it now —
 “Your impious work forbear, perish what
 may,
 Let this one temple last, be this one spot
 Of earth devoted to eternity!”
 She ceased to speak, but while St. Bruno’s
 pines
 Waved their dark tops, not silent as the
 waves,
 And while below, along their several beds
 Murmured the sister streams of Life and
 Death,
 Thus by conflicting passions pressed, my
 heart
 Responded; “Honour to the patriot’s zeal
 Glory and hope to new-born Liberty!
 Hail to the mighty projects of the time!
 Discerning sword that Justice wields, defend
 thou
 Go forth and prosper; and, ye purgatorial
 fires,
 Up to the loftiest towers of Pride ascend,
 Fanned by the breath of angry Providence
 But oh! if Past and Future be the wings
 On whose support harmoniously conjoined
 Moves the great spirit of human knowledge,
 spare
 These courts of mystery, where a step advanced
 Between the portals of the shadowy rock
 Leaves far behind life’s treacherous varieties,
 For penitential tears and trembling hopes
 Exchanged — to equalise in God’s pure
 sight
 Monarch and peasant: be the house revered
 deemed
 With its unworldly votaries, for the sake
 Of conquest over sense, hourly achieved
 Through faith and meditative reason, resting
 ing

Upon the word of heaven-imparted
truth, 460
Calmly triumphant; and for humbler claim
Of that imaginative impulse sent
From these majestic floods, yon shining
cliffs,

The untransmuted shapes of many worlds,
Serulean ether's pure inhabitants,
These forests unapproachable by death,
That shall endure as long as man endures,
To think, to hope, to worship, and to feel,
To struggle, to be lost within himself
In trepidation, from the blank abyss 470
To look with bodily eyes, and be consoled."
Not seldom since that moment have I
wished

That thou, O Friend! the trouble or the
calm
Hadst shared, when, from profane regards
apart,

In sympathetic reverence we trod
The floors of those dim cloisters, till that
hour,
From their foundation, strangers to the
presence

Of unrestricted and unthinking man.
Abroad, how cheeringly the sunshine lay
Upon the open lawns! Vallombre's
groves 480

Entering, we fed the soul with darkness;
thence

Issued, and with uplifted eyes beheld,
In different quarters of the bending sky,
The cross of Jesus stand erect, as if
Hands of angelic powers had fixed it there,
Memorial revered by a thousand storms;
Yet then, from the indiscriminating sweep
And rage of one State-whirlwind, insecure.

'Tis not my present purpose to retrace
That variegated journey step by step. 490
A march it was of military speed,
And Earth did change her images and forms
Before us, fast as clouds are changed in
heaven.

Day after day, up early and down late,
From hill to vale we dropped, from vale to
hill

Mounted — from province on to province
swept,

Keen hunters in a chase of fourteen weeks,
Eager as birds of prey, or as a ship.

Upon the stretch, when winds are blowing
fair: 499

Sweet coverts did we cross of pastoral life,

Enticing valleys, greeted them and left
Too soon, while yet the very flash and
gleam

Of salutation were not passed away.

Oh! sorrow for the youth who could have
seen,

Unchastened, unsubdued, unawed, unraised
To patriarchal dignity of mind,
And pure simplicity of wish and will,
Those sanctified abodes of peaceful man,
Pleased (though to hardship born, and com-
passed round 509

With danger, varying as the seasons change),
Pleased with his daily task, or, if not pleased,
Contented, from the moment that the dawn
(Ah! surely not without attendant gleams
Of soul-illumination) calls him forth
To industry, by glistenings flung on rocks,
Whose evening shadows lead him to repose.

Well might a stranger look with bound-
ing heart

Down on a green recess, the first I saw
Of those deep haunts, an aboriginal vale,
Quiet and lorded over and possessed 520
By naked huts, wood-built, and sown like
tents

Or Indian cabins over the fresh lawns
And by the river side.

That very day,
From a bare ridge we also first beheld
Unveiled the summit of Mont Blanc, and
grieved

To have a soulless image on the eye
That had usurped upon a living thought
That never more could be. The wondrous
Vale

Of Chamouny stretched far below, and
soon

With its dumb cataracts and streams of
ice, 530

A motionless array of mighty waves,
Five rivers broad and vast, made rich
amends,

And reconciled us to realities;
There small birds warble from the leafy
trees,

The eagle soars high in the element,
There doth the reaper bind the yellow
sheaf,

The maiden spread the haycock in the sun,
While Winter like a well-tamed lion walks,
Descending from the mountain to make
sport

Among the cottages by beds of flowers. 540

Whate'er in this wide circuit we beheld,
Or heard, was fitted to our unripe state
Of intellect and heart. With such a book
Before our eyes, we could not choose but
read

Lessons of genuine brotherhood, the plain
And universal reason of mankind,
The truths of young and old. Nor, side by
side

Pacing, two social pilgrims, or alone
Each with his humour, could we fail to
abound

In dreams and fictions, pensively composed:
Dejection taken up for pleasure's sake, 551
And gilded sympathies, the willow wreath,
And sober posies of funereal flowers,
Gathered among those solitudes sublime
From formal gardens of the lady Sorrow,
Did sweeten many a meditative hour.

Yet still in me with those soft luxuries
Mixed something of stern mood, an under-
thirst

Of vigour seldom utterly allayed:
And from that source how different a sad-
ness 560

Would issue, let one incident make known.
When from the Vallais we had turned, and
clomb

Along the Simplon's steep and rugged road,
Following a band of muleteers, we reached
A halting-place, where all together took
Their noon-tide meal. Hastily rose our
guide,

Leaving us at the board; awhile we lin-
gered,

Then paced the beaten downward way that
led

Right to a rough stream's edge, and there
broke off;

The only track now visible was one 570
That from the torrent's further brink held
forth

Conspicuous invitation to ascend
A lofty mountain. After brief delay
Crossing the unbridged stream, that road
we took,

And clomb with eagerness, till anxious
fears

Intruded, for we failed to overtake
Our comrades gone before. By fortunate
chance,

While every moment added doubt to doubt,
A peasant met us, from whose mouth we
learned

That to the spot which had perplexed us
first

We must descend, and there should find the
road,

Which in the stony channel of the stream
Lay a few steps, and then along its banks;
And, that our future course, all plain to
sight,

Was downwards, with the current of the
stream.

Loth to believe what we so grieved to hear
For still we had hopes that pointed to the
clouds,

We questioned him again, and yet again;
But every word that from the peasant's lip
Came in reply, translated by our feelings,
Ended in this, — *that we had crossed the*
Alps. 580

Imagination — here the Power so called
Through sad incompetence of human speech
That awful Power rose from the mind
abyss

Like an unfathered vapour that enwraps,
At once, some lonely traveller. I was lost
Halted without an effort to break through

But to my conscious soul I now can say —
"I recognise thy glory:" in such strength
Of usurpation, when the light of sense
Goes out, but with a flash that has revealed
The invisible world, doth greatness man
abode,

There harbours; whether we be young
old,

Our destiny, our being's heart and home,
Is with infinitude, and only there;

With hope it is, hope that can never die,
Effort, and expectation, and desire,
And something evermore about to be.

Under such banners militant, the soul
Seeks for no trophies, struggles for
spoils

That may attest her prowess, blest
thoughts

That are their own perfection and reward
Strong in herself and in beatitude

That hides her, like the mighty flood
Nile

Poured from his fount of Abyssinian clouds
To fertilise the whole Egyptian plain.

The melancholy slackening that ensued
Upon those tidings by the peasant given
Was soon dislodged. Downwards we hurried
fast,

And, with the half-shaped road which we
 had missed, 620
 Entered a narrow chasm. The brook and
 road
 Were fellow-travellers in this gloomy strait,
 And with them did we journey several hours
 At a slow pace. The immeasurable height
 Of woods decaying, never to be decayed,
 The stationary blasts of waterfalls,
 And in the narrow rent at every turn
 Winds thwarting winds, bewildered and for-
 lorn,
 The torrents shooting from the clear blue
 sky,
 The rocks that muttered close upon our
 ears, 630
 Black drizzling crags that spake by the
 way-side
 As if a voice were in them, the sick sight
 And giddy prospect of the raving stream,
 The unfettered clouds and region of the
 Heavens,
 Tumult and peace, the darkness and the
 light —
 Were all like workings of one mind, the
 features
 Of the same face, blossoms upon one tree;
 Characters of the great Apocalypse,
 The types and symbols of Eternity,
 Of first, and last, and midst, and without
 end. 640

That night our lodging was a house that
 stood
 Alone within the valley, at a point
 Where, tumbling from aloft, a torrent
 swelled
 The rapid stream whose margin we had
 trod;
 A dreary mansion, large beyond all need,
 With high and spacious rooms, deafened
 and stunned
 By noise of waters, making innocent sleep
 Lie melancholy among weary bones.

Uprisen betimes, our journey we re-
 newed,
 Led by the stream, ere noon-day magni-
 fied 650
 Into a lordly river, broad and deep,
 Dimpling along in silent majesty,
 With mountains for its neighbours, and in
 view
 Of distant mountains and their snowy tops,
 And thus proceeding to Locarno's Lake,

Fit resting-place for such a visitant.
 Locarno! spreading out in width like
 Heaven,
 How dost thou cleave to the poetic heart,
 Bask in the sunshine of the memory;
 And Como! thou, a treasure whom the
 earth 660
 Keeps to herself, confined as in a depth
 Of Abyssinian privacy. I spake
 Of thee, thy chestnut woods, and garden
 plots
 Of Indian corn tended by dark-eyed maids;
 Thy lofty steep, and pathways roofed with
 vines,
 Winding from house to house, from town
 to town,
 Sole link that binds them to each other;
 walks,
 League after league, and cloistral avenues,
 Where silence dwells if music be not there:
 While yet a youth undisciplined in verse,
 Through fond ambition of that hour I
 strove 671
 To chant your praise; nor can approach
 you now
 Ungreeted by a more melodious Song,
 Where tones of Nature smoothed by learned
 Art
 May flow in lasting current. Like a breeze
 Or sunbeam over your domain I passed
 In motion without pause; but ye have
 left
 Your beauty with me, a serene accord
 Of forms and colours, passive, yet endowed
 In their submissiveness with power as sweet
 And gracious, almost, might I dare to say,
 As virtue is, or goodness; sweet as love, 682
 Or the remembrance of a generous deed,
 Or mildest visitations of pure thought,
 When God, the giver of all joy, is thanked
 Religiously, in silent blessedness;
 Sweet as this last herself, for such it is.

With those delightful pathways we ad-
 vanced,
 For two days' space, in presence of the
 Lake,
 That, stretching far among the Alps, as-
 sumed 690
 A character more stern. The second night,
 From sleep awakened, and misled by sound
 Of the church clock telling the hours with
 strokes
 Whose import then we had not learned, we
 rose

By moonlight, doubting not that day was
 nigh,
 And that meanwhile, by no uncertain path,
 Along the winding margin of the lake,
 Led, as before, we should behold the scene
 Hushed in profound repose. We left the
 town
 Of Gravedona with this hope; but soon 700
 Were lost, bewildered among woods im-
 mense,
 And on a rock sate down, to wait for day.
 An open place it was, and overlooked,
 From high, the sullen water far beneath,
 On which a dull red image of the moon
 Lay bedded, changing oftentimes its form
 Like an uneasy snake. From hour to hour
 We sate and sate, wondering, as if the
 night
 Had been ensnared by witchcraft. On the
 rock
 At last we stretched our weary limbs for
 sleep, 710
 But *could not* sleep, tormented by the stings
 Of insects, which, with noise like that of
 noon,
 Filled all the woods: the cry of unknown
 birds;
 The mountains more by blackness visible
 And their own size, than any outward
 light;
 The breathless wilderness of clouds; the
 clock
 That told, with unintelligible voice,
 The widely parted hours; the noise of
 streams,
 And sometimes rustling motions nigh at
 hand,
 That did not leave us free from personal
 fear; 720
 And, lastly, the withdrawing moon, that
 set
 Before us, while she still was high in
 heaven; —
 These were our food; and such a summer's
 night
 Followed that pair of golden days that
 shed
 On Como's Lake, and all that round it lay,
 Their fairest, softest, happiest influence.

But here I must break off, and bid fare-
 well
 To days, each offering some new sight, or
 fraught
 With some untried adventure, in a course

Prolonged till sprinklings of autumn
 snow
 Checked our unwearied steps. Let th
 alone
 Be mentioned as a parting word, that not
 In hollow exultation, dealing out
 Hyperboles of praise comparative;
 Not rich one moment to be poor for ever
 Not prostrate, overborne, as if the mind
 Herself were nothing, a mere pensioner
 On outward forms — did we in presen
 stand
 Of that magnificent region. On the fron
 Of this whole Song is written that n
 heart
 Must, in such Temple, needs have offer
 up
 A different worship. Finally, whate'er
 I saw, or heard, or felt, was but a stream
 That flowed into a kindred stream; a ga
 Confederate with the current of the soul.
 To speed my voyage; every sound or sigh
 In its degree of power, administered
 To grandeur or to tenderness, — to the o
 Directly, but to tender thoughts by mean
 Less often instantaneous in effect;
 Led me to these by paths that, in the ma
 Were more circuitous, but not less sure
 Duly to reach the point marked out
 Heaven.

Oh, most belovèd Friend! a glorio
 time,
 A happy time that was; triumphant look
 Were then the common language of
 eyes;
 As if awaked from sleep, the Nations hail
 Their great expectancy: the fife of war
 Was then a spirit-stirring sound indeed,
 A blackbird's whistle in a budding grove
 We left the Swiss exulting in the fate
 Of their near neighbours; and, wh
 shortening fast
 Our pilgrimage, nor distant far from hon
 We crossed the Brabant armies on the fi
 For battle in the cause of Liberty.
 A stripling, scarcely of the household th
 Of social life, I looked upon these things
 As from a distance; heard, and saw, a
 felt,
 Was touched, but with no intimate conce
 I seemed to move along them, as a bird
 Moves through the air, or as a fish pursu
 Its sport, or feeds in its proper element;
 I wanted not that joy, I did not need

Such help; the ever-living universe,
 Turn where I might, was opening out its
 glories,
 And the independent spirit of pure youth
 Called forth, at every season, new delights,
 Spread round my steps like sunshine o'er
 green fields.

BOOK SEVENTH

RESIDENCE IN LONDON

Six changeful years have vanished since I
 first
 Poured out (saluted by that quickening
 breeze
 Which met me issuing from the City's
 walls)
 A glad preamble to this Verse: I sang
 Aloud, with fervour irresistible
 Of short-lived transport, like a torrent
 bursting,
 From a black thunder-cloud, down Scafell's
 side
 To rush and disappear. But soon broke
 forth
 (So willed the Muse) a less impetuous
 stream,
 That flowed awhile with unabating strength,
 Then stopped for years; not audible again
 Before last primrose-time. Belovèd Friend!
 The assurance which then cheered some
 heavy thoughts
 On thy departure to a foreign land
 Has failed; too slowly moves the promised
 work.
 Through the whole summer have I been at
 rest,
 Partly from voluntary holiday,
 And part through outward hindrance. But
 I heard,
 After the hour of sunset yester-even,
 Sitting within doors between light and
 dark,
 A choir of redbreasts gathered somewhere
 near
 My threshold, — minstrels from the distant
 woods
 Bent in on Winter's service, to announce,
 With preparation artful and benign,
 That the rough lord had left the surly
 North
 On his accustomed journey. The delight,
 Due to this timely notice, unawares
 Smote me, and, listening, I in whispers said,

"Ye heartsome Choristers, ye and I will be
 Associates, and, unscared by blustering
 winds,
 Will chant together." Thereafter, as the
 shades
 Of twilight deepened, going forth, I spied
 A glow-worm underneath a dusky plume
 Or canopy of yet unwithered fern,
 Clear-shining, like a hermit's taper seen
 Through a thick forest. Silence touched
 me here
 No less than sound had done before; the
 child
 Of Summer, lingering, shining, by herself,
 The voiceless worm on the unfrequented
 hills,
 Seemed sent on the same errand with the
 choir
 Of Winter that had warbled at my door,
 And the whole year breathed tenderness
 and love.

The last night's genial feeling overflowed
 Upon this morning, and my favourite grove,
 Tossing in sunshine its dark boughs aloft,
 As if to make the strong wind visible,
 Wakes in me agitations like its own,
 A spirit friendly to the Poet's task,
 Which we will now resume with lively hope,
 Nor checked by aught of tamer argument
 That lies before us, needful to be told.

Returned from that excursion, soon I bade
 Farewell for ever to the sheltered seats
 Of gowned students, quitted hall and
 bower,
 And every comfort of that privileged
 ground,
 Well pleased to pitch a vagrant tent among
 The unfenced regions of society.

Yet, undetermined to what course of life
 I should adhere, and seeming to possess
 A little space of intermediate time
 At full command, to London first I turned,
 In no disturbance of excessive hope,
 By personal ambition unenslaved,
 Frugal as there was need, and, though
 self-willed,
 From dangerous passions free. Three
 years had flown
 Since I had felt in heart and soul the shock
 Of the huge town's first presence, and had
 paced
 Her endless streets, a transient visitant:

Now, fixed amid that concourse of mankind
Where Pleasure whirls about incessantly, ⁷⁰
And life and labour seem but one, I filled
An idler's place; an idler well content
To have a house (what matter for a home?)
That owned him; living cheerfully abroad
With unchecked fancy ever on the stir,
And all my young affections out of doors.

There was a time when whatsoe'er is
feigned

Of airy palaces, and gardens built
By Genii of romance; or hath in grave
Authentic history been set forth of Rome,
Alcairo, Babylon, or Persepolis; ⁸¹

Or given upon report by pilgrim friars,
Of golden cities ten months' journey deep
Among Tartarian wilds — fell short, far
short,

Of what my fond simplicity believed
And thought of London — held me by a
chain

Less strong of wonder and obscure delight.
Whether the bolt of childhood's Fancy shot
For me beyond its ordinary mark,

'T were vain to ask; but in our flock of
boys ⁹⁰

Was One, a cripple from his birth, whom
chance

Summoned from school to London; fortu-
nate

And envied traveller! When the Boy
returned,

After short absence, curiously I scanned
His mien and person, nor was free, in sooth,
From disappointment, not to find some
change

In look and air, from that new region
brought,

As if from Fairy-land. Much I questioned
him;

And every word he uttered, on my ears
Fell flatter than a caged parrot's note, ¹⁰⁰
That answers unexpectedly awry,
And mocks the prompter's listening. Mar-
vellous things

Had vanity (quick Spirit that appears
Almost as deeply seated and as strong
In a Child's heart as fear itself) conceived
For my enjoyment. Would that I could
now

Recall what then I pictured to myself,
Of mitred Prelates, Lords in ermine clad,
The King, and the King's Palace, and, not
last,

Nor least, Heaven bless him! the renowned
Lord Mayor.

Dreams not unlike to those which once began
A change of purpose in young Whittington
When he, a friendless and a drooping boy,
Sate on a stone, and heard the bells speak
out

Articulate music. Above all, one thought
Baffled my understanding: how men live
Even next-door neighbours, as we say, yet
still

Strangers, not knowing each the other's
name.

Oh, wondrous power of words, by simple
faith

Licensed to take the meaning that we love
Vauxhall and Ranelagh! I then had heard
Of your green groves, and wilderness
lamps

Dimming the stars, and fireworks magic
And gorgeous ladies, under splendid domes
Floating in dance, or warbling high in air
The songs of spirits! Nor had Fan-
fed

With less delight upon that other class
Of marvels, broad-day wonders permanent
The River proudly bridged; the dizzy tower
And Whispering Gallery of St. Paul's; the
tombs

Of Westminster; the Giants of Guildhall
Bedlam, and those carved maniacs at the
gates,

Perpetually recumbent; Statues — man,
And the horse under him — in gilded poses
Adorning flowery gardens, 'mid vast
squares;

The Monument, and that Chamber of
Tower

Where England's sovereigns sit in lonely
array,

Their steeds bestriding, — every man in
shape

Cased in the gleaming mail the monarch
wore,

Whether for gorgeous tournament
dressed,

Or life or death upon the battle-field.

Those bold imaginations in due time
Had vanished, leaving others in their stead
And now I looked upon the living scene
Familiarly perused it; oftentimes,

In spite of strongest disappointment, pleased
Through courteous self-submission, as a slave
Paid to the object by prescriptive right.

Rise up, thou monstrous ant-hill on the
 plain
 Of a too busy world ! Before me flow, 150
 Thou endless stream of men and moving
 things !
 Thy every-day appearance, as it strikes —
 With wonder heightened, or sublimed by
 awe —
 On strangers, of all ages; the quick dance
 Of colours, lights, and forms; the deafening
 din;
 The comers and the goers face to face,
 Face after face; the string of dazzling wares,
 Shop after shop, with symbols, blazoned
 names,
 And all the tradesman's honours overhead:
 Here, fronts of houses, like a title-page, 160
 With letters huge inscribed from top to
 toe,
 Stationed above the door, like guardian
 saints;
 There, allegoric shapes, female or male,
 Or physiognomies of real men,
 Land-warriors, kings, or admirals of the
 sea,
 Boyle, Shakspeare, Newton, or the attrac-
 tive head
 Of some quack-doctor, famous in his day.

Meanwhile the roar continues, till at
 length,
 Escaped as from an enemy, we turn
 Abruptly into some sequestered nook, 170
 Still as a sheltered place when winds blow
 loud !
 At leisure, thence, through tracts of thin
 resort,
 And sights and sounds that come at inter-
 vals,
 We take our way. A raree-show is here,
 With children gathered round; another
 street
 Presents a company of dancing dogs,
 Or dromedary, with an antic pair
 Of monkeys on his back; a minstrel band
 Of Savoyards; or, single and alone,
 An English ballad-singer. Private courts,
 Gloomy as coffins, and unsightly lanes 181
 Thrilled by some female vendor's scream,
 belike
 The very shrillest of all London cries,
 May then entangle our impatient steps;
 Conducted through those labyrinths, un-
 awares,
 To privileged regions and inviolate,

Where from their airy lodges studious
 lawyers
 Look out on waters, walks, and gardens
 green.

Thence back into the throng, until we
 reach,
 Following the tide that slackens by degrees,
 Some half-frequented scenes, where wider
 streets 191
 Bring straggling breezes of suburban air.
 Here files of ballads dangle from dead walls;
 Advertisements, of giant-size, from high
 Press forward, in all colours, on the sight;
 These, bold in conscious merit, lower down;
That, fronted with a most imposing word,
 Is, peradventure, one in masquerade.
 As on the broadening causeway we advance,
 Behold, turned upwards, a face hard and
 strong 200
 In lineaments, and red with over-toil.
 'Tis one encountered here and everywhere;
 A travelling cripple, by the trunk cut short,
 And stumping on his arms. In sailor's garb
 Another lies at length, beside a range
 Of well-formed characters, with chalk in-
 scribed
 Upon the smooth flat stones: the Nurse is
 here,
 The Bachelor, that loves to sun himself,
 The military Idler, and the Dame,
 That field-ward takes her walk with decent
 steps. 210

Now homeward through the thickening
 hubbub, where
 See, among less distinguishable shapes,
 The begging scavenger, with hat in hand;
 The Italian, as he thrids his way with care,
 Steadying, far-seen, a frame of images
 Upon his head; with basket at his breast
 The Jew; the stately and slow-moving Turk,
 With freight of slippers piled beneath his
 arm !

Enough; — the mighty concourse I sur-
 veyed
 With no unthinking mind, well pleased to
 note 220
 Among the crowd all specimens of man,
 Through all the colours which the sun be-
 stows,
 And every character of form and face:
 The Swede, the Russian; from the genial
 south,

The Frenchman and the Spaniard; from remote
America, the Hunter-Indian; Moors,
Malays, Lascars, the Tartar, the Chinese,
And Negro Ladies in white muslin gowns.

At leisure, then, I viewed, from day to day,
The spectacles within doors, — birds and beasts²³⁰
Of every nature, and strange plants convened
From every clime; and, next, those sights that ape
The absolute presence of reality,
Expressing, as in mirror, sea and land,
And what earth is, and what she has to show.

I do not here allude to subtlest craft,
By means refined attaining purest ends,
But imitations, fondly made in plain
Confession of man's weakness and his loves.
Whether the Painter, whose ambitious skill
Submits to nothing less than taking in²⁴¹
A whole horizon's circuit, do with power,
Like that of angels or commissioned spirits,
Fix us upon some lofty pinnacle,
Or in a ship on waters, with a world
Of life, and life-like mockery beneath,
Above, behind, far stretching and before;
Or more mechanic artist represent
By scale exact, in model, wood or clay,²⁴⁹
From blended colours also borrowing help,
Some miniature of famous spots or things, —
St. Peter's Church; or, more aspiring aim,
In microscopic vision, Rome herself;
Or, haply, some choice rural haunt, — the Falls
Of Tivoli; and, high upon that steep,
The Sibyl's mouldering Temple! every tree,
Villa, or cottage, lurking among rocks
Throughout the landscape; tuft, stone
scratch minute —
All that the traveller sees when he is there.

Add to these exhibitions, mute and still,
Others of wider scope, where living men,
Music, and shifting pantomimic scenes,²⁶²
Diversified the allurement. Need I fear
To mention by its name, as in degree,
Lowest of these and humblest in attempt,
Yet richly graced with honours of her own,
Half-rural Sadler's Wells? Though at that time
Intolerant, as is the way of youth

Unless itself be pleased, here more than
once
Taking my seat, I saw (nor blush to add,
With ample recompense) giants and dwarfs
Clowns, conjurors, posture-masters, harlequins,
Amid the uproar of the rabblement,
Perform their feats. Nor was it mean delight
To watch crude Nature work in untam'd
minds;
To note the laws and progress of belief;
Though obstinate on this way, yet on that
How willingly we travel, and how far!
To have, for instance, brought upon the scene
The champion, Jack the Giant-killer: Lo!
He dons his coat of darkness; on the stage
Walks, and achieves his wonders, from the eye
Of living Mortal covert, "as the moon
Hid in her vacant interlunar cave."
Delusion bold! and how can it be wrought?
The garb he wears is black as death, the word
"Invisible" flames forth upon his chest.

Here, too, were "forms and pressures of
the time,"
Rough, bold, as Grecian comedy displayed
When Art was young; dramas of living
men,²⁹⁸
And recent things yet warm with life; a
sea-fight,
Shipwreck, or some domestic incident
Divulged by Truth and magnified by Fame;
Such as the daring brotherhood of late
Set forth, too serious theme for that light
place —
I mean, O distant Friend! a story drawn
From our own ground, — the Maid of Buttermere, —
And how, unfaithful to a virtuous wife
Deserted and deceived, the Spoiler came
And wooed the artless daughter of the hills
And wedded her, in cruel mockery³⁰²
Of love and marriage bonds. These words
to thee
Must needs bring back the moment when
we first,
Ere the broad world rang with the maiden's
name,
Beheld her serving at the cottage inn;
Both stricken, as she entered or withdrew,
With admiration of her modest mien

and carriage, marked by unexampled grace.
 Since that time not unfamiliar
 have seen her, — her discretion have ob-
 served, 310
 or just opinions, delicate reserve,
 or patience, and humility of mind
 spoiled by commendation and the excess
 of public notice — an offensive light
 and a meek spirit suffering inwardly.

From this memorial tribute to my theme
 was returning, when, with sundry forms
 mingled — shapes which met me in the
 way

that we must tread — thy image rose again,
 maiden of Buttermere! She lives in peace
 on the spot where she was born and reared;
 without contamination doth she live 322
 quietness, without anxiety:

beside the mountain chapel, sleeps in earth
 as new-born infant, fearless as a lamb
 that, thither driven from some unsheltered
 place,

rests underneath the little rock-like pile
 when storms are raging. Happy are they
 both —

mother and child! — These feelings, in
 themselves 329

indeed, do yet scarcely seem so when I think
 of those ingenuous moments of our youth
 when we have learnt by use to slight the
 crimes

and sorrows of the world. Those simple
 days

are now my theme; and, foremost of the
 scenes,

which yet survive in memory, appears
 one, at whose centre sate a lovely Boy,
 sportive infant, who, for six months'
 space,

that more, had been of age to deal about
 articulate prattle — Child as beautiful
 ever clung around a mother's neck, 340
 as father fondly gazed upon with pride.

There, too, conspicuous for stature tall
 and large dark eyes, beside her infant stood
 the mother; but, upon her cheeks diffused,
 the tints too well accorded with the glare
 from play-house lustres thrown without re-
 serve

every object near. The Boy had been
 the pride and pleasure of all lookers-on
 whatsoever place, but seemed in this
 sort of alien scattered from the clouds.
 His lusty vigour, more than infantine 351

He was in limb, in cheek a summer rose
 Just three parts blown — a cottage-child —
 if e'er,

By cottage-door on breezy mountain-side,
 Or in some sheltering vale, was seen a
 babe

By Nature's gifts so favoured. Upon a
 board

Decked with refreshments had this child
 been placed,

His little stage in the vast theatre,
 And there he sate, surrounded with a
 throng

Of chance spectators, chiefly dissolute men
 And shameless women, treated and ca-
 ressed; 361

Ate, drank, and with the fruit and glasses
 played,

While oaths and laughter and indecent
 speech

Were rife about him as the songs of birds
 Contending after showers. The mother
 now

Is fading out of memory, but I see
 The lovely Boy as I beheld him then
 Among the wretched and the falsely gay,
 Like one of those who walked with hair
 unsung 369

Amid the fiery furnace. Charms and spells
 Muttered on black and spiteful instigation
 Have stopped, as some believe, the kind-
 liest growths.

Ah, with how different spirit might a prayer
 Have been preferred, that this fair creature,
 checked

By special privilege of Nature's love,
 Should in his childhood be detained for
 ever!

But with its universal freight the tide
 Hath rolled along, and this bright innocent,
 Mary! may now have lived till he could
 look 379

With envy on thy nameless babe that sleeps,
 Beside the mountain chapel, undisturbed.

Four rapid years had scarcely then been
 told

Since, travelling southward from our pas-
 toral hills,

I heard, and for the first time in my life,
 The voice of woman utter blasphemy —
 Saw woman as she is, to open shame
 Abandoned, and the pride of public vice;
 I shuddered, for a barrier seemed at once
 Thrown in that from humanity divorced

Humanity, splitting the race of man 390
In twain, yet leaving the same outward
form.

Distress of mind ensued upon the sight,
And ardent meditation. Later years
Brought to such spectacle a milder sadness,
Feelings of pure commiseration, grief
For the individual and the overthrow
Of her soul's beauty; farther I was then
But seldom led, or wished to go; in truth
The sorrow of the passion stopped me
there.

But let me now, less moved, in order
take 400
Our argument. Enough is said to show
How casual incidents of real life,
Observed where pastime only had been
sought,

Outweighed, or put to flight, the set events
And measured passions of the stage, albeit
By Siddons trod in the fulness of her power.
Yet was the theatre my dear delight;
The very gilding, lamps and painted scrolls,
And all the mean upholstery of the place,
Wanted not animation, when the tide 410
Of pleasure ebbed but to return as fast
With the ever-shifting figures of the scene,
Solemn or gay: whether some beauteous
dame

Advanced in radiance through a deep recess
Of thick entangled forest, like the moon
Opening the clouds; or sovereign king,
announced

With flourishing trumpet, came in full-
blown state

Of the world's greatness, winding round
with train

Of courtiers, banners, and a length of
guards;

Or captive led in abject weeds, and jin-
gling 420

His slender manacles; or romping girl
Bounced, leapt, and pawed the air; or
mumbling sire,

A scare-crow pattern of old age dressed up
In all the tatters of infirmity

All loosely put together, hobbled in,
Stumping upon a cane with which he smites,
From time to time, the solid boards, and
makes them

Prate somewhat loudly of the whereabouts
Of one so overloaded with his years.

But what of this! the laugh, the grin, gri-
mace, 430

The antics striving to outstrip each other,
Were all received, the least of them not
lost,

With an unmeasured welcome. Through
the night,

Between the show, and many-headed mas-
Of the spectators, and each several nook
Filled with its fray or brawl, how eagerly
And with what flashes, as it were, the mind
Turned this way — that way! sportive and
alert

And watchful, as a kitten when at play,
While winds are eddying round her, among
straws

And rustling leaves. Enchanting age and
sweet!

Romantic almost, looked at through a space
How small, of intervening years! For then
Though surely no mean progress had been
made

In meditations holy and sublime,
Yet something of a girlish child-like glow
Of novelty survived for scenes like these
Enjoyment haply handed down from time
When at a country-playhouse, some rustic
barn

Tricked out for that proud use, if I per-
chance

Caught, on a summer evening through the
chink

In the old wall, an unexpected glimpse
Of daylight, the bare thought of which
was

Gladdened me more than if I had been
Into a dazzling cavern of romance,
Crowded with Genii busy among works
Not to be looked at by the common sun.

The matter that detains us now may
seem,

To many, neither dignified enough
Nor arduous, yet will not be scorned
them,

Who, looking inward, have observed the
ties

That bind the perishable hours of life
Each to the other, and the curious prop
By which the world of memory and thought
Exists and is sustained. More lofty than
Such as at least do wear a prouder face,
Solicit our regard; but when I think
Of these, I feel the imaginative power
Languish within me; even then it slept,
When, pressed by tragic sufferings, the
heart

Was more than full; amid my sobs and
tears
[It slept, even in the pregnant season of
youth.
For though I was most passionately moved
And yielded to all changes of the scene
With an obsequious promptness, yet the
storm
Passed not beyond the suburbs of the mind;
Save when realities of act and mien,
The incarnation of the spirits that move
[In harmony amid the Poet's world,
Rose to ideal grandeur, or, called forth 480
By power of contrast, made me recognise,
As at a glance, the things which I had
shaped,
And yet not shaped, had seen and scarcely
seen,
When, having closed the mighty Shak-
speare's page,
[I mused, and thought, and felt, in soli-
tude.

Pass we from entertainments, that are
such
Professedly, to others titled higher,
Yet, in the estimate of youth at least,
More near akin to those than names im-
ply, —
[I mean the brawls of lawyers in their courts
Before the ermined judge, or that great
stage 491
Where senators, tongue-favoured men, per-
form,
Admired and envied. Oh! the beating
heart,
When one among the prime of these rose
up, —
One, of whose name from childhood we had
heard
Familiarly, a household term, like those,
The Bedfords, Glosters, Salsburys, of old,
Whom the fifth Harry talks of. Silence!
hush!
This is no trifier, no short-flighted wit,
No stammerer of a minute, painfully 500
Delivered. No! the Orator hath yoked
The Hours, like young Aurora, to his car:
Thrice welcome Presence! how can patience
e'er
Grow weary of attending on a track
That kindles with such glory! All are
charmed,
Astonished; like a hero in romance,
He winds away his never-ending horn;

Words follow words, sense seems to follow
sense:
What memory and what logic! till the
strain 509
Transcendent, superhuman as it seemed,
Grows tedious even in a young man's ear.

Genius of Burke! forgive the pen se-
duced
By specious wonders, and too slow to tell
Of what the ingenuous, what bewildered
men,
Beginning to mistrust their boastful guides,
And wise men, willing to grow wiser,
caught,
Rapt auditors! from thy most eloquent
tongue —
Now mute, for ever mute in the cold grave.
I see him, — old, but vigorous in age, —
Stand like an oak whose stag-horn branches
start 520
Out of its leafy brow, the more to awe
The younger brethren of the grove. But
some —
While he forewarns, denounces, launches
forth,
Against all systems built on abstract rights,
Keen ridicule; the majesty proclaims
Of Institutes and Laws, hallowed by time;
Declares the vital power of social ties
Endeared by Custom; and with high dis-
dain,
Exploding upstart Theory, insists
Upon the allegiance to which men are
born — 530
Some — say at once a froward multitude —
Murmur (for truth is hated, where not
loved)
As the winds fret within the Æolian cave,
Galled by their monarch's chain. The times
were big
With ominous change, which, night by
night, provoked
Keen struggles, and black clouds of passion
raised;
But memorable moments intervened,
When Wisdom, like the Goddess from
Jove's brain,
Broke forth in armour of resplendent words,
Startling the Synod. Could a youth, and
one 540
In ancient story versed, whose breast had
heaved
Under the weight of classic eloquence,
Sit, see, and hear, unthankful, uninspired?

Nor did the Pulpit's oratory fail
To achieve its higher triumph. Not unfelt
Were its admonishments, nor lightly heard
The awful truths delivered thence by
tongues

Endowed with various power to search the
soul;

Yet ostentation, domineering, oft
Poured forth harangues, how sadly out of
place! — 550

There have I seen a comely bachelor,
Fresh from a toilette of two hours, ascend
His rostrum, with seraphic glance look up,
And, in a tone elaborately low
Beginning, lead his voice through many a
maze

A minuet course; and, winding up his
mouth,

From time to time, into an orifice
Most delicate, a lurking eyelet, small,
And only not invisible, again
Open it out, diffusing thence a smile 560
Of rapt irradiation, exquisite.

Meanwhile the Evangelists, Isaiah, Job,
Moses, and he who penned, the other day,
The Death of Abel, Shakspeare, and the
Bard

Whose genius spangled o'er a gloomy theme
With fancies thick as his inspiring stars,
And Ossian (doubt not — 'tis the naked
truth)

Summoned from streamy Morven — each
and all

Would, in their turns, lend ornaments and
flowers

To entwine the crook of eloquence that
helped 570

This pretty Shepherd, pride of all the plains,
To rule and guide his captivated flock.

I glance but at a few conspicuous marks,
Leaving a thousand others, that, in hall,
Court, theatre, conventicle, or shop,
In public room or private, park or street,
Each fondly reared on his own pedestal,
Looked out for admiration. Folly, vice,
Extravagance in gesture, mien, and dress,
And all the strife of singularity, 580
Lies to the ear, and lies to every sense —
Of these, and of the living shapes they
wear,

There is no end. Such candidates for re-
gard,

Although well pleased to be where they
were found,

I did not hunt after, nor greatly prize,
Nor made unto myself a secret boast
Of reading them with quick and curious
eye;

But, as a common produce, things that are
To-day, to-morrow will be, took of them
Such willing note, as, on some errand bound
That asks not speed, a traveller might be-
stow 590

On sea-shells that bestrew the sandy beach,
Or daisies swarming through the fields of
June.

But foolishness and madness in parade,
Though most at home in this their dear
domain,

Are scattered everywhere, no rarities,
Even to the rudest novice of the Schools.
Me, rather, it employed, to note, and keep
In memory, those individual sights
Of courage, or integrity, or truth, 600
Or tenderness, which there, set off by foil,
Appeared more touching. One will I se-
lect —

A Father — for he bore that sacred
name; —

Him saw I, sitting in an open square,
Upon a corner-stone of that low wall,
Wherein were fixed the iron pales that
fenced

A spacious grass-plot; there, in silence,
sate

This One Man, with a sickly babe out-
stretched

Upon his knee, whom he had thither
brought

For sunshine, and to breathe the fresher
air. 610

Of those who passed, and me who looked at
him,

He took no heed; but in his brawny arms
(The Artificer was to the elbow bare,
And from his work this moment had been
stolen)

He held the child, and, bending over it,
As if he were afraid both of the sun
And of the air, which he had come to seek,
Eyed the poor babe with love unutterable.

As the black storm upon the mountain top
Sets off the sunbeam in the valley, so 620
That huge fermenting mass of human-kind
Serves as a solemn back-ground, or relief,
To single forms and objects, whence they
draw,

For feeling and contemplative regard,
More than inherent liveliness and power.
How oft, amid those overflowing streets,
Have I gone forward with the crowd, and
said

Unto myself, "The face of every one
That passes by me is a mystery!"
Thus have I looked, nor ceased to look, op-
pressed 630

By thoughts of what and whither, when
and how,

Until the shapes before my eyes became
A second-sight procession, such as glides
Over still mountains, or appears in dreams;
And once, far-travelled in such mood, be-
yond

The reach of common indication, lost
Amid the moving pageant, I was smitten
Abruptly, with the view (a sight not rare)
Of a blind Beggar, who, with upright face,
Stood, propped against a wall, upon his
chest 640

Wearing a written paper, to explain
His story, whence he came, and who he
was.

Caught by the spectacle my mind turned
round

As with the might of waters; and apt type
This label seemed of the utmost we can
know,

Both of ourselves and of the universe;
And, on the shape of that unmoving man,
His steadfast face and sightless eyes, I
gazed,

As if admonished from another world.

Though reared upon the base of outward
things, 650

Structures like these the excited spirit
mainly

Builds for herself; scenes different there
are,

Full-formed, that take, with small internal
help,

Possession of the faculties, — the peace
That comes with night; the deep solemnity
Of nature's intermediate hours of rest,
When the great tide of human life stands
still:

The business of the day to come, unborn,
Of that gone by, locked up, as in the grave;
The blended calmness of the heavens and
earth, 660

Moonlight and stars, and empty streets, and
sounds

Unfrequent as in deserts; at late hours
Of winter evenings, when unwholesome
rains

Are falling hard, with people yet astir,
The feeble salutation from the voice
Of some unhappy woman, now and then
Heard as we pass, when no one looks about,
Nothing is listened to. But these, I fear,
Are falsely catalogued; things that are, are
not,

As the mind answers to them, or the
heart 670

Is prompt, or slow, to feel. What say you,
then,

To times, when half the city shall break
out

Full of one passion, vengeance, rage, or
fear?

To executions, to a street on fire,
Mobs, riots, or rejoicings? From these
sights

Take one, — that ancient festival, the Fair,
Holden where martyrs suffered in past
time,

And named of St. Bartholomew; there, see
A work completed to our hands, that lays,
If any spectacle on earth can do, 680

The whole creative powers of man
asleep! —

For once, the Muse's help will we implore,
And she shall lodge us, wafted on her
wings,

Above the press and danger of the crowd,
Upon some showman's platform. What a
shock

For eyes and ears! what anarchy and din,
Barbarian and infernal, — a phantasma,
Monstrous in colour, motion, shape, sight,
sound!

Below, the open space, through every nook
Of the wide area, twinkles, is alive 690

With heads; the midway region, and above,
Is thronged with staring pictures and huge
scrolls,

Dumb proclamations of the Prodigies;
With chattering monkeys dangling from
their poles,

And children whirling in their roundabouts;
With those that stretch the neck and strain
the eyes,

And crack the voice in rivalry, the crowd
Inviting; with buffoons against buffoons
Grimacing, writhing, screaming, — him who
grinds

The hurdy-gurdy, at the fiddle weaves, 700

Rattles the salt-box, thumps the kettle-
 drum,
 And him who at the trumpet puffs his
 cheeks,
 The silver-collared Negro with his timbrel,
 Equestrians, tumblers, women, girls, and
 boys,
 Blue-breeched, pink-vested, with high-
 towering plumes. —
 All moveables of wonder, from all parts,
 Are here — Albinos, painted Indians,
 Dwarfs,
 The Horse of knowledge, and the learned
 Pig,
 The Stone-eater, the man that swallows fire,
 Giants, Ventriloquists, the Invisible Girl,
 The Bust that speaks and moves its gog-
 gling eyes, 711
 The Wax-work, Clock-work, all the mar-
 vellous craft
 Of modern Merlins, Wild Beasts, Puppet-
 shows,
 All out-o'-the-way, far-fetched, perverted
 things,
 All freaks of nature, all Promethean
 thoughts
 Of man, his dulness, madness, and their
 feats
 All jumbled up together, to compose
 A Parliament of Monsters. Tents and
 Booths
 Meanwhile, as if the whole were one vast
 mill,
 Are vomiting, receiving on all sides, 720
 Men, Women, three-years' Children, Babies
 in arms.

Oh, blank confusion ! true epitome
 Of what the mighty City is herself,
 To thousands upon thousands of her sons,
 Living amid the same perpetual whirl
 Of trivial objects, melted and reduced
 To one identity, by differences
 That have no law, no meaning, and no
 end —
 Oppression, under which even highest
 minds
 Must labour, whence the strongest are not
 free. 730
 But though the picture weary out the
 eye,
 By nature an unmanageable sight,
 It is not wholly so to him who looks
 In steadiness, who hath among least things
 An under-sense of greatest; sees the parts

As parts, but with a feeling of the whole.
 This, of all acquisitions, first awaits
 On sundry and most widely different modes
 Of education, nor with least delight
 On that through which I passed. ~~Atten-~~ 740
 tion springs,
 And comprehensiveness and memory flow,
 From early converse with the works of God
 Among all regions; chiefly where appear
 Most obviously simplicity and power.
 Think, how the everlasting streams and
 woods,
 Stretched and still stretching far and wide
 exalt
 The roving Indian, on his desert sands:
 What grandeur not unfelt, what pregnant
 show
 Of beauty, meets the sun-burnt Arab's eye
 And, as the sea propels, from zone to
 zone, 750
 Its currents; magnifies its shoals of life
 Beyond all compass; spreads, and sends
 aloft
 Armies of clouds, — even so, its powers and
 aspects
 Shape for mankind, by principles as fixed,
 The views and aspirations of the soul
 To majesty. Like virtue have the forms
 Perennial of the ancient hills; nor less
 The changeful language of their counte-
 nances
 Quickens the slumbering mind, and aids
 the thoughts,
 However multitudinous, to move 760
 With order and relation. This, if still,
 As hitherto, in freedom I may speak,
 Not violating any just restraint,
 As may be hoped, of real modesty, —
 This did I feel, in London's vast domain.
 The Spirit of Nature was upon me there;
 The soul of Beauty and enduring Life
 Vouchsafed her inspiration, and diffused,
 Through meagre lines and colours, and the
 press
 Of self-destroying, transitory things, 770
 Composure, and ennobling Harmony.

BOOK EIGHTH

RETROSPECT — LOVE OF NATURE LEADING
 TO LOVE OF MAN

WHAT sounds are those, Helvellyn, that
 are heard
 Up to thy summit, through the depth of a

Ascending, as if distance had the power
 To make the sounds more audible? What
 crowd
 Lovers, or sprinkles o'er, yon village green?
 Crowd seems it, solitary hill! to thee,
 Though but a little family of men,
 Shepherds and tillers of the ground — be-
 times
 Assembled with their children and their
 wives,
 And here and there a stranger interspersed.
 They hold a rustic fair — a festival, 11
 Such as, on this side now, and now on that,
 Repeated through his tributary vales,
 Helvellyn, in the silence of his rest,
 Meets annually, if clouds towards either
 ocean
 Blown from their favourite resting-place, or
 mists
 Dissolved, have left him an unshrouded
 head.
 Delightful day it is for all who dwell
 In this secluded glen, and eagerly
 They give it welcome. Long ere heat of
 noon, 20
 From byre or field the kine were brought;
 the sheep
 Are penned in cotes; the chaffering is
 begun.
 The heifer lows, uneasy at the voice
 Of a new master; bleat the flocks aloud.
 Booths are there none; a stall or two is
 here;
 A lame man or a blind, the one to beg,
 The other to make music; hither, too,
 From far, with basket, slung upon her arm,
 Of hawker's wares — books, pictures, combs,
 and pins —
 Some aged woman finds her way again, 30
 Year after year, a punctual visitant!
 There also stands a speech-maker by rote,
 Pulling the strings of his boxed raree-show;
 And in the lapse of many years may come
 Prouder itinerant, mountebank, or he
 Whose wonders in a covered wain lie hid.
 But one there is, the loveliest of them all,
 Some sweet lass of the valley, looking out
 For gains, and who that sees her would not
 buy?
 Fruits of her father's orchard are her wares,
 And with the ruddy produce she walks
 round 41
 Among the crowd, half pleased with, half
 ashamed
 Of her new office, blushing restlessly.

The children now are rich, for the old to-day
 Are generous as the young; and, if content
 With looking on, some ancient wedded pair
 Sit in the shade together; while they gaze,
 "A cheerful smile unbends the wrinkled
 brow,
 The days departed start again to life,
 And all the scenes of childhood reappear,
 Faint, but more tranquil, like the changing
 sun 51
 To him who slept at noon and wakes at eve."
 Thus gaiety and cheerfulness prevail,
 Spreading from young to old, from old to
 young,
 And no one seems to want his share. —
 Immense
 Is the recess, the circumambient world
 Magnificent, by which they are embraced:
 They move about upon the soft green turf:
 How little they, they and their doings,
 seem,
 And all that they can further or obstruct!
 Through utter weakness pitiably dear, 61
 As tender infants are: and yet how great!
 For all things serve them: them the morn-
 ing light
 Loves, as it glistens on the silent rocks;
 And them the silent rocks, which now from
 high
 Look down upon them; the reposing clouds;
 The wild brooks prattling from invisible
 haunts;
 And old Helvellyn, conscious of the stir
 Which animates this day their calm abode.

With deep devotion, Nature, did I feel, 70
 In that enormous City's turbulent world
 Of men and things, what benefit I owed
 To thee, and those domains of rural peace,
 Where to the sense of beauty first my heart
 Was opened; tract more exquisitely fair
 Than that famed paradise of ten thousand
 trees,

Or Gehol's matchless gardens, for delight
 Of the Tartarian dynasty composed
 (Beyond that mighty wall, not fabulous, 79
 China's stupendous mound) by patient toil
 Of myriads and boon nature's lavish help;
 There, in a clime from widest empire chosen,
 Fulfilling (could enchantment have done
 more?)

A sumptuous dream of flowery lawns, with
 domes

Of pleasure sprinkled over, shady dells
 For eastern monasteries, sunny mounts

With temples crested, bridges, gondolas,
Rocks, dens, and groves of foliage taught
to melt

Into each other their obsequious hues,
Vanished and vanishing in subtle chase, 90
Too fine to be pursued; or standing forth
In no discordant opposition, strong
And gorgeous as the colours side by side
Bedded among rich plumes of tropic birds;
And mountains over all, embracing all;
And all the landscape, endlessly enriched
With waters running, falling, or asleep.

But lovelier far than this, the paradise
Where I was reared; in Nature's primitive
gifts

Favoured no less, and more to every sense
Delicious, seeing that the sun and sky, 101
The elements, and seasons as they change,
Do find a worthy fellow-labourer there —
Man free, man working for himself, with
choice

Of time, and place, and object; by his
wants,

His comforts, native occupations, cares,
Cheerfully led to individual ends
Or social, and still followed by a train
Unwooded, unthought-of even — simplicity,
And beauty, and inevitable grace. 110

Yea, when a glimpse of those imperial
bowers

Would to a child be transport over-great,
When but a half-hour's roam through such
a place

Would leave behind a dance of images,
That shall break in upon his sleep for weeks;
Even then the common haunts of the green
earth,

And ordinary interests of man,
Which they embosom, all without regard
As both may seem, are fastening on the
heart

Insensibly, each with the other's help. 120
For me, when my affections first were led
From kindred, friends, and playmates, to
partake

Love for the human creature's absolute self,
That noticeable kindness of heart
Sprang out of fountains, there abounding
most,

Where sovereign Nature dictated the tasks
And occupations which her beauty adorned,
And Shepherds were the men that pleased
me first;

Not such as Saturn ruled 'mid Latian wilds
With arts and laws so tempered, that the
lives

Left, even to us toiling in this late day,
A bright tradition of the golden age;
Not such as, 'mid Arcadian fastnesses
Sequestered, handed down among them
selves

Felicity, in Grecian song renowned;
Nor such as — when an adverse fate had
driven,

From house and home, the courtly ban
whose fortunes

Entered, with Shakspeare's genius, the wild
woods

Of Arden — amid sunshine or in shade
Culled the best fruits of Time's uncounted
hours,

Ere Phœbe sighed for the false Ganymed
Or there where Perdita and Florizel
Together danced, Queen of the feast, as
King;

Nor such as Spenser fabled. True it is,
That I had heard (what he perhaps had
seen)

Of maids at sunrise bringing in from far
Their May-bush, and along the streets
flocks

Parading with a song of taunting rhymes
Aimed at the laggards slumbering with
doors;

Had also heard, from those who yet remem-
bered,

Tales of the May-pole dance, and wreath
that decked

Porch, door-way, or kirk-pillar; and
youths,

Each with his maid, before the sun was up
By annual custom, issuing forth in troops
To drink the waters of some sainted well
And hang it round with garlands. Lo
survives;

But, for such purpose, flowers no longer
grow:

The times, too sage, perhaps too proud
have dropped

These lighter graces; and the rural ways
And manners which my childhood look
upon

Were the unluxuriant produce of a life
Intent on little but substantial needs,
Yet rich in beauty, beauty that was felt.
But images of danger and distress,
Man suffering among awful Powers and
Forms;

Then from his couch he starts; and now
 his feet
 Crush out a livelier fragrance from the
 flowers
 Of lowly thyme, by Nature's skill en-
 wrought
 In the wild turf: the lingering dews of
 morn
 Smoke round him, as from hill to hill he
 hies,
 His staff protending like a hunter's spear,
 Or by its aid leaping from crag to crag,
 And o'er the brawling beds of unbridged
 streams.

Philosophy, methinks, at Fancy's call,
 Might deign to follow him through what
 he does 250

Or sees in his day's march; himself he
 feels,

In those vast regions where his service lies,
 A freeman, wedded to his life of hope
 And hazard, and hard labour interchanged
 With that majestic indolence so dear
 To native man. A rambling schoolboy,
 thus,

I felt his presence in his own domain,
 As of a lord and master, or a power,
 Or genius, under Nature, under God,
 Presiding; and severest solitude 260
 Had more commanding looks when he was
 there.

When up the lonely brooks on rainy days
 Angling I went, or trod the trackless hills
 By mists bewildered, suddenly mine eyes
 Have glanced upon him distant a few steps,
 In size a giant, stalking through thick fog,
 His sheep like Greenland bears; or, as he
 stepped

Beyond the boundary line of some hill-
 shadow,

His form hath flashed upon me, glorified
 By the deep radiance of the setting sun: 270
 Or him have I descried in distant sky,
 A solitary object and sublime,

Above all height! like an aerial cross
 Stationed alone upon a spiry rock
 Of the Chartreuse, for worship. Thus was
 man

Ennobled outwardly before my sight,
 And thus my heart was early introduced
 To an unconscious love and reverence
 Of human nature; hence the human form
 To me became an index of delight, 280
 Of grace and honour, power and worthi-
 ness.

Meanwhile this creature — spiritual almost
 As those of books, but more exalted far;
 Far more of an imaginative form
 Than the gay Corin of the groves, who
 lives

For his own fancies, or to dance by the
 hour,

In coronal, with Phyllis in the midst —
 Was, for the purposes of kind, a man
 With the most common; husband, father,
 learned,

Could teach, admonish; suffered with the
 rest

From vice and folly, wretchedness and
 fear;

Of this I little saw, cared less for it,
 But something must have felt.

Call ye these appearances —
 Which I beheld of shepherds in my youth
 This sanctity of Nature given to man —
 A shadow, a delusion, ye who pore
 On the dead letter, miss the spirit
 things;

Whose truth is not a motion or a shape
 Instinct with vital functions, but a block
 Or waxen image which yourselves have
 made,

And ye adore! But blessed be the God
 Of Nature and of Man that this was so;
 That men before my inexperienced eyes
 Did first present themselves thus purified
 Removed, and to a distance that was fit
 And so we all of us in some degree
 Are led to knowledge, wheresoever led,
 And howsoever; were it otherwise,
 And we found evil fast as we find good
 In our first years, or think that it
 found,

How could the innocent heart bear up
 live!

But doubly fortunate my lot; not here
 Alone, that something of a better life
 Perhaps was round me than it is the pre-
 lege

Of most to move in, but that first I looked
 At Man through objects that were great
 fair;

First communed with him by their beauty
 And thus

Was founded a sure safeguard and defence
 Against the weight of meanness, self-
 cares,

Coarse manners, vulgar passions, that breed
 in

On all sides from the ordinary world

In which we traffic. Starting from this
point
I had my face turned toward the truth,
began
With an advantage furnished by that kind
Of prepossession, without which the soul
Receives no knowledge that can bring forth
good,
No genuine insight ever comes to her.
From the restraint of over-watchful eyes
Preserved, I moved about, year after year,
Happy, and now most thankful that my
walk 330
Was guarded from too early intercourse
With the deformities of crowded life,
And those ensuing laughters and contempts,
Self-pleasing, which, if we would wish to
think
With a due reverence on earth's rightful
lord,
Here placed to be the inheritor of heaven,
Will not permit us; but pursue the mind,
That to devotion willingly would rise,
Into the temple and the temple's heart.

Yet deem not, Friend ! that human kind
with me 340
Thus early took a place pre-eminent;
Nature herself was, at this unripe time,
But secondary to my own pursuits
And animal activities, and all
Their trivial pleasures; and when these had
drooped
And gradually expired, and Nature, prized
For her own sake, became my joy, even
then —
And upwards through late youth, until not
less
Than two-and-twenty summers had been
told —
Was Man in my affections and regards 350
Subordinate to her, her visible forms
And viewless agencies: a passion, she,
A rapture often, and immediate love
Ever at hand; he, only a delight
Occasional, an accidental grace,
His hour being not yet come. Far less had
then
The inferior creatures, beast or bird, at-
tuned
My spirit to that gentleness of love,
(Though they had long been carefully ob-
served),
Won from me those minute obeisances 360
Of tenderness, which I may number now

With my first blessings. Nevertheless, on
these
The light of beauty did not fall in vain,
Or grandeur circumfuse them to no end.

But when that first poetic faculty
Of plain Imagination and severe,
No longer a mute influence of the soul,
Ventured, at some rash Muse's earnest call,
To try her strength among harmonious
words;
And to book-notions and the rules of art 370
Did knowingly conform itself; there came
Among the simple shapes of human life
A wilfulness of fancy and conceit;
And Nature and her objects beautified
These fictions, as in some sort, in their turn,
They burnished her. From touch of this
new power
Nothing was safe: the elder-tree that grew
Beside the well-known charnel-house had
then
A dismal look: the yew-tree had its ghost,
That took his station there for ornament:
The dignities of plain occurrence then 381
Were tasteless, and truth's golden mean, a
point
Where no sufficient pleasure could be found.
Then, if a widow, staggering with the blow
Of her distress, was known to have turned
her steps
To the cold grave in which her husband
slept,
One night, or haply more than one, through
pain
Or half-insensate impotence of mind,
The fact was caught at greedily, and there
She must be visitant the whole year through,
Wetting the turf with never-ending tears.

Through quaint obliquities I might pur-
sue 392
These cravings; when the foxglove, one by
one,
Upwards through every stage of the tall
stem,
Had shed beside the public way its bells,
And stood of all dismantled, save the last
Left at the tapering ladder's top, that
seemed
To bend as doth a slender blade of grass
Tipped with a rain-drop, Fancy loved to
seat,
Beneath the plant despoiled, but crested still
With this last relic, soon itself to fall, 401

Some vagrant mother, whose arch little
ones,
All unconcerned by her dejected plight,
Laughed as with rival eagerness their hands
Gathered the purple cups that round them
lay,
Strewing the turf's green slope.

A diamond light

(Whene'er the summer sun, declining,
smote
A smooth rock wet with constant springs)
was seen
Sparkling from out a copse-clad bank that
rose

Fronting our cottage. Oft beside the hearth
Seated, with open door, often and long 411
Upon this restless lustre have I gazed,
That made my fancy restless as itself.
'T was now for me a burnished silver shield
Suspended over a knight's tomb, who lay
Inglorious, buried in the dusky wood:
An entrance now into some magic cave
Or palace built by fairies of the rock;
Nor could I have been bribed to disen-
chant

The spectacle, by visiting the spot. 420
Thus wilful Fancy, in no hurtful mood,
Engrafted far-fetched shapes on feelings
bred

By pure Imagination: busy Power
She was, and with her ready pupil turned
Instinctively to human passions, then
Least understood. Yet, 'mid the fervent
swarm •

Of these vagaries, with an eye so rich
As mine was through the bounty of a grand
And lovely region, I had forms distinct 429
To steady me: each airy thought revolved
Round a substantial centre, which at once
Incited it to motion, and controlled.

I did not pine like one in cities bred,
As was thy melancholy lot, dear Friend!
Great Spirit as thou art, in endless dreams
Of sickness, disjoining, joining, things
Without the light of knowledge. Where
the harm,

If, when the woodman languished with dis-
ease

Induced by sleeping nightly on the ground
Within his sod-built cabin, Indian-wise, 440
I called the pangs of disappointed love,
And all the sad etcetera of the wrong,
To help him to his grave? Meanwhile the
man,

If not already from the woods retired

To die at home, was haply, as I knew,
Withering by slow degrees, 'mid gentle air
Birds, running streams, and hills so beau-
ful

On golden evenings, while the charcoal pile
Breathed up its smoke, an image of his ghastly
Or spirit that full soon must take her flight
Nor shall we not be tending towards the
point

Of sound humanity to which our Tale
Leads, though by sinuous ways, if here
show

How Fancy, in a season when she wove
Those slender cords, to guide the un-
conscious Boy

For the Man's sake, could feed at Nature's
call

Some pensive musings which might well
beseem

Maturer years.

A grove there is whose boughs
Stretch from the western marge of Thun-
stonmere,

With length of shade so thick, that when
glides

Along the line of low-roofed water, move
As in a cloister. Once — while, in the
shade

Loitering, I watched the golden beams
light

Flung from the setting sun, as they repose
In silent beauty on the naked ridge

Of a high eastern hill — thus flowed my
thoughts

In a pure stream of words fresh from the
heart:

Dear native Regions, wheresoe'er shall
close

My mortal course, there will I think
you;

Dying, will cast on you a backward look
Even as this setting sun (albeit the Vesper
Is no where touched by one memorial
gleam)

Doth with the fond remains of his
power

Still linger, and a farewell lustre sheds,
On the dear mountain-tops where first
rose.

Enough of humble arguments; recall,
My Song! those high emotions which
voice

Has heretofore made known; that burst
forth

Of sympathy, inspiring and inspired,
 When everywhere a vital pulse was felt, 480
 And all the several frames of things, like
 stars,
 Through every magnitude distinguishable,
 Shone mutually indebted, or half lost
 Each in the other's blaze, a galaxy
 Of life and glory. In the midst stood
 Man,
 Outwardly, inwardly contemplated,
 As, of all visible natures, crown, though
 born
 Of dust, and kindred to the worm; a Being,
 Both in perception and discernment, first
 In every capability of rapture, 490
 Through the divine effect of power and
 love;
 As, more than anything we know, instinct
 With godhead, and, by reason and by will,
 Acknowledging dependency sublime.

Ere long, the lonely mountains left, I
 moved,
 Begirt, from day to day, with temporal
 shapes
 Of vice and folly thrust upon my view,
 Objects of sport, and ridicule, and scorn,
 Manners and characters discriminate,
 And little bustling passions that eclipse, 500
 As well they might, the impersonated
 thought,
 The idea, or abstraction of the kind.

An idler among academic bowers,
 Such was my new condition, as at large
 Has been set forth; yet here the vulgar
 light
 Of present, actual, superficial life,
 Beaming through colouring of other times,
 Old usages and local privilege,
 Was welcomed, softened, if not solemnised.
 His notwithstanding, being brought more
 near 510
 To vice and guilt, forerunning wretchedness,
 Trembled, — thought, at times, of human
 life
 With an indefinite terror and dismay,
 Such as the storms and angry elements
 Had bred in me; but gloomier far, a dim
 Analogy to uproar and misrule,
 Quiet, danger, and obscurity.

It might be told (but wherefore speak of
 things
 Common to all?) that, seeing, I was led

Gravely to ponder — judging between good
 And evil, not as for the mind's delight 521
 But for her guidance — one who was to
 act,
 As sometimes to the best of feeble means
 I did, by human sympathy impelled:
 And, through dislike and most offensive
 pain,
 Was to the truth conducted; of this faith
 Never forsaken, that, by acting well,
 And understanding, I should learn to love
 The end of life, and everything we know.

Grave Teacher, stern Preceptress! for at
 times 530
 Thou canst put on an aspect most severe;
 London, to thee I willingly return.
 Erewhile my verse played idly with the
 flowers
 Enwrought upon thy mantle; satisfied
 With that amusement, and a simple look
 Of child-like inquisition now and then
 Cast upwards on thy countenance, to de-
 tect
 Some inner meanings which might harbour
 there.
 But how could I in mood so light in-
 dulse,
 Keeping such fresh remembrance of the
 day, 540
 When, having thridded the long labyrinth
 Of the suburban villages, I first
 Entered thy vast dominion? On the roof
 Of an itinerant vehicle I sate,
 With vulgar men about me, trivial forms
 Of houses, pavement, streets, of men and
 things, —
 Mean shapes on every side; but, at the
 instant,
 When to myself it fairly might be said,
 The threshold now is overpast, (how strange
 That aught external to the living mind 550
 Should have such mighty sway! yet so it
 was),
 A weight of ages did at once descend
 Upon my heart; no thought embodied, no
 Distinct remembrances, but weight and
 power, —
 Power growing under weight: alas! I feel
 That I am trifling: 't was a moment's
 pause, —
 All that took place within me came and
 went
 As in a moment; yet with Time it dwells,
 And grateful memory, as a thing divine.

The curious traveller, who, from open day,
Hath passed with torches into some huge
cave, 561

The Grotto of Antiparos, or the Den
In old time haunted by that Danish Witch,
Yordas; he looks around and sees the vault
Widening on all sides; sees, or thinks he
sees,

Erelong, the massy roof above his head,
That instantly unsettles and recedes, —
Substance and shadow, light and darkness,
all

Commingled, making up a canopy
Of shapes and forms and tendencies to shape
That shift and vanish, change and inter-
change 571

Like spectres,—ferment silent and sublime!
That after a short space works less and less,
Till, every effort, every motion gone,
The scene before him stands in perfect view
Exposed, and lifeless as a written book! —
But let him pause awhile, and look again,
And a new quickening shall succeed, at
first

Beginning timidly, then creeping fast,
Till the whole cave, so late a senseless mass,
Busies the eye with images and forms 581
Boldly assembled, — here is shadowed forth
From the projections, wrinkles, cavities,
A variegated landscape, — there the shape
Of some gigantic warrior clad in mail,
The ghostly semblance of a hooded monk,
Veiled nun, or pilgrim resting on his staff:
Strange congregation! yet not slow to meet
Eyes that perceive through minds that can
inspire.

Even in such sort had I at first been
moved, 590
Nor otherwise continued to be moved,
As I explored the vast metropolis,
Fount of my country's destiny and the
world's;
That great emporium, chronicle at once
And burial-place of passions, and their home
Imperial, their chief living residence.

With strong sensations teeming as it did
Of past and present, such a place must
needs
Have pleased me, seeking knowledge at
that time
Far less than craving power; yet knowledge
came, 600
Sought or unsought, and influxes of power

Came, of themselves, or at her call derive
In fits of kindest apprehensiveness,
From all sides, when whate'er was in its
Capacious fount, or seemed to find, in me
A correspondent amplitude of mind;
Such is the strength and glory of our youth
The human nature unto which I felt
That I belonged, and revered with love
Was not a punctual presence, but a spirit
Diffused through time and space, with a
derived

Of evidence from monuments, erect,
Prostrate, or leaning towards their common
rest

In earth, the widely scattered wreck sublime
Of vanished nations, or more clearly drawn
From books and what they picture as
record.

'T is true, the history of our native land
With those of Greece compared and popular
Rome,

And in our high-wrought modern narrative
Stript of their harmonising soul, the life
Of manners and familiar incidents —
Had never much delighted me. And less
Than other intellects had mine been used
To lean upon extrinsic circumstance
Of record or tradition; but a sense
Of what in the Great City had been done
And suffered, and was doing, suffering, still
Weighed with me, could support the test
thought;

And, in despite of all that had gone by,
Or was departing never to return,
There I conversed with majesty and power
Like independent naturés. Hence the place
Was thronged with impregnations like
Wilds

In which my early feelings had been
nursed —

Bare hills and valleys, full of caverns, rocks
And audible seclusions, dashing lakes,
Echoes and waterfalls, and pointed crags
That into music touch the passing wind.
Here then my young imagination found
No uncongenial element; could here
Among new objects serve or give command
Even as the heart's occasions might
require,
To forward reason's else too-scrupulous
march.

The effect was, still more elevated views
Of human nature. Neither vice nor guilt
Debasement undergone by body or mind

Nor all the misery forced upon my sight,
Misery not lightly passed, but sometimes
scanned

Most feelingly, could overthrow my trust
In what ~~we may~~ become; induce belief 650
That I was ignorant, had been falsely
taught,

A solitary, who with vain conceits
Had been inspired, and walked about in
dreams.

From those sad scenes when meditation
turned,

Lo! everything that was indeed divine
Retained its purity inviolate,
Gay brighter shone, by this portentous
gloom

Set off; such opposition as aroused
The mind of Adam, yet in Paradise
Though fallen from bliss, when in the East
he saw 660

Darkness ere day's mid course, and morn-
ing light

More orient in the western cloud, that drew
O'er the blue firmament a radiant white,
Descending slow with something heavenly
fraught.

Add also, that among the multitudes
Of that huge city, oftentimes was seen
Affectingly set forth, more than elsewhere
is possible, the unity of man,
One spirit over ignorance and vice
Predominant, in good and evil hearts; 670
One sense for moral judgments, as one eye
for the sun's light. The soul when smit-
ten thus
By a sublime *idea*, whencesoe'er
Vouchsafed for union or communion, feeds
On the pure bliss, and takes her rest with
God.

Thus from a very early age, O Friend!
My thoughts by slow gradations had been
drawn

To human-kind, and to the good and ill
Of human life: Nature had led me on;
And oft amid the "busy hum" I seemed
To travel independent of her help, 680
As if I had forgotten her; but no,
The world of human-kind outweighed not
hers

As my habitual thoughts; the scale of love,
Though filling daily, still was light, com-
pared
With that in which *her* mighty objects lay.

BOOK NINTH

RESIDENCE IN FRANCE

EVEN as a river, — partly (it might seem)
Yielding to old remembrances, and swayed
In part by fear to shape a way direct,
That would engulf him soon in the raven-
ous sea —

Turns, and will measure back his course,
far back,

Seeking the very regions which he crossed
In his first outset; so have we, my Friend!
Turned and returned with intricate delay.
Or as a traveller, who has gained the brow
Of some aerial Down, while there he halts
For breathing-time, is tempted to review 11
The region left behind him; and, if aught
Deserving notice have escaped regard,
Or been regarded with too careless eye,
Strives, from that height, with one and yet
one more

Last look, to make the best amends he
may:

So have we lingered. Now we start afresh
With courage, and new hope risen on our
toil.

Fair greetings to this shapeless eagerness,
Whene'er it comes! needful in work so
long, 20

Thrice needful to the argument which now
Awaits us! Oh, how much unlike the past!

Free as a colt at pasture on the hill,
I ranged at large, through London's wide
domain,

Month after month. Obscurely did I live,
Not seeking frequent intercourse with men,
By literature, or elegance, or rank,
Distinguished. Scarcely was a year thus
spent

Ere I forsook the crowded solitude,
With less regret for its luxurious pomp, 30
And all the nicely-guarded shows of art,
Than for the humble book-stalls in the
streets,
Exposed to eye and hand where'er I turned.

France lured me forth; the realm that I
had crossed
So lately, journeying toward the snow-clad
Alps.

But now, relinquishing the scrip and staff,
And all enjoyment which the summer sun
Sheds round the steps of those who meet
the day

With motion constant as his own, I went
 Prepared to sojourn in a pleasant town, 40
 Washed by the current of the stately Loire.

Through Paris lay my readiest course,
 and there
 Sojourning a few days, I visited
 In haste, each spot of old or recent fame,
 The latter chiefly; from the field of Mars
 Down to the suburbs of St. Antony,
 And from Mont Martre southward to the
 Dome
 Of Geneviève. In both her clamorous
 Halls,
 The National Synod and the Jacobins,
 I saw the Revolutionary Power 50
 Toss like a ship at anchor, rocked by
 storms;
 The Arcades I traversed, in the Palace
 huge
 Of Orleans; coasted round and round the
 line
 Of Tavern, Brothel, Gaming-house, and
 Shop,
 Great rendezvous of worst and best, the
 walk
 Of all who had a purpose, or had not;
 I stared and listened, with a stranger's
 ears,
 To Hawkers and Haranguers, hubbub wild!
 And hissing Factionists with ardent eyes,
 In knots, or pairs, or single. Not a look 60
 Hope takes, or Doubt or Fear is forced to
 wear,
 But seemed there present; and I scanned
 them all,
 Watched every gesture uncontrollable,
 Of anger, and vexation, and despite,
 All side by side, and struggling face to
 face,
 With gaiety and dissolute idleness.

Where silent zephyrs sported with the
 dust
 Of the Bastille, I sate in the open sun,
 And from the rubbish gathered up a stone,
 And pocketed the relic, in the guise 70
 Of an enthusiast: yet, in honest truth,
 I looked for something that I could not find,
 Affecting more emotion than I felt;
 For 'tis most certain, that these various
 sights,
 However potent their first shock, with me
 Appeared to recompense the traveller's
 pains

Less than the painted Magdalene of
 Brun,
 A beauty exquisitely wrought, with hair
 Dishevelled, gleaming eyes, and red
 cheek
 Pale and bedropped with overflowing tears

But hence to my more permanent abode
 I hasten; there, by novelties in speech,
 Domestic manners, customs, gestures, looks
 And all the attire of ordinary life,
 Attention was engrossed; and, thus amused
 I stood 'mid those concussions, unconcerned
 Tranquil almost, and careless as a flower
 Glasped in a green-house, or a park
 shrub
 That spreads its leaves in unmolested peace
 While every bush and tree, the countess
 through,
 Is shaking to the roots: indifference this
 Which may seem strange: but I was
 prepared
 With needful knowledge, had abruptly
 passed
 Into a theatre, whose stage was filled
 And busy with an action far advanced.
 Like others, I had skimmed, and sometimes
 times read
 With care, the master pamphlets of
 day;
 Nor wanted such half-insight as grew
 Upon that meagre soil, helped out by tales
 And public news; but having never seen
 A chronicle that might suffice to show
 Whence the main organs of the public
 power
 Had sprung, their transmigrations, whence
 and how
 Accomplished, giving thus unto events
 A form and body; all things were to me
 Loose and disjointed, and the affect
 left
 Without a vital interest. At that time,
 Moreover, the first storm was overblown
 And the strong hand of outward violence
 Locked up in quiet. For myself, I fear
 Now, in connection with so great a theme
 To speak (as I must be compelled to do)
 Of one so unimportant; night by night
 Did I frequent the formal haunts of men
 Whom, in the city, privilege of birth
 Sequestered from the rest, societies
 Polished in arts, and in punctilio versed
 Whence, and from deeper causes, all
 course

Of good and evil of the time was shunned
 With scrupulous care; but these restric-
 tions soon 120
 Proved tedious, and I gradually withdrew
 Into a noisier world, and thus ere long
 Became a patriot; and my heart was all
 Given to the people, and my love was
 theirs.

A band of military Officers,
 Then stationed in the city, were the chief
 Of my associates: some of these wore
 swords
 That had been seasoned in the wars, and
 all
 Were men well-born; the chivalry of
 France.
 In age and temper differing, they had yet
 One spirit ruling in each heart; alike 131
 (Save only one, hereafter to be named)
 Were bent upon undoing what was done:
 This was their rest and only hope; there-
 with
 No fear had they of bad becoming worse,
 For worst to them was come; nor would
 have stirred,
 Or deemed it worth a moment's thought to
 stir,
 In anything, save only as the act
 Looked thitherward. One, reckoning by
 years,
 Was in the prime of manhood, and ere-
 while 140
 He had sate lord in many tender hearts;
 Though heedless of such honours now, and
 changed:
 His temper was quite mastered by the
 times,
 And they had blighted him, had eaten away
 The beauty of his person, doing wrong
 Alike to body and to mind: his port,
 Which once had been erect and open, now
 Was stooping and contracted, and a face,
 Endowed by Nature with her fairest gifts
 Of symmetry and light and bloom, ex-
 pressed, 150
 As much as any that was ever seen,
 A ravage out of season, made by thoughts
 Unhealthy and vexatious. With the hour,
 That from the press of Paris duly brought
 Its freight of public news, the fever came,
 A punctual visitant, to shake this man,
 Dismayed his voice and fanned his yellow
 cheek
 Into a thousand colours; while he read,

Or mused, his sword was haunted by his
 touch
 Continually, like an uneasy place 160
 In his own body. 'T was in truth an hour
 Of universal ferment; mildest men
 Were agitated; and commotions, strife
 Of passion and opinion, filled the walls
 Of peaceful houses with unquiet sounds.
 The soil of common life was, at that time,
 Too hot to tread upon. Oft said I then,
 And not then only, "What a mockery
 this
 Of history, the past and that to come! ✓
 Now do I feel how all men are deceived, 170
 Reading of nations and their works, in
 faith,
 Faith given to vanity and emptiness;
 Oh! laughter for the page that would re-
 flect
 To future times the face of what now
 is!"
 The land all swarmed with passion, like a
 plain
 Devoured by locusts, — Carra, Gorsas, —
 add
 A hundred other names, forgotten now,
 Nor to be heard of more; yet they were
 powers,
 Like earthquakes, shocks repeated day by
 day,
 And felt through every nook of town and
 field. 180

Such was the state of things. Mean-
 while the chief
 Of my associates stood prepared for flight
 To augment the band of emigrants in arms
 Upon the borders of the Rhine, and leagued
 With foreign foes mustered for instant
 war.
 This was their undisguised intent, and they
 Were waiting with the whole of their de-
 sires
 The moment to depart.
 An Englishman,
 Born in a land whose very name appeared
 To license some unruliness of mind; 190
 A stranger, with youth's further privilege,
 And the indulgence that a half-learnt
 speech
 Wins from the courteous; I, who had been
 else
 Shunned and not tolerated, freely lived
 With these defenders of the Crown, and
 talked,

And heard their notions; nor did they disdain
The wish to bring me over to their cause.

But though untaught by thinking or by books
To reason well of polity or law,
And nice distinctions, then on every tongue,
Of natural rights and civil; and to acts
Of nations and their passing interests
(If with unworldly ends and aims compared)
Almost indifferent, even the historian's tale
Prizing but little otherwise than I prized
Tales of the poets, as it made the heart
Beat high, and filled the fancy with fair forms,
Old heroes and their sufferings and their deeds;
Yet in the regal sceptre, and the pomp
Of orders and degrees, I nothing found
Then, or had ever, even in crudest youth,
That dazzled me, but rather what I mourned
And ill could brook, beholding that the best
Ruled not, and feeling that they ought to rule.

For, born in a poor district, and which yet
Retaineth more of ancient homeliness,
Than any other nook of English ground,
It was my fortune scarcely to have seen,
Through the whole tenor of my school-day time,
The face of one, who, whether boy or man,
Was vested with attention or respect
Through claims of wealth or blood; nor was it least
Of many benefits, in later years
Derived from academic institutes
And rules, that they held something up to view
Of a Republic, where all stood thus far
Upon equal ground; that we were brothers all
In honour, as in one community,
Scholars and gentlemen; where, furthermore,
Distinction open lay to all that came,
And wealth and titles were in less esteem

Than talents, worth, and prosperous industry.

Add unto this, subservience from the first
To presences of God's mysterious power
Made manifest in Nature's sovereignty,
And fellowship with venerable books,
To sanction the proud workings of the soul,
And mountain liberty. It could not be
But that one tutored thus should look with awe

Upon the faculties of man, receive
Gladly the highest promises, and hail,
As best, the government of equal rights
And individual worth. And hence, O Friend!

If at the first great outbreak I rejoiced
Less than might well befit my youth, the cause

In part lay here, that unto me the events
Seemed nothing out of nature's certain course,

A gift that was come rather late than soon.
No wonder, then, if advocates like these,
Inflamed by passion, blind with prejudice,

And stung with injury, at this riper day,
Were impotent to make my hopes put on
The shape of theirs, my understanding bend

In honour to their honour: zeal, which yet
Had slumbered, now in opposition burst
Forth like a Polar summer: every word
They uttered was a dart, by counter-winds
Blown back upon themselves; their reason seemed

Confusion-stricken by a higher power
Than human understanding, their discourse

Maimed, spiritless; and, in their weakness strong,

I triumphed.

Meantime, day by day, the roads
Were crowded with the bravest youth of France,

And all the promptest of her spirits, linked
In gallant soldiery, and posting on
To meet the war upon her frontier bounds
Yet at this very moment do tears start
Into mine eyes: I do not say I weep —
I wept not then, — but tears have dimmed my sight,

In memory of the farewells of that time,
Domestic severings, female fortitude
At dearest separation, patriot love
And self-devotion, and terrestrial hope,

Encouraged with a martyr's confidence;
 Even files of strangers merely seen but
 once,
 And for a moment, men from far with
 sound
 Of music, martial tunes, and banners spread,
 Entering the city, here and there a face,
 Or person, singled out among the rest, 279
 Yet still a stranger and beloved as such;
 Even by these passing spectacles my heart
 Was oftentimes uplifted, and they seemed
 Arguments sent from Heaven to prove the
 cause
 Good, pure, which no one could stand up
 against,
 Who was not lost, abandoned, selfish, proud,
 Mean, miserable, wilfully depraved,
 Hater perverse of equity and truth.

Among that band of Officers was one,
 Already hinted at, of other mould —
 A patriot, thence rejected by the rest, 290
 And with an oriental loathing spurned,
 As of a different caste. A meeker man
 Than this lived never, nor a more benign,
 Meek though enthusiastic. Injuries
 Made him more gracious, and his nature
 then
 Did breathe its sweetness out most sensibly,
 As aromatic flowers on Alpine turf,
 When foot hath crushed them. He through
 the events
 Of that great change wandered in perfect
 faith, 299
 As through a book, an old romance, or tale
 Of Fairy, or some dream of actions wrought
 Behind the summer clouds. By birth he
 ranked
 With the most noble, but unto the poor
 Among mankind he was in service bound,
 As by some tie invisible, oaths professed
 To a religious order. Man he loved
 As man; and, to the mean and the obscure,
 And all the homely in their homely works,
 Transferred a courtesy which had no air
 Of condescension; but did rather seem 310
 A passion and a gallantry, like that
 Which he, a soldier, in his idler day
 Had paid to woman: somewhat vain he was,
 Or seemed so, yet it was not vanity,
 But fondness, and a kind of radiant joy
 Diffused around him, while he was intent
 On works of love or freedom, or revolved
 Complacently the progress of a cause,
 Whereof he was a part: yet this was meek

And placid, and took nothing from the man
 That was delightful. Oft in solitude 321
 With him did I discourse about the end
 Of civil government, and its wisest forms;
 Of ancient loyalty, and chartered rights,
 Custom and habit, novelty and change;
 Of self-respect, and virtue in the few
 For patrimonial honour set apart,
 And ignorance in the labouring multitude.
 For he, to all intolerance indisposed, 329
 Balanced these contemplations in his mind;
 And I, who at that time was scarcely dipped
 Into the turmoil, bore a sounder judgment
 Than later days allowed; carried about me,
 With less alloy to its integrity,
 The experience of past ages, as, through
 help
 Of books and common life, it makes sure
 way
 To youthful minds, by objects over near
 Not pressed upon, nor dazzled or misled
 By struggling with the crowd for present
 ends.

But though not deaf, nor obstinate to find
 Error without excuse upon the side 341
 Of them who strove against us, more de-
 light
 We took, and let this freely be confessed,
 In painting to ourselves the miseries
 Of royal courts, and that voluptuous life
 Unfeeling, where the man who is of soul
 The meanest thrives the most; where
 dignity,
 True personal dignity, abideth not;
 A light, a cruel, and vain world cut off
 From the natural inlets of just sentiment,
 From lowly sympathy and chastening
 truth; 351
 Where good and evil interchange their
 names,
 And thirst for bloody spoils abroad is paired
 With vice at home. We added dearest
 themes —
 Man and his noble nature, as it is
 The gift which God has placed within his
 power,
 His blind desires and steady faculties
 Capable of clear truth, the one to break
 Bondage, the other to build liberty
 On firm foundations, making social life, 360
 Through knowledge spreading and imper-
 ishable,
 As just in regulation, and as pure
 As individual in the wise and good.

We summoned up the honourable deeds
 Of ancient Story, thought of each bright
 spot,
 That would be found in all recorded time,
 Of truth preserved and error passed away;
 Of single spirits that catch the flame from
 Heaven,
 And how the multitudes of men will feed
 And fan each other; thought of sects, how
 keen 370
 They are to put the appropriate nature on,
 Triumphant over every obstacle
 Of custom, language, country, love, or hate,
 And what they do and suffer for their creed;
 How far they travel, and how long endure;
 How quickly mighty Nations have been
 formed,
 From least beginnings; how, together locked
 By new opinions, scattered tribes have made
 One body, spreading wide as clouds in
 heaven.
 To aspirations then of our own minds 380
 Did we appeal; and, finally, beheld
 A living confirmation of the whole
 Before us, in a people from the depth
 Of shameful imbecility uprisen,
 Fresh as the morning star. Elate we looked
 Upon their virtues; saw, in rudest men,
 Self-sacrifice the firmest; generous love,
 And continence of mind, and sense of right,
 Uppermost in the midst of fiercest strife.

Oh, sweet it is, in academic groves, 390
 Or such retirement, Friend! as we have
 known
 In the green dales beside our Rotha's
 stream,
 Greta, or Derwent, or some nameless rill,
 To ruminate, with interchange of talk,
 On rational liberty, and hope in man,
 Justice and peace. But far more sweet
 such toil —
 Toil, say I, for it leads to thoughts ab-
 struse —
 If nature then be standing on the brink
 Of some great trial, and we hear the voice
 Of one devoted, — one whom circumstance
 Hath called upon to embody his deep
 sense 401
 In action, give it outwardly a shape,
 And that of benediction, to the world.
 Then doubt is not, and truth is more than
 truth, —
 A hope it is, and a desire; a creed
 Of zeal, by an authority Divine

Sanctioned, of danger, difficulty, or death.
 Such conversation, under Attic shades,
 Did Dion hold with Plato; ripened thus
 For a Deliverer's glorious task, — and such
 He, on that ministry already bound, 411
 Held with Eudemus and Timonides,
 Surrounded by adventurers in arms,
 When those two vessels with their daring
 freight,
 For the Sicilian Tyrant's overthrow,
 Sailed from Zacynthus, — philosophic war,
 Led by Philosophers. With harder fate,
 Though like ambition, such was he, O
 Friend!
 Of whom I speak. So Beaupuis (let the
 name
 Stand near the worthiest of Antiquity) 421
 Fashioned his life; and many a long dis-
 course,
 With like persuasion honoured, we main-
 tained:
 He, on his part, accoutred for the worst,
 He perished fighting, in supreme command
 Upon the borders of the unhappy Loire,
 For liberty, against deluded men,
 His fellow-countrymen; and yet most
 blessed
 In this, that he the fate of later times
 Lived not to see, nor what we now behold
 Who have as ardent hearts as he had
 then. 431

Along that very Loire, with festal mirth
 Resounding at all hours, and innocent yet
 Of civil slaughter, was our frequent walk;
 Or in wide forests of continuous shade,
 Lofty and over-arched, with open space
 Beneath the trees, clear footing many
 mile —
 A solemn region. Oft amid those haunts,
 From earnest dialogues I slipped in thought
 And let remembrance steal to other times
 When, o'er those interwoven roots, most
 clad, 441
 And smooth as marble or a waveless sea,
 Some Hermit, from his cell forth-strayed
 might pace
 In sylvan meditation undisturbed;
 As on the pavement of a Gothic church
 Walks a lone Monk, when service hath ex-
 pired,
 In peace and silence. But if e'er we
 heard, —
 Heard, though unseen, — a devious travel-
 ler,

Retiring or approaching from afar
 With speed and echoes loud of trampling
 hoofs
 From the hard floor reverberated, then 450
 It was Angelica thundering through the
 woods
 Upon her palfrey, or that gentle maid
 Erminia, fugitive as fair as she.
 Sometimes methought I saw a pair of
 knights
 Loust underneath the trees, that as in storm
 Rocked high above their heads; anon, the
 din
 Of boisterous merriment, and music's roar,
 In sudden proclamation, burst from haunt
 Of Satyrs in some viewless glade, with
 dance
 Rejoicing o'er a female in the midst, 460
 A mortal beauty, their unhappy thrall.
 The width of those huge forests, unto me
 A novel scene, did often in this way
 Master my fancy while I wandered on
 With that revered companion. And some-
 times —
 When to a convent in a meadow green,
 By a brook-side, we came, a roofless pile,
 And not by reverential touch of Time
 Dismantled, but by violence abrupt —
 In spite of those heart-bracing collo-
 quies, 470
 In spite of real fervour, and of that
 Less genuine and wrought up within my-
 self —
 I could not but bewail a wrong so harsh,
 And for the Matin-bell to sound no more
 Grieved, and the twilight taper, and the
 cross
 High on the topmost pinnacle, a sign
 (How welcome to the weary traveller's
 eyes!)
 Of hospitality and peaceful rest.
 And when the partner of those varied walks
 Pointed upon occasion to the site 480
 Of Romorentin, home of ancient kings,
 To the imperial edifice of Blois,
 Or to that rural castle, name now slipped
 From my remembrance, where a lady
 lodged,
 By the first Francis wooed, and bound to
 him
 In chains of mutual passion, from the
 tower,
 As a tradition of the country tells,
 Practised to commune with her royal
 knight

By cressets and love-beacons, intercourse
 'Twixt her high-seated residence and
 his 490
 Far off at Chambord on the plain beneath;
 Even here, though less than with the peace-
 ful house
 Religious, 'mid those frequent monuments
 Of Kings, their vices and their better deeds,
 Imagination, potent to inflame
 At times with virtuous wrath and noble
 scorn,
 Did also often mitigate the force
 Of civic prejudice, the bigotry,
 So call it, of a youthful patriot's mind;
 And on these spots with many gleams I
 looked 500
 Of chivalrous delight. Yet not the less,
 Hatred of absolute rule, where will of one
 Is law for all, and of that barren pride
 In them who, by immunities unjust,
 Between the sovereign and the people
 stand,
 His helper and not theirs, laid stronger hold
 Daily upon me, mixed with pity too
 And love; for where hope is, there love
 will be
 For the abject multitude. And when we
 chanced
 One day to meet a hunger-bitten girl, 510
 Who crept along fitting her languid gait
 Unto a heifer's motion, by a cord
 Tied to her arm, and picking thus from the
 lane
 Its sustenance, while the girl with pallid
 hands
 Was busy knitting in a heartless mood
 Of solitude, and at the sight my friend
 In agitation said, " 'Tis against *that*
 That we are fighting," I with him believed
 That a benignant spirit was abroad
 Which might not be withstood, that
 poverty 520
 Abject as this would in a little time
 Be found no more, that we should see the
 earth
 Unthwarted in her wish to recompense
 The meek, the lowly, patient child of toil,
 All institutes for ever blotted out
 That legalised exclusion, empty pomp
 Abolished, sensual state and cruel power
 Whether by edict of the one or few;
 And finally, as sum and crown of all, 529
 Should see the people having a strong hand
 In framing their own laws; whence better
 days

To all mankind. But, these things set
 apart,
 Was not this single confidence enough
 To animate the mind that ever turned
 A thought to human welfare? That
 henceforth
 Captivity by mandate without law
 Should cease; and open accusation lead
 To sentence in the hearing of the world,
 And open punishment, if not the air
 Be free to breathe in, and the heart of
 man
 Dread nothing. From this height I shall
 not stoop
 To humbler matter that detained us oft
 In thought or conversation, public acts,
 And public persons, and emotions wrought
 Within the breast, as ever-varying winds
 Of record or report swept over us;
 But I might here, instead, repeat a tale,
 Told by my Patriot friend, of sad events,
 That prove to what low depth had struck
 the roots,
 How widely spread the boughs, of that old
 tree
 Which, as a deadly mischief, and a foul
 And black dishonour, France was weary of.

Oh, happy time of youthful lovers, (thus
 The story might begin,) oh, balmy time,
 In which a love-knot, on a lady's brow,
 Is fairer than the fairest star in Heaven!
 So might—and with that prelude *did*
 begin
 The record; and, in faithful verse, was
 given
 The doleful sequel.

But our little bark
 On a strong river boldly hath been
 launched;
 And from the driving current should we
 turn
 To loiter wilfully within a creek,
 Howe'er attractive, Fellow voyager!
 Would'st thou not chide? Yet deem not
 my pains lost:
 For Vaudracour and Julia (so were named
 The ill-fated pair) in that plain tale will
 draw
 Tears from the hearts of others, when their
 own
 Shall beat no more. Thou, also, there
 may'st read,
 At leisure, how the enamoured youth was
 driven,

By public power abased, to fatal crime, s;
 Nature's rebellion against monstrous law;
 How, between heart and heart, oppression
 thrust
 Her mandates, severing whom true love
 had joined,
 Harassing both; until he sank and pressed
 The couch his fate had made for him
 supine,
 Save when the stings of viperous remorse,
 Trying their strength, enforced him to
 start up,
 Aghast and prayerless. Into a deep wood
 He fled, to shun the haunts of human kind
 There dwelt, weakened in spirit more and
 more;
 Nor could the voice of Freedom, which
 through France
 Full speedily resounded, public hope,
 Or personal memory of his own wrongs,
 Rouse him; but, hidden in those gloomy
 shades,
 His days he wasted, — an imbecile mind.

BOOK TENTH

RESIDENCE IN FRANCE (*continued*)

It was a beautiful and silent day
 That overspread the countenance of earth,
 Then fading with unusual quietness, —
 A day as beautiful as e'er was given
 To soothe regret, though deepening what
 soothed,
 When by the gliding Loire I paused, and
 cast
 Upon his rich domains, vineyard and tilth,
 Green meadow-ground, and many-coloured
 woods,
 Again, and yet again, a farewell look;
 Then from the quiet of that scene passed
 on,
 Bound to the fierce Metropolis. From his
 throne
 The King had fallen, and that invading
 host —
 Presumptuous cloud, on whose black front
 was written
 The tender mercies of the dismal wind
 That bore it — on the plains of Liberty
 Had burst innocuous. Say in bolder words
 They — who had come elate as eastern
 hunters
 Banded beneath the Great Mogul, when he

Erewhile went forth from Agra or Lahore,
 Rajahs and Omrahs in his train, intent 20
 To drive their prey enclosed within a ring
 Wide as a province, but, the signal given,
 Before the point of the life-threatening
 spear
 Narrowing itself by moments — they, rash
 men,
 Had seen the anticipated quarry turned
 Into avengers, from whose wrath they fled
 In terror. Disappointment and dismay
 Remained for all whose fancies had run
 wild
 With evil expectations; confidence 29
 And perfect triumph for the better cause.

The State — as if to stamp the final seal
 On her security, and to the world
 Show what she was, a high and fearless
 soul,
 Exulting in defiance, or heart-stung
 By sharp resentment, or belike to taunt
 With spiteful gratitude the baffled League,
 That had stirred up her slackening faculties
 To a new transition — when the King was
 crushed,
 Spared not the empty throne, and in proud
 haste
 Assumed the body and venerable name 40
 Of a Republic. Lamentable crimes,
 'Tis true, had gone before this hour, dire
 work
 Of massacre, in which the senseless sword
 Was prayed to as a judge; but these were
 past,
 Earth free from them for ever, as was
 thought, —
 Ephemeral monsters, to be seen but once !
 Things that could only show themselves
 and die.

Cheered with this hope, to Paris I re-
 turned,
 And ranged, with ardour heretofore unfelt,
 The spacious city, and in progress passed
 The prison where the unhappy Monarch
 lay, 51
 Associate with his children and his wife
 In bondage; and the palace, lately stormed
 With roar of cannon by a furious host.
 I crossed the square (an empty area then !)
 Of the Carrousel, where so late had lain
 The dead, upon the dying heaped, and gazed
 On this and other spots, as doth a man
 Upon a volume whose contents he knows

Are memorable, but from him locked up, 60
 Being written in a tongue he cannot read,
 So that he questions the mute leaves with
 pain,
 And half upbraids their silence. But that
 night
 I felt most deeply in what world I was,
 What ground I trod on, and what air I
 breathed.
 High was my room and lonely, near the
 roof
 Of a large mansion or hotel, a lodge
 That would have pleased me in more quiet
 times;
 Nor was it wholly without pleasure then.
 With unextinguished taper I kept watch, 70
 Reading at intervals; the fear gone by
 Pressed on me almost like a fear to come.
 I thought of those September massacres,
 Divided from me by one little month,
 Saw them and touched: the rest was con-
 jured up
 From tragic fictions or true history,
 Remembrances and dim admonishments.
 The horse is taught his manage, and no
 star
 Of wildest course but treads back his own
 steps;
 For the spent hurricane the air provides 80
 As fierce a successor; the tide retreats
 But to return out of its hiding-place
 In the great deep; all things have second
 birth;
 The earthquake is not satisfied at once;
 And in this way I wrought upon myself,
 Until I seemed to hear a voice that cried,
 To the whole city, "Sleep no more." The
 trance
 Fled with the voice to which it had given
 birth;
 But vainly comments of a calmer mind
 Promised soft peace and sweet forgetful-
 ness. 90
 The place, all hushed and silent as it was,
 Appeared unfit for the repose of night,
 Defenceless as a wood where tigers roam.

With early morning towards the Palace-
 walk
 Of Orleans eagerly I turned: as yet
 The streets were still; not so those long
 Arcades;
 There, 'mid a peal of ill-matched sounds
 and cries,
 That greeted me on entering, I could hear

Shrill voices from the hawkers in the throng,
 Bawling, "Denunciation of the Crimes 100
 Of Maximilian Robespierre;" the hand,
 Prompt as the voice, held forth a printed
 speech,
 The same that had been recently pronounced,
 When Robespierre, not ignorant for what mark
 Some words of indirect reproof had been
 Intended, rose in hardihood, and dared
 The man who had an ill surmise of him
 To bring his charge in openness; whereat,
 When a dead pause ensued, and no one
 stirred,
 In silence of all present, from his seat 110
 Louvet walked single through the avenue,
 And took his station in the Tribune, saying,
 "I, Robespierre, accuse thee!" Well is
 known
 The inglorious issue of that charge, and how
 He, who had launched the startling thunder-
 bolt,
 The one bold man, whose voice the attack
 had sounded,
 Was left without a follower to discharge
 His perilous duty, and retire lamenting
 That Heaven's best aid is wasted upon men
 Who to themselves are false.

But these are things
 Of which I speak, only as they were storm
 Or sunshine to my individual mind, 122
 No further. Let me then relate that now —
 In some sort seeing with my proper eyes
 That Liberty, and Life, and Death, would
 soon

To the remotest corners of the land
 Lie in the arbitrement of those who ruled
 The capital City; what was struggled for,
 And by what combatants victory must be
 won;

The indecision on their part whose aim 130
 Seemed best, and the straightforward path
 of those

Who in attack or in defence were strong
 Through their impiety — my inmost soul
 Was agitated; yea, I could almost
 Have prayed that throughout earth upon
 all men,

By patient exercise of reason made
 Worthy of liberty, all spirits filled
 With zeal expanding in Truth's holy light,
 The gift of tongues might fall, and power
 arrive

From the four quarters of the winds to do
 For France, what without help she could
 not do, 141

A work of honour; think not that to this
 I added, work of safety: from all doubt
 Or trepidation for the end of things
 Far was I, far as angels are from guilt.

Yet did I grieve, nor only grieved, but
 thought

Of opposition and of remedies:

An insignificant stranger and obscure,
 And one, moreover, little graced with power
 Of eloquence even in my native speech, 150
 And all unfit for tumult or intrigue,
 Yet would I at this time with willing heart
 Have undertaken for a cause so great
 Service ~~however dangerous~~ I revolved,
 How much the destiny of Man had still
 Hung upon single persons; that there was,
 Transcendent to all local patrimony,
 One nature, as there is one sun in heaven;
 That objects, even as they are great, thereby
 Do come within the reach of humblest
 eyes; 160

That Man is only weak through his mis-
 trust

And want of hope where evidence divine
 Proclaims to him that hope should be most
 sure;

Nor did the inexperience of my youth
 Preclude conviction, that a spirit strong
 In hope, and trained to noble aspirations,
 A spirit thoroughly faithful to itself,
 Is for Society's unreasoning herd
 A domineering instinct, serves at once
 For way and guide, a fluent receptacle 170
 That gathers up each petty straggling rill
 And vein of water, glad to be rolled on
 In safe obedience; that a mind, whose rest
 Is where it ought to be, in self-restraint,
 In circumspection and simplicity,
 Falls rarely in entire discomfiture
 Below its aim, or meets with, from without,
 A treachery that foils it or defeats;
 And, lastly, if the means on human will,
 Frail human will, dependent should betray
 Him who too boldly trusted them, I felt 180
 That 'mid the loud distractions of the world
 A sovereign voice subsists within the soul,
 Arbiter undisturbed of right and wrong,
 Of life and death, in majesty severe
 Enjoining, as may best promote the aims
 Of truth and justice, either sacrifice,
 From whatsoever region of our cares

Or our infirm affections Nature pleads,
Earnest and blind, against the stern decree.

On the other side, I called to mind those
truths 191

That are the commonplaces of the schools —
(A theme for boys, too hackneyed for their
sires,)

Yet, with a revelation's liveliness,
In all their comprehensive bearings known
And visible to philosophers of old,
Men who, to business of the world un-
trained,

Lived in the shade; and to Harmodius
known

And his compeer Aristogiton, known 199
To Brutus — that tyrannic power is weak,
Hath neither gratitude, nor faith, nor love,
Nor the support of good or evil men
To trust in; that the godhead which is ours
Can never utterly be charmed or stilled;
That nothing hath a natural right to last
But equity and reason; that all else
Meets foes irreconcilable, and at best
Lives only by variety of disease.

Well might my wishes be intense, my
thoughts

Strong and perturbed, not doubting at that
time 210

But that the virtue of one paramount mind
Would have abashed those impious crests
— have quelled

Outrage and bloody power, and — in despite
Of what the People long had been and were
Through ignorance and false teaching, sad-
der proof

Of immaturity, and — in the teeth
Of desperate opposition from without —
Have cleared a passage for just govern-
ment,

And left a solid birthright to the State,
Redeemed, according to example given 220
By ancient lawgivers.

In this frame of mind,
Dragged by a chain of harsh necessity,
So seemed it, — now I thankfully acknow-
ledge,

Forced by the gracious providence of
Heaven, —

To England I returned, else (though as-
sured

That I both was and must be of small
weight,

No better than a landsman on the deck

Of a ship struggling with a hideous storm)
Doubtless, I should have then made com-
mon cause

With some who perished; haply perished
too, 230

A poor mistaken and bewildered offering, —
Should to the breast of Nature have gone
back,

With all my resolutions, all my hopes,
A Poet only to myself, to men
Useless, and even, beloved Friend! a soul
To thee unknown!

Twice had the trees let fall
Their leaves, as often Winter had put on
His hoary crown, since I had seen the surge
Beat against Albion's shore, since ear of
mine 239

Had caught the accents of my native speech
Upon our native country's sacred ground.
A patriot of the world, how could I glide
Into communion with her sylvan shades,
Erewhile my tuneful haunt? It pleased
me more

To abide in the great City, where I found
The general air still busy with the stir
Of that first memorable onset made
By a strong levy of humanity
Upon the traffickers in Negro blood;
Effort which, though defeated, had recalled
To notice old forgotten principles, 251
And through the nation spread a novel heat
Of virtuous feeling. For myself, I own
That this particular strife had wanted power
To rivet my affections; nor did now
Its unsuccessful issue much excite
My sorrow; for I brought with me the
faith

That, if France prospered, good men would
not long

Pay fruitless worship to humanity,
And this most rotten branch of human
shame, 260

Object, so seemed it, of superfluous pains,
Would fall together with its parent tree.
What, then, were my emotions, when in
arms

Britain put forth her free-born strength in
league,

Oh, pity and shame! with those confeder-
ate Powers!

Not in my single self alone I found,
But in the minds of all ingenuous youth,
Change and subversion from that hour. No
shock

Given to my moral nature had I known 269

Down to that very moment; neither lapse
Nor turn of sentiment that might be named
A revolution, save at this one time;
All else was progress on the self-same path
On which, with a diversity of pace,
I had been travelling: this a stride at once
Into another region. As a light
And pliant harebell, swinging in the breeze
On some grey rock — its birth-place — so
had I

Wantoned, fast rooted on the ancient tower
Of my beloved country, wishing not 280
A happier fortune than to wither there:
Now was I from that pleasant station torn
And tossed about in whirlwind. I rejoiced,
Yea, afterwards — truth most painful to
record! —

Exulted, in the triumph of my soul,
When Englishmen by thousands were o'er-
thrown,
Left without glory on the field, or driven,
Brave hearts! to shameful flight. It was
a grief, —

Grief call it not, 't was anything but that, —
A conflict of sensations without name, 290
Of which *he* only, who may love the sight
Of a village steeple, as I do, can judge,
When, in the congregation bending all
To their great Father, prayers were offered
up,

Or praises for our country's victories;
And, 'mid the simple worshippers, perchance
I only, like an uninvited guest
Whom no one owned, sate silent, shall I
add,

Fed on the day of vengeance yet to come.

Oh! much have they to account for, who
could tear, 300
By violence, at one decisive rent,
From the best youth in England their dear
pride,

Their joy, in England; this, too, at a time
In which worst losses easily might wean
The best of names, when patriotic love
Did of itself in modesty give way,
Like the Precursor when the Deity
Is come Whose harbinger he was; a time
In which apostasy from ancient faith
Seemed but conversion to a higher creed;
Withal a season dangerous and wild, 310
A time when sage Experience would have
snatched

Flowers out of any hedge-row to compose
A chaplet in contempt of his grey locks.

When the proud fleet that bears the red
cross flag
In that unworthy service was prepared
To mingle, I beheld the vessels lie,
A brood of gallant creatures, on the deep,
I saw them in their rest, a sojourner
Through a whole month of calm and glass
days

In that delightful island which protects
Their place of convocation — there I heard
Each evening, pacing by the still sea-shore
A monitory sound that never failed, —
The sunset cannon. While the orb was
down

In the tranquillity of nature, came
That voice, ill requiem! seldom heard by
me

Without a spirit overcast by dark
Imaginations, sense of woes to come,
Sorrow for human kind, and pain of heart

In France, the men, who, for their de-
perate ends,
Had plucked up mercy by the roots, were
glad

Of this new enemy. Tyrants, strong be-
In wicked pleas, were strong as demons
now;

And thus, on every side beset with foes,
The goaded land waxed mad; the crimes
of few

Spread into madness of the many; blasts
From hell came sanctified like airs from
heaven.

The sternness of the just, the faith of those
Who doubted not that Providence had
times

Of vengeful retribution, theirs who throned
The human Understanding paramount
And made of that their God, the hopes of
men

Who were content to barter short-lived
pangs

For a paradise of ages, the blind rage
Of insolent tempers, the light vanity
Of intermeddlers, steady purposes
Of the suspicious, slips of the indiscreet,
And all the accidents of life — were pressed
Into one service, busy with one work. 320
The Senate stood aghast, her prudence
quenched,

Her wisdom stifled, and her justice scarce
Her frenzy only active to extol
Past outrages, and shape the way for new
Which no one dared to oppose or mitigate

Domestic carnage now filled the whole
 year
 With feast-days; old men from the chimney-
 nook,
 The maiden from the bosom of her love,
 The mother from the cradle of her babe,
 The warrior from the field — all perished,
 all — 360
 Friends, enemies, of all parties, ages, ranks,
 Head after head, and never heads enough
 For those that bade them fall. They found
 their joy,
 They made it proudly, eager as a child,
 (If like desires of innocent little ones
 May with such heinous appetites be com-
 pared),
 Pleased in some open field to exercise
 A toy that mimics with revolving wings
 The motion of a wind-mill; though the air
 Do of itself blow fresh, and make the vanes
 Spin in his eyesight, *that* contents him not,
 But with the plaything at arm's length, he
 sets 372
 His front against the blast, and runs amain,
 That it may whirl the faster.
 Amid the depth
 Of those enormities, even thinking minds
 Forgot, at seasons, whence they had their
 being,
 Forgot that such a sound was ever heard
 As Liberty upon earth: yet all beneath
 Her innocent authority was wrought,
 Nor could have been, without her blessed
 name. 380
 The illustrious wife of Roland, in the hour
 Of her composure, felt that agony,
 And gave it vent in her last words. O
 Friend!
 It was a lamentable time for man,
 Whether a hope had e'er been his or not:
 A woful time for them whose hopes survived
 The shock; most woful for those few who
 still
 Were flattered, and had trust in human
 kind:
 They had the deepest feeling of the grief.
 Meanwhile the Invaders fared as they de-
 served: 390
 The Herculean Commonwealth had put
 forth her arms,
 And throttled with an infant godhead's
 might
 The snakes about her cradle; that was
 well,
 And as it should be; yet no cure for them

Whose souls were sick with pain of what
 would be
 Hereafter brought in charge against man-
 kind.
 Most melancholy at that time, O Friend!
 Were my day-thoughts, — my nights were
 miserable;
 Through months, through years, long after
 the last beat
 Of those atrocities, the hour of sleep 400
 To me came rarely charged with natural
 gifts,
 Such ghastly visions had I of despair
 And tyranny, and implements of death;
 And innocent victims sinking under fear,
 And momentary hope, and worn-out prayer,
 Each in his separate cell, or penned in crowds
 For sacrifice, and struggling with fond mirth
 And levity in dungeons, where the dust
 Was laid with tears. Then suddenly the
 scene
 Changed, and the unbroken dream entangled
 me 410
 In long orations, which I strove to plead
 Before unjust tribunals, — with a voice
 Labouring, a brain confounded, and a
 sense,
 Death-like, of treacherous desertion, felt
 In the last place of refuge — my own soul.

When I began in youth's delightful prime
 To yield myself to Nature, when that strong
 And holy passion overcame me first,
 Nor day nor night, evening or morn, was
 free
 From its oppression. But, O Power Su-
 preme! 420
 Without Whose call this world would cease
 to breathe,
 Who from the fountain of Thy grace dost
 fill
 The veins that branch through every frame
 of life,
 Making man what he is, creature divine,
 In single or in social eminence,
 Above the rest raised infinite ascents
 When reason that enables him to be
 Is not sequestered — what a change is here!
 How different ritual for this after-worship,
 What countenance to promote this second
 love! 430
 The first was service paid to things which
 lie
 Guarded within the bosom of Thy will.
 Therefore to serve was high beatitude;

Tumult was therefore gladness, and the fear
 Ennobling, venerable; sleep secure,
 And waking thoughts more rich than hap-
 piest dreams.

But as the ancient Prophets, borne aloft
 In vision, yet constrained by natural laws
 With them to take a troubled human heart,
 Wanted not consolations, nor a creed 440
 Of reconciliation, then when they de-
 nounced,

On towns and cities, wallowing in the abyss
 Of their offences, punishment to come;
 Or saw, like other men, with bodily eyes,
 Before them, in some desolated place,
 The wrath consummate and the threat
 fulfilled;

So, with devout humility be it said,
 So did a portion of that spirit fall
 On me uplifted from the vantage-ground
 Of pity and sorrow to a state of being 450
 That through the time's exceeding fierceness
 saw

Glimpses of retribution, terrible,
 And in the order of sublime behests:
 But, even if that were not, amid the awe
 Of unintelligible chastisement,
 Not only acquiescences of faith
 Survived, but daring sympathies with power,
 Motions not treacherous or profane, else
 why

Within the folds of no ungentle breast
 Their dread vibration to this hour prolonged?
 Wild blasts of music thus could find their
 way 461

Into the midst of turbulent events;
 So that worst tempests might be listened to.
 Then was the truth received into my heart,
 That, under heaviest sorrow earth can bring,
 If from the affliction somewhere do not
 grow

Honour which could not else have been, a
 faith,

An elevation, and a sanctity,
 If new strength be not given nor old restored,
 The blame is ours, not Nature's. When a
 taunt 470

Was taken up by scoffers in their pride,
 Saying, "Behold the harvest that we reap
 From popular government and equality,"
 I clearly saw that neither these nor aught
 Of wild belief engrafted on their names
 By false philosophy had caused the woe,
 But a terrific reservoir of guilt
 And ignorance filled up from age to age,

That could no longer hold its loathsome
 charge,
 But burst and spread in deluge through the
 land.

And as the desert hath green spots, the
 sea

Small islands scattered amid stormy waves
 So that disastrous period did not want
 Bright sprinklings of all human excellence
 To which the silver wands of saints in
 Heaven

Might point with rapturous joy. Yet not
 the less,

For those examples, in no age surpassed,
 Of fortitude and energy and love,
 And human nature faithful to herself
 Under worst trials, was I driven to think
 Of the glad times when first I traversed
 France

A youthful pilgrim; above all reviewed
 That eventide, when under windows bright
 With happy faces and with garlands hung,
 And through a rainbow-arch that spanned
 the street,

Triumphal pomp for liberty confirmed,
 I paced, a dear companion at my side,
 The town of Arras, whence with promise
 high

Issued, on delegation to sustain
 Humanity and right, that Robespierre, 500
 He who thereafter, and in how short time!
 Wielded the sceptre of the Atheist crew.
 When the calamity spread far and wide—
 And this same city, that did then appear
 To outrun the rest in exultation, groaned
 Under the vengeance of her cruel son,
 As Lear reproached the winds—I could
 almost

Have quarrelled with that blameless spec-
 tacle

For lingering yet an image in my mind
 To mock me under such a strange reverse.

O Friend! few happier moments have
 been mine 510
 Than that which told the downfall of this
 Tribe

So dreaded, so abhorred. The day deserves
 A separate record. Over the smooth sands
 Of Leven's ample estuary lay
 My journey, and beneath a genial sun,
 With distant prospect among gleams of sky
 And clouds and intermingling mountain
 tops,

In one inseparable glory clad,
 Creatures of one ethereal substance met 520
 In consistory, like a diadem
 Or crown of burning seraphs as they sit
 In the empyrean. Underneath that pomp
 Celestial, lay unseen the pastoral vales
 Among whose happy fields I had grown up
 From childhood. On the fulgent spectacle,
 That neither passed away nor changed, I
 gazed

Enrapt; but brightest things are wont to
 draw

Sad opposites out of the inner heart,
 As even their pensive influence drew from
 mine. 530

How could it otherwise? for not in vain
 That very morning had I turned aside
 To seek the ground where, 'mid a throng
 of graves,

An honoured teacher of my youth was laid,
 And on the stone were graven by his desire
 Lines from the churchyard elegy of Gray.
 This faithful guide, speaking from his
 death-bed,

Added no farewell to his parting counsel,
 But said to me, "My head will soon lie
 low;"

And when I saw the turf that covered
 him, 540

After the lapse of full eight years, those
 words,

With sound of voice and countenance of
 the Man,

Came back upon me, so that some few tears
 Fell from me in my own despite. But now
 I thought, still traversing that widespread
 plain,

With tender pleasure of the verses graven
 Upon his tombstone, whispering to myself:
 He loved the Poets, and, if now alive,
 Would have loved me, as one not destitute
 Of promise, nor belying the kind hope 550
 That he had formed, when I, at his com-
 mand,

Began to spin, with toil, my earliest songs.

As I advanced, all that I saw or felt
 Was gentleness and peace. Upon a small
 And rocky island near, a fragment stood,
 (Itself like a sea rock) the low remains
 (With shells encrusted, dark with briny
 weeds)

Of a dilapidated structure, once
 A Romish chapel, where the vested priest
 Said matins at the hour that suited those

Who crossed the sands with ebb of morning
 tide. 561

Not far from that still ruin all the plain
 Lay spotted with a variegated crowd
 Of vehicles and travellers, horse and foot,
 Wading beneath the conduct of their guide
 In loose procession through the shallow
 stream

Of inland waters; the great sea meanwhile
 Heaved at safe distance, far retired. I
 paused,

Longing for skill to paint a scene so bright
 And cheerful, but the foremost of the band
 As he approached, no salutation given 571
 In the familiar language of the day,
 Cried, "Robespierre is dead!" nor was a
 doubt,

After strict question, left within my mind
 That he and his supporters all were fallen.

Great was my transport, deep my grati-
 tude

To everlasting Justice, by this fiat
 Made manifest. "Come now, ye golden
 times,"

Said I forth-pouring on those open sands
 A hymn of triumph: "as the morning
 comes 580

From out the bosom of the night, come ye:
 Thus far our trust is verified; behold!
 They who with clumsy desperation brought
 A river of Blood, and preached that nothing
 else

Could cleanse the Augean stable, by the
 might

Of their own helper have been swept away;
 Their madness stands declared and visible;
 Elsewhere will safety now be sought, and
 earth

March firmly towards righteousness and
 peace." —

Then schemes I framed more calmly, when
 and how 590

The madding factions might be tranquil-
 lised,

And how through hardships manifold and
 long

The glorious renovation would proceed.

Thus interrupted by uneasy bursts
 Of exultation, I pursued my way
 Along that very shore which I had skimmed
 In former days, when — spurring from the
 Vale

Of Nightshade, and St. Mary's mouldering
 fane,

And the stone abbot, after circuit made
 In wantonness of heart, a joyous band 600
 Of schoolboys hastening to their distant
 home
 Along the margin of the moonlight sea —
 We beat with thundering hoofs the level
 sand.

BOOK ELEVENTH

FRANCE (*concluded*)

FROM that time forth, Authority in France
 Put on a milder face; Terror had ceased,
 Yet everything was wanting that might give
 Courage to them who looked for good by
 light

(Of rational Experience, for the shoots
 And hopeful blossoms of a second spring:
 Yet, in me, confidence was unimpaired;
 'The Senate's language, and the public acts
 And measures of the Government, though
 both

Weak, and of heartless omen, had not
 power 10

To daunt me; in the People was my trust:
 And, in the virtues which mine eyes had
 seen,

I knew that wound external could not take
 Life from the young Republic; that new
 foes

Would only follow, in the path of shame,
 Their brethren, and her triumphs be in the
 end

Great, universal, irresistible.

This intuition led me to confound

(One victory with another, higher far, —

Triumphs of unambitious peace at home, 20

And noiseless fortitude. Beholding still

Resistance strong as heretofore, I thought

That what was in degree the same was
 likewise

The same in quality, — that, as the worse

(Of the two spirits then at strife remained

Untired, the better, surely, would preserve

The heart that first had roused him. Youth
 maintains,

In all conditions of society,

Communion more direct and intimate

With Nature, — hence, oftentimes, with rea-
 son too — 30

Than age or manhood, even. To Nature
 then,

Power had reverted: habit, custom, law,
 Had left an interregnum's open space

For her to move about in, uncontrolled.
 Hence could I see how Babel-like their
 task,

Who, by the recent deluge stupified,
 With their whole souls went culling from
 the day

Its petty promises, to build a tower
 For their own safety; laughed with my
 compeers

At gravest heads, by enmity to France
 Distempered, till they found, in every blast
 Forced from the street-disturbing news
 man's horn,

For her great cause record or prophecy
 Of utter ruin. How might we believe
 That wisdom could, in any shape, come
 near

Men clinging to delusions so insane?

And thus, experience proving that no few
 Of our opinions had been just, we took

Like credit to ourselves where less was due
 And thought that other notions were a
 sound, 3

Yea, could not but be right, because we saw
 That foolish men opposed them.

To a strain

More animated I might here give way,

And tell, since juvenile errors are my theme

What in those days, through Britain, was
 performed

To turn all judgments out of their right
 course;

But this is passion over-near ourselves,

Reality too close and too intense,

And intermixed with something, in my mind

Of scorn and condemnation personal, 6

That would profane the sanctity of verse.

Our Shepherds, this say merely, at that time

Acted, or seemed at least to act, like men

Thirsting to make the guardian crook of
 law

A tool of murder; they who ruled the
 State —

Though with such awful proof before their
 eyes

That he, who would sow death, reaps death
 or worse,

And can reap nothing better — child-like
 longed

To imitate, not wise enough to avoid;

Or left (by mere timidity betrayed) 9

The plain straight road, for one no better
 chosen

Than if their wish had been to undermine
 Justice, and make an end of Liberty.

But from these bitter truths I must return
To my own history. It hath been told
That I was led to take an eager part
In arguments of civil polity,
Abruptly, and indeed before my time:
I had approached, like other youths, the
shield

Of human nature from the golden side, 80
And would have fought, even to the death,
to attest

The quality of the metal which I saw.
What there is best in individual man,
Of wise in passion, and sublime in power,
Benevolent in small societies,
And great in large ones, I had oft revolved,
Felt deeply, but not thoroughly understood
By reason: nay, far from it; they were yet,
As cause was given me afterwards to learn,
Not proof against the injuries of the day;
Lodged only at the sanctuary's door, 91
Not safe within its bosom. Thus prepared,
And with such general insight into evil,
And of the bounds which sever it from good,
As books and common intercourse with life
Must needs have given — to the inexpe-
rienced mind,

When the world travels in a beaten road,
Guide faithful as is needed — I began
To meditate with ardour on the rule
And management of nations; what it is 100
And ought to be; and strove to learn how
far

Their power or weakness, wealth or poverty,
Their happiness or misery, depends
Upon their laws, and fashion of the State.

O pleasant exercise of hope and joy!
For mighty were the auxiliars which then
stood

Upon our side, us who were strong in love!
Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,
But to be young was very Heaven! O
times, 109

In which the meagre, stale, forbidding ways
Of custom, law, and statute, took at once
The attraction of a country in romance!
When Reason seemed the most to assert her
rights,

When most intent on making of herself
A prime enchantress — to assist the work,
Which then was going forward in her name!
Not favoured spots alone, but the whole
Earth,
The beauty wore of promise — that which
sets

(As at some moments might not be unfelt
Among the bowers of Paradise itself) 120
The budding rose above the rose full blown.
What temper at the prospect did not wake
To happiness unthought of? The inert
Were roused, and lively natures rapt away!
They who had fed their childhood upon
dreams,

The play-fellows of fancy, who had made
All powers of swiftness, subtilty, and
strength

Their ministers, — who in lordly wise had
stirred

Among the grandest objects of the sense,
And dealt with whatsoever they found there
As if they had within some lurking right 131
To wield it; — they, too, who of gentle
mood

Had watched all gentle motions, and to
these

Had fitted their own thoughts, schemers
more mild,

And in the region of their peaceful selves; —
Now was it that *both* found, the meek and
lofty

Did both find, helpers to their hearts' desire,
And stuff at hand, plastic as they could
wish, —

Were called upon to exercise their skill,
Not in Utopia, — subterranean fields, — 140
Or some secreted island, Heaven knows
where!

But in the very world, which is the world
Of all of us, — the place where, in the end,
We find our happiness, or not at all!

Why should I not confess that Earth was
then

To me, what an inheritance, new-fallen,
Seems, when the first time visited, to one
Who thither comes to find in it his home?
He walks about and looks upon the spot
With cordial transport, moulds it and re-
moulds, 150

And is half-pleased with things that are
amiss,

'T will be such joy to see them disappear.

An active partisan, I thus convoked
From every object pleasant circumstance
To suit my ends; I moved among mankind
With genial feelings still predominant;
When erring, erring on the better part,
And in the kinder spirit; placable,
Indulgent, as not uninformed that men 159

See as they have been taught — Antiquity
Gives rights to error; and aware, no less
That throwing off oppression must be work
As well of License as of Liberty;
And above all — for this was more than
all —

Not caring if the wind did now and then
Blow keen upon an eminence that gave
Prospect so large into futurity;
In brief, a child of Nature, as at first,
Diffusing only those affections wider
That from the cradle had grown up with
me, 170
And losing, in no other way than light
Is lost in light, the weak in the more strong.

In the main outline, such it might be
said
Was my condition, till with open war
Britain opposed the liberties of France.
This threw me first out of the pale of love;
Soured and corrupted, upwards to the
source,
My sentiments; was not, as hitherto, 178
A swallowing up of lesser things in great,
But change of them into their contraries;
And thus a way was opened for mistakes
And false conclusions, in degree as gross,
In kind more dangerous. What had been
a pride,

Was now a shame; my likings and my loves
Ran in new channels, leaving old ones dry;
And hence a blow that, in maturer age,
Would but have touched the judgment,
struck more deep
Into sensations near the heart: meantime,
As from the first, wild theories were afloat,
To whose pretensions, sedulously urged, 190
I had but lent a careless ear, assured
That time was ready to set all things right,
And that the multitude, so long oppressed,
Would be oppressed no more.

But when events
Brought less encouragement, and unto these
The immediate proof of principles no more
Could be entrusted, while the events them-
selves,

Worn out in greatness, stripped of novelty,
Less occupied the mind, and sentiments
Could through my understanding's natural
growth 200

No longer keep their ground, by faith main-
tained

Of inward consciousness, and hope that laid
Her hand upon her object — evidence

Safer, of universal application, such
As could not be impeached, was sought else-
where.

But now, become oppressors in their turn,
Frenchmen had changed a war of self-
defence

For one of conquest, losing sight of all
Which they had struggled for: up mounted
now,

Openly in the eye of earth and heaven, 210
The scale of liberty. I read her doom.
With anger vexed, with disappointment
sore,

But not dismayed, nor taking to the shame
Of a false prophet. While resentment rose,
Striving to hide, what nought could heal,
the wounds

Of mortified presumption, I adhered
More firmly to old tenets, and, to prove
Their temper, strained them more; and
thus, in heat

Of contest, did opinions every day
Grow into consequence, till round my
mind 220

They clung, as if they were its life, nay
more,

The very being of the immortal soul.

This was the time, when, all things tend-
ing fast

To depravation, speculative schemes —
That promised to abstract the hopes of
Man

Out of his feelings, to be fixed thenceforth
For ever in a purer element —

Found ready welcome. Tempting region
that

For Zeal to enter and refresh herself,
Where passions had the privilege to work,
And never hear the sound of their own
names. 231

But, speaking more in charity, the dream
Flattered the young, pleased with ex-
tremes, nor least

With that which makes our Reason's naked
self

The object of its fervour. What delight!
How glorious! in self-knowledge and self-
rule,

To look through all the frailties of the
world,

And, with a resolute mastery shaking off
Infirmities of nature, time, and place,
Build social upon personal Liberty, 240

which, to the blind restraints of general
 laws,
 superior, magisterially adopts
 the guide, the light of circumstances,
 flashed
 upon an independent intellect.
 Thus expectation rose again; thus hope,
 from her first ground expelled, grew proud
 once more.
 It, as my thoughts were turned to human
 kind,
 scorned indifference; but, inflamed with
 thirst
 of a secure intelligence, and sick ²⁴⁹
 of other longing, I pursued what seemed
 more exalted nature; wished that Man
 should start out of his earthy, worm-like
 state,
 and spread abroad the wings of Liberty,
 lord of himself, in undisturbed delight —
 a noble aspiration! yet I feel
 sustained by worthier as by wiser
 thoughts)
 the aspiration, nor shall ever cease
 to feel it; — but return we to our course.

Enough, 'tis true — could such a plea
 excuse
 those aberrations — had the clamorous
 friends ²⁶⁰
 of ancient Institutions said and done
 to bring disgrace upon their very names;
 disgrace, of which, custom and written law,
 and sundry moral sentiments as props
 or emanations of those institutes,
 too justly bore a part. A veil had been
 uplifted; why deceive ourselves? in
 sooth,
 I was even so; and sorrow for the man
 who either had not eyes wherewith to
 see,
 or, seeing, had forgotten! A strong
 shock ²⁷⁰
 was given to old opinions; all men's minds
 had felt its power, and mine was both let
 loose,
 let loose and goaded. After what hath
 been
 already said of patriotic love,
 suffice it here to add, that, somewhat stern
 in temperament, withal a happy man,
 and therefore bold to look on painful
 things,
 free likewise of the world, and thence
 more bold,

I summoned my best skill, and toiled, in-
 tent
 To anatomise the frame of social life; ²⁸⁰
 Yea, the whole body of society
 Searched to its heart. Share with me,
 Friend! the wish
 That some dramatic tale, endued with
 shapes
 Livelier, and flinging out less guarded
 words
 Than suit the work we fashion, might set
 forth
 What then I learned, or think I learned, of
 truth,
 And the errors into which I fell, betrayed
 By present objects, and by reasonings false
 From their beginnings, inasmuch as drawn
 Out of a heart that had been turned aside
 From Nature's way by outward accidents,
 And which was thus confounded, more and
 more ²⁹²
 Misguided, and misleading. So I fared,
 Dragging all precepts, judgments, maxims,
 creeds,
 Like culprits to the bar; calling the mind,
 Suspiciously, to establish in plain day
 Her titles and her honours; now believing,
 Now disbelieving; endlessly perplexed
 With impulse, motive, right and wrong,
 the ground
 Of obligation, what the rule and whence
 The sanction; till, demanding formal *proof*,
 And seeking it in every thing, I lost ³⁰²
 All feeling of conviction, and, in fine,
 Sick, wearied out with contrarieties,
 Yielded up moral questions in despair.

This was the crisis of that strong disease,
 This the soul's last and lowest ebb; I
 drooped,
 Deeming our blessed reason of least use
 Where wanted most: "The lordly attri-
 butes
 Of will and choice," I bitterly exclaimed,
 "What are they but a mockery of a Being
 Who hath in no concerns of his a test ³¹²
 Of good and evil; knows not what to fear
 Or hope for, what to covet or to shun;
 And who, if those could be discerned,
 would yet
 Be little profited, would see, and ask
 Where is the obligation to enforce?
 And, to acknowledged law rebellious, still,
 As selfish passion urged, would act amiss;
 The dupe of folly, or the slave of crime."

Depressed, bewildered thus, I did not
 walk³²¹
 With scoffers, seeking light and gay re-
 venge
 From indiscriminate laughter, nor sate
 down
 In reconciliation with an utter waste
 Of intellect; such sloth I could not brook,
 (Too well I loved, in that my spring of
 life,
 Pains-taking thoughts, and truth, their dear
 reward)
 But turned to abstract science, and there
 sought
 Work for the reasoning faculty enthroned
 Where the disturbances of space and
 time —³³⁰
 Whether in matters various, properties
 Inherent, or from human will and power
 Derived — find no admission. Then it
 was —
 Thanks to the bounteous Giver of all
 good! —
 That the beloved Sister in whose sight
 Those days were passed, now speaking in
 a voice
 Of sudden admonition — like a brook
 That did but cross a lonely road, and now
 Is seen, heard, felt, and caught at every
 turn,
 Companion never lost through many a
 league —³⁴⁰
 Maintained for me a saving intercourse
 With my true self; for, though bedimmed
 and changed
 Much, as it seemed, I was no further
 changed
 Than as a clouded and a waning moon:
 She whispered still that brightness would
 return;
 She, in the midst of all, preserved me still
 A Poet, made me seek beneath that name,
 And that alone, my office upon earth;
 And, lastly, as hereafter will be shown,
 If willing audience fail not, Nature's self,
 By all varieties of human love³⁵¹
 Assisted, led me back through opening day
 To those sweet counsels between head and
 heart
 Whence grew that genuine knowledge,
 fraught with peace,
 Which, through the later sinkings of this
 cause,
 Hath still upheld me, and upholds me now
 In the catastrophe (for so they dream,

And nothing less), when, finally to close
 And seal up all the gains of France,
 Pope
 Is summoned in, to crown an Emperor —
 This last opprobrium, when we see a pe-
 ple,
 That once looked up in faith, as if to Heaven
 For manna, take a lesson from the dog
 Returning to his vomit; when the sun
 That rose in splendour, was alive, and
 moved
 In exultation with a living pomp
 Of clouds — his glory's natural retinue —
 Hath dropped all functions by the gods
 bestowed,
 And, turned into a gewgaw, a machine,
 Sets like an Opera phantom.

Thus, O Friend
 Through times of honour and through times
 of shame
 Descending, have I faithfully retraced
 The perturbations of a youthful mind
 Under a long-lived storm of great events
 A story destined for thy ear, who now,
 Among the fallen of nations, dost abide
 Where Etna, over hill and valley, casts
 His shadow stretching towards Syracuse,
 The city of Timoleon! Righteous Heaven
 How are the mighty prostrated! The
 first,
 They first of all that breathe should have
 awaked
 When the great voice was heard from
 the tombs
 Of ancient heroes. If I suffered grief
 For ill-requited France, by many deemed
 A trifle only in her proudest day;
 Have been distressed to think of what
 once
 Promised, now is; a far more sober cause
 Thine eyes must see of sorrow in a land,
 To the reanimating influence lost
 Of memory, to virtue lost and hope,
 Though with the wreck of loftier years
 bestrewn.

But indignation works where hope is
 And thou, O Friend! wilt be refreshed
 There is
 One great society alone on earth:
 The noble Living and the noble Dead.

Thine be such converse strong and
 sanative,
 A ladder for thy spirit to reascend

o health and joy and pure contentedness;
 o me the grief confined, that thou art
 gone
 rom this last spot of earth, where Freedom
 now 400

tands single in her only sanctuary;
 lonely wanderer, art gone, by pain
 ompelled and sickness, at this latter day,
 his sorrowful reverse for all mankind.
 feel for thee, must utter what I feel:
 he sympathies erewhile in part discharged,
 rather afresh, and will have vent again:
 ly own delights do scarcely seem to me
 ly own delights; the lordly Alps them-
 selves,

hose rosy peaks, from which the Morning
 looks 410
 abroad on many nations, are no more
 for me that image of pure gladness
 Which they were wont to be. Through
 kindred scenes,

for purpose, at a time, how different!
 Thou tak'st thy way, carrying the heart and
 soul
 That Nature gives to Poets, now by thought
 Matured, and in the summer of their
 strength.

Oh! wrap him in your shades, ye giant
 woods,
 On Etna's side; and thou, O flowery field
 Of Enna! is there not some nook of thine,
 From the first play-time of the infant world
 Kept sacred to restorative delight, 422
 When from afar invoked by anxious love?

Child of the mountains, among shepherds
 reared,
 Ere yet familiar with the classic page,
 I learnt to dream of Sicily; and lo,
 The gloom, that, but a moment past, was
 deepened
 At thy command, at her command gives
 way;

A pleasant promise, wafted from her shores,
 Comes o'er my heart: in fancy I behold 430
 Her seas yet smiling, her once happy vales;
 Nor can my tongue give utterance to a
 name

Of note belonging to that honoured isle,
 Philosopher or Bard, Empedocles,
 Or Archimedes, pure abstracted soul!
 That doth not yield a solace to my grief:
 And, O Theocritus, so far have some
 Prevailed among the powers of heaven and
 earth,

By their endowments, good or great, that
 they
 Have had, as thou reportest, miracles 440
 Wrought for them in old time: yea, not
 unmoved,

When thinking on my own beloved friend,
 I hear thee tell how bees with honey fed
 Divine Comates, by his impious lord
 Within a chest imprisoned; how they came
 Laden from blooming grove or flowery field,
 And fed him there, alive, month after
 month,

Because the goatherd, blessed man! had
 lips
 Wet with the Muses' nectar.

Thus I soothe
 The pensive moments by this calm fire-side,
 And find a thousand bounteous images 451
 To cheer the thoughts of those I love, and
 mine.

Our prayers have been accepted; thou wilt
 stand

On Etna's summit, above earth and sea,
 Triumphant, winning from the invaded
 heavens

Thoughts without bound, magnificent de-
 signs,

Worthy of poets who attuned their harps
 In wood or echoing cave, for discipline
 Of heroes; or, in reverence to the gods,
 'Mid temples, served by sapient priests, and
 choirs 460

Of virgins crowned with roses. Not in vain
 Those temples, where they in their ruins yet
 Survive for inspiration, shall attract
 Thy solitary steps: and on the brink
 Thou wilt recline of pastoral Arethuse;
 Or, if that fountain be in truth no more,
 Then, near some other spring — which, by
 the name

Thou gratulatest, willingly deceived —
 I see thee linger a glad votary,
 And not a captive pining for his home. 470

BOOK TWELFTH

IMAGINATION AND TASTE, HOW IMPAIRED AND RESTORED

LONG time have human ignorance and guilt
 Detained us, on what spectacles of woe
 Compelled to look, and inwardly oppressed
 With sorrow, disappointment, vexing
 thoughts,
 Confusion of the judgment, zeal decayed,

And, lastly, utter loss of hope itself
 And things to hope for! Not with these
 began
 Our song, and not with these our song
 must end.
 Ye motions of delight, that haunt the sides
 Of the green hills; ye breezes and soft
 airs, 10
 Whose subtle intercourse with breathing
 flowers,
 Feelingly watched, might teach Man's
 haughty race
 How without injury to take, to give
 Without offence; ye who, as if to show
 The wondrous influence of power gently
 used,
 Bend the complying heads of lordly pines,
 And, with a touch, shift the stupendous
 clouds
 Through the whole compass of the sky; ye
 brooks,
 Muttering along the stones, a busy noise
 By day, a quiet sound in silent night; 20
 Ye waves, that out of the great deep steal
 forth
 In a calm hour to kiss the pebbly shore,
 Not mute, and then retire, fearing no
 storm;
 And you, ye groves, whose ministry it is
 To interpose the covert of your shades,
 Even as a sleep, between the heart of
 man
 And outward troubles, between man him-
 self,
 Not seldom, and his own uneasy heart:
 Oh! that I had a music and a voice
 Harmonious as your own, that I might tell
 What ye have done for me. The morning
 shines, 31
 Nor heedeth Man's perverseness; Spring
 returns, —
 I saw the Spring return, and could rejoice,
 In common with the children of her love,
 Piping on boughs, or sporting on fresh
 fields,
 Or boldly seeking pleasure nearer heaven
 On wings that navigate cerulean skies.
 So neither were complacency, nor peace,
 Nor tender yearnings, wanting for my good
 Through these distracted times; in Nature
 still 40
 Glorifying, I found a counterpoise in her,
 Which, when the spirit of evil reached its
 height,
 Maintained for me a secret happiness.

This narrative, my Friend! hath chiefly
 told
 Of intellectual power, fostering love,
 Dispensing truth, and, over men and things
 Where reason yet might hesitate, diffusing
 Prophetic sympathies of genial faith:
 So was I favoured — such my happy lot —
 Until that natural graciousness of mind
 Gave way to overpressure from the times
 And their disastrous issues. What availed
 When spells forbade the voyager to land,
 That fragrant notice of a pleasant shore
 Wafted, at intervals, from many a bower
 Of blissful gratitude and fearless love?
 Dare I avow that wish was mine to see,
 And hope that future times would surely
 see,
 The man to come, parted, as by a gulph,
 From him who had been; that I could
 more
 Trust the elevation which had made me so
 With the great family that still survives
 To illuminate the abyss of ages past,
 Sage, warrior, patriot, hero; for it seemed
 That their best virtues were not free from
 taint
 Of something false and weak, that could
 not stand
 The open eye of Reason. Then I said,
 "Go to the Poets, they will speak to thee
 More perfectly of purer creatures; — yet
 If reason be nobility in man,
 Can aught be more ignoble than the man
 Whom they delight in, blinded as he is
 By prejudice, the miserable slave
 Of low ambition or distempered love?"
 In such strange passion, if I may once
 more
 Review the past, I warred against myself
 A bigot to a new idolatry —
 Like a cowed monk who hath forsworn
 the world,
 Zealously laboured to cut off my heart
 From all the sources of her former strength
 And as, by simple waving of a wand,
 The wizard instantaneously dissolves
 Palace or grove, even so could I unsoul
 As readily by syllogistic words
 Those mysteries of being which have made
 And shall continue evermore to make,
 Of the whole human race one brotherhood
 What wonder, then, if, to a mind so
 Perverted, even the visible Universe

Fell under the dominion of a taste 90
 Less spiritual, with microscopic view
 Was scanned, as I had scanned the moral
 world?

O Soul of Nature! excellent and fair!
 That didst rejoice with me, with whom I,
 too,
 Rejoiced through early youth, before the
 winds
 And roaring waters, and in lights and
 shades
 That marched and countermarched about
 the hills
 In glorious apparition, Powers on whom
 I daily waited, now all eye and now 99
 All ear; but never long without the heart
 Employed, and man's unfolding intellect:
 O Soul of Nature! that, by laws divine
 Sustained and governed, still dost overflow
 With an impassioned life, what feeble ones
 Walk on this earth! how feeble have I
 been

When thou wert in thy strength! Nor this
 through stroke

Of human suffering, such as justifies
 lameness and inaptitude of mind,
 But through presumption; even in pleasure
 pleased

Unworthily, disliking here, and there 110
 Iking; by rules of mimic art transferred
 To things above all art; but more, — for
 this,

Although a strong infection of the age,
 Was never much my habit — giving way
 To a comparison of scene with scene,
 Sent overmuch on superficial things,
 Hampering myself with meagre novelties
 Of colour and proportion; to the moods
 Of time and season, to the moral power,
 The affections and the spirit of the place,
 Inensible. Nor only did the love 121

Of sitting thus in judgment interrupt
 By deeper feelings, but another cause,
 More subtle and less easily explained,
 That almost seems inherent in the creature,
 The twofold frame of body and of mind.

Speak in recollection of a time
 When the bodily eye, in every stage of life
 The most despotic of our senses, gained
 Its strength in me as often held my mind
 In absolute dominion. Gladly here, 131

Entering upon abstruser argument,
 Would I endeavour to unfold the means
 Which Nature studiously employs to thwart

This tyranny, summons all the senses each
 To counteract the other, and themselves,
 And makes them all, and the objects with
 which all

Are conversant, subservient in their turn
 To the great ends of Liberty and Power.
 But leave we this: enough that my de-
 lights 140

(Such as they were) were sought insatiably.
 Vivid the transport, vivid though not pro-
 found;

I roamed from hill to hill, from rock to
 rock,

Still craving combinations of new forms,
 New pleasure, wider empire for the sight,
 Proud of her own endowments, and re-
 joiced

To lay the inner faculties asleep.

Amid the turns and counterturns, the strife
 And various trials of our complex being,
 As we grow up, such thralldom of that sense
 Seems hard to shun. And yet I knew a
 maid, 151

A young enthusiast, who escaped these
 bonds;

Her eye was not the mistress of her heart;
 Far less did rules prescribed by passive
 taste,

Or barren intermeddling subtleties,
 Perplex her mind; but, wise as women are
 When genial circumstance hath favoured
 them,

She welcomed what was given, and craved
 no more;

Whate'er the scene presented to her view
 That was the best, to that she was attuned
 By her benign simplicity of life, 161

And through a perfect happiness of soul,
 Whose variegated feelings were in this
 Sisters, that they were each some new de-
 light.

Birds in the bower, and lambs in the green
 field,

Could they have known her, would have
 loved; methought

Her very presence such a sweetness breathed,
 That flowers, and trees, and even the silent
 hills,

And everything she looked on, should have
 had

An intimation how she bore herself 170
 Towards them and to all creatures. God
 delights

In such a being; for, her common thoughts
 Are piety, her life is gratitude.

Even like this maid, before I was called
 forth
 From the retirement of my native hills,
 I loved whate'er I saw: nor lightly loved,
 But most intensely; never dreamt of aught
 More grand, more fair, more exquisitely
 framed
 Than those few nooks to which my happy
 feet
 Were limited. I had not at that time 180
 Lived long enough, nor in the least sur-
 vived
 The first diviner influence of this world,
 As it appears to unaccustomed eyes.
 Worshipping them among the depth of
 things,
 As piety ordained, could I submit
 To measured admiration, or to aught
 That should preclude humility and love?
 I felt, observed, and pondered; did not
 judge,
 Yea, never thought of judging; with the gift
 Of all this glory filled and satisfied. 190
 And afterwards, when through the gorgeous
 Alps
 Roaming, I carried with me the same heart:
 In truth, the degradation — howsoe'er
 Induced, effect, in whatsoe'er degree,
 Of custom that prepares a partial scale
 In which the little oft outweighs the great;
 Or any other cause that hath been named;
 Or lastly, aggravated by the times
 And their impassioned sounds, which well
 might make
 The milder minstrelsies of rural scenes 200
 Inaudible — was transient; I had known
 Too forcibly, too early in my life,
 Visitings of imaginative power
 For this to last: I shook the habit off
 Entirely and for ever, and again
 In Nature's presence stood, as now I stand,
 A sensitive being, a *creative* soul.

There are in our existence spots of time,
 That with distinct pre-eminence retain 209
 A renovating virtue, whence — depressed
 By false opinion and contentious thought,
 Or aught of heavier or more deadly weight,
 In trivial occupations, and the round
 Of ordinary intercourse — our minds
 Are nourished and invisibly repaired;
 A virtue, by which pleasure is enhanced,
 That penetrates, enables us to mount,
 When high, more high, and lifts us up
 when fallen.

This efficacious spirit chiefly lurks
 Among those passages of life that give 212
 Profoundest knowledge to what point, and
 how,
 The mind is lord and master — outward
 sense
 The obedient servant of her will. Such
 moments
 Are scattered everywhere, taking their date
 From our first childhood. I remember well
 That once, while yet my inexperienced
 hand
 Could scarcely hold a bridle, with proud
 hopes
 I mounted, and we journeyed towards the
 hills:
 An ancient servant of my father's house
 Was with me, my encourager and guide:
 We had not travelled long, ere some mis-
 chance 213
 Disjoined me from my comrade; and
 through fear
 Dismounting, down the rough and stormy
 moor
 I led my horse, and, stumbling on, at length
 Came to a bottom, where in former times
 A murderer had been hung in iron chains.
 The gibbet-mast had mouldered down, the
 bones
 And iron case were gone; but on the turf,
 Hard by, soon after that fell deed was
 wrought,
 Some unknown hand had carved the mur-
 derer's name. 214
 The monumental letters were inscribed
 In times long past; but still, from year to
 year
 By superstition of the neighbourhood,
 The grass is cleared away, and to this hour
 The characters are fresh and visible:
 A casual glance had shown them, and I fled
 Faltering and faint, and ignorant of the
 road:
 Then, reascending the bare common, saw
 A naked pool that lay beneath the hills,
 The beacon on the summit, and, more near
 A girl, who bore a pitcher on her head, 215
 And seemed with difficult steps to force
 her way
 Against the blowing wind. It was, in truth,
 An ordinary sight; but I should need
 Colours and words that are unknown to me
 To paint the visionary dreariness
 Which, while I looked all round for my
 lost guide,

nvested moorland waste and naked pool,
 The beacon crowning the lone eminence,
 The female and her garments vexed and
 tossed 260
 By the strong wind. When, in the blessed
 hours
 Of early love, the loved one at my side,
 Roamed, in daily presence of this scene,
 Upon the naked pool and dreary crags,
 And on the melancholy beacon, fell
 A spirit of pleasure and youth's golden
 gleam;
 And think ye not with radiance more sub-
 lime
 For these remembrances, and for the power
 They had left behind? So feeling comes
 in aid
 Of feeling, and diversity of strength 270
 Attends us, if but once we have been
 strong.
 Oh! mystery of man, from what a depth
 Proceed thy honours. I am lost, but see
 In simple childhood something of the base
 On which thy greatness stands; but this I
 feel,
 That from thyself it comes, that thou must
 give,
 Else never canst receive. The days gone by
 Return upon me almost from the dawn
 Of life: the hiding-places of man's power
 Open; I would approach them, but they
 close. 280
 I see by glimpses now; when age comes on,
 May scarcely see at all; and I would give,
 While yet we may, as far as words can
 give,
 Substance and life to what I feel, enshrin-
 ing,
 Such is my hope, the spirit of the Past
 For future restoration. — Yet another
 Of these memorials: —
 One Christmas-time,
 On the glad eve of its dear holidays,
 Feverish, and tired, and restless, I went
 forth
 Into the fields, impatient for the sight 290
 Of those led palfreys that should bear us
 home;
 My brothers and myself. There rose a
 crag,
 That, from the meeting-point of two high-
 ways
 Ascending, overlooked them both, far
 stretched;
 Thither, uncertain on which road to fix

My expectation, thither I repaired,
 Scout-like, and gained the summit; 't was
 a day
 Tempestuous, dark, and wild, and on the
 grass
 I sate half-sheltered by a naked wall;
 Upon my right hand couched a single
 sheep, 300
 Upon my left a blasted hawthorn stood;
 With those companions at my side, I
 watched,
 Straining my eyes intensely, as the mist
 Gave intermitting prospect of the copse
 And plain beneath. Ere we to school re-
 turned, —
 That dreary time, — ere we had been ten
 days
 Sojourners in my father's house, he died;
 And I and my three brothers, orphans then,
 Followed his body to the grave. The
 event,
 With all the sorrow that it brought, ap-
 peared 310
 A chastisement; and when I called to mind
 That day so lately past, when from the
 crag
 I looked in such anxiety of hope;
 With trite reflections of morality,
 Yet in the deepest passion, I bowed low
 To God, Who thus corrected my desires;
 And, afterwards, the wind and sleety rain,
 And all the business of the elements,
 The single sheep, and the one blasted tree,
 And the bleak music from that old stone
 wall, 320
 The noise of wood and water, and the mist
 That on the line of each of those two roads
 Advanced in such indisputable shapes;
 All these were kindred spectacles and
 sounds
 To which I oft repaired, and thence would
 drink,
 As at a fountain; and on winter nights,
 Down to this very time, when storm and
 rain
 Beat on my roof, or, haply, at noon-day,
 While in a grove I walk, whose lofty trees,
 Laden with summer's thickest foliage, rock
 In a strong wind, some working of the
 spirit, 330
 Some inward agitations thence are brought,
 Whate'er their office, whether to beguile
 Thoughts over busy in the course they
 took,
 Or animate an hour of vacant ease.

BOOK THIRTEENTH

IMAGINATION AND TASTE, HOW IMPAIRED
AND RESTORED (*concluded*)

FROM Nature doth emotion come, and
moods

Of calmness equally are Nature's gift:
This is her glory; these two attributes
Are sister horns that constitute her strength.
Hence Genius, born to thrive by inter-
change

Of peace and excitation, finds in her
His best and purest friend; from her re-
ceives

That energy by which he seeks the truth,
From her that happy stillness of the mind
Which fits him to receive it when unsought.

Such benefit the humblest intellects 11
Partake of, each in their degree; 't is mine
'To speak, what I myself have known and
felt;

Smooth task! for words find easy way, in-
spired

By gratitude, and confidence in truth.

Long time in search of knowledge did I
range

The field of human life, in heart and mind
Benighted; but, the dawn beginning now
To re-appear, 't was proved that not in vain
I had been taught to reverence a Power 20

That is the visible quality and shape
And image of right reason; that matures
Her processes by steadfast laws; gives birth
To no impatient or fallacious hopes,
No heat of passion or excessive zeal,
No vain conceits; provokes to no quick
turns

Of self-applauding intellect; but trains
To meekness, and exalts by humble faith;
Holds up before the mind intoxicate
With present objects, and the busy dance 30
Of things that pass away, a temperate show
Of objects that endure; and by this course
Disposes her, when over-fondly set
On throwing off incumbrances, to seek
In man, and in the frame of social life,
Whate'er there is desirable and good
Of kindred permanence, unchanged in form
And function, or, through strict vicissitude
Of life and death, revolving. Above all
Were re-established now those watchful
thoughts 40

Which, seeing little worthy or sublime
In what the Historian's pen so much delights

To blazon — power and energy detached
From moral purpose — early tutored me
To look with feelings of fraternal love
Upon the unassuming things that hold
A silent station in this beauteous world.

Thus moderated, thus composed, I found
Once more in Man an object of delight,
Of pure imagination, and of love;
And, as the horizon of my mind enlarged
Again I took the intellectual eye
For my instructor, studious more to see
Great truths, than touch and handle lit-
ones.

Knowledge was given accordingly; my truth
Became more firm in feelings that had stood
The test of such a trial; clearer far
My sense of excellence — of right and
wrong:

The promise of the present time retired
Into its true proportion; sanguine schemes
Ambitious projects, pleased me less; I sought
For present good in life's familiar face,
And built thereon my hopes of good to come

With settling judgments now of what
would last
And what would disappear; prepared to
find

Presumption, folly, madness, in the men
Who thrust themselves upon the passing
world

As Rulers of the world; to see in these,
Even when the public welfare is their aim
Plans without thought, or built on theories
Vague and unsound; and having brought
the books

Of modern statisticians to their proper test,
Life, human life, with all its sacred claims
Of sex and age, and heaven-descended
rights,

Mortal, or those beyond the reach of death,
And having thus discovered how false a god
Is worshipped in that vain materialism
"The Wealth of Nations" were almost
wealth

Is lodged, and how increased; and how
gained

A more judicious knowledge of the worth
And dignity of individual man.
No composition of the human race
Of whom we read the more we know we
hold

With our own eyes — I would not re-
quire —

not with less interest than heretofore,
 at greater, though in spirit more sub-
 dued —

Why is this glorious creature to be found
 only in ten thousand? What one is,
 why may not millions be? What bars are
 thrown

Nature in the way of such a hope? 90
 or animal appetites and daily wants,
 are these obstructions insurmountable?
 not, then others vanish into air.

Inspect the basis of the social pile:
 "quire," said I, "how much of mental
 power

and genuine virtue they possess who live
 in bodily toil, labour exceeding far
 their due proportion, under all the weight
 of that injustice which upon ourselves 99
 ourselves entail." Such estimate to frame
 chiefly looked (what need to look beyond?)
 among the natural abodes of men,
 fields with their rural works; recalled to
 mind

my earliest notices; with these compared
 the observations made in later youth,
 and to that day continued. — For, the time
 had never been when throes of mighty
 Nations

and the world's tumult unto me could yield,
 how far soe'er transported and possessed,
 all measure of content; but still I craved
 an intermingling of distinct regards 111
 and truths of individual sympathy
 nearer ourselves. Such often might be
 gleaned
 from the great City, else it must have
 proved

to me a heart-depressing wilderness;
 so much was wanting: therefore did I turn
 to you, ye pathways, and ye lonely roads;
 might you enriched with everything I
 prized,

with human kindnesses and simple joys. ✓

Oh! next to one dear state of bliss,
 vouchsafed, 120

as! to few in this untoward world,
 the bliss of walking daily in life's prime
 through field or forest with the maid we
 love,

while yet our hearts are young, while yet
 we breathe

nothing but happiness, in some lone nook,
 deep vale, or anywhere, the home of both,
 from which it would be misery to stir:

Oh! next to such enjoyment of our youth,
 In my esteem, next to such dear delight,
 Was that of wandering on from day to day
 Where I could meditate in peace, and cull
 Knowledge that step by step might lead
 me on 132

To wisdom; or, as lightsome as a bird
 Wafted upon the wind from distant lands,
 Sing notes of greeting to strange fields or
 groves,

Which lacked not voice to welcome me in
 turn;

And, when that pleasant toil had ceased to
 please,

Converse with men, where if we meet a face
 We almost meet a friend, on naked heaths
 With long long ways before, by cottage
 bench, 140

Or well-spring where the weary traveller
 rests.

Who doth not love to follow with his eye
 The windings of a public way? the sight,
 Familiar object as it is, hath wrought
 On my imagination since the morn
 Of childhood, when a disappearing line,
 One daily present to my eyes, that crossed
 The naked summit of a far-off hill
 Beyond the limits that my feet had trod,
 Was like an invitation into space 150
 Boundless, or guide into eternity.
 Yes, something of the grandeur which in-
 vests

The mariner, who sails the roaring sea
 Through storm and darkness, early in my
 mind

Surrounded, too, the wanderers of the earth;
 Grandeur as much, and loveliness far more.
 Awed have I been by strolling Bedlamites;
 From many other uncouth vagrants (passed
 In fear) have walked with quicker step; but
 why

Take note of this? When I began to en-
 quire, 160

To watch and question those I met, and
 speak

Without reserve to them, the lonely roads
 Were open schools in which I daily read
 With most delight the passions of mankind,
 Whether by words, looks, sighs, or tears,
 revealed;

There saw into the depth of human souls,
 Souls that appear to have no depth at all
 To careless eyes. And — now convinced at
 heart

How little those formalities, to which
 With overweening trust alone we give 170
 The name of Education, have to do
 With real feeling and just sense; how vain
 A correspondence with the talking world
 Proves to the most; and called to make good
 search

✓ If man's estate, by doom of Nature yoked
 With toil, be therefore yoked with igno-
 rance;

If virtue be indeed so hard to rear,
 And intellectual strength so rare a boon —
 I prized such walks still more, for there I
 found

Hope to my hope, and to my pleasure peace
 And steadiness, and healing and repose 181
 To every angry passion. There I heard,
 From mouths of men obscure and lowly,
 truths

Replete with honour; sounds in unison
 With loftiest promises of good and fair.

There are who think that strong affection,
 love

Known by whatever name, is falsely deemed
 A gift, to use a term which they would use,
 Of vulgar nature; that its growth requires
 Retirement, leisure, language purified 190
 By manners studied and elaborate;

That whoso feels such passion in its strength
 Must live within the very light and air
 Of courteous usages refined by art.

True is it, where oppression worse than
 death

Salutes the being at his birth, where grace
 Of culture hath been utterly unknown,
 And poverty and labour in excess

From day to day pre-occupy the ground
 Of the affections, and to Nature's self 200
 Oppose a deeper nature; there, indeed,

Love cannot be; nor does it thrive with ease
 Among the close and overcrowded haunts

Of cities, where the human heart is sick,
 And the eye feeds it not, and cannot feed.

— Yes, in those wanderings deeply did I
 feel

How we mislead each other; above all,
 How books mislead us, seeking their reward

From judgments of the wealthy Few, who
 see

By artificial lights; how they debase 210
 The Many for the pleasure of those Few;

Effeminately level down the truth
 To certain general notions, for the sake

Of being understood at once, or else

Through want of better knowledge in
 heads

That framed them; flattering self-conceit
 with words,

That, while they most ambitiously set for
 Extrinsic differences, the outward marks

Whereby society has parted man
 From man, neglect the universal heart.

Here, calling up to mind what then
 saw,

A youthful traveller, and see daily now
 In the familiar circuit of my home,

Here might I pause, and bend in reverence
 To Nature, and the power of human mind

To men as they are men within themselves
 How oft high service is performed within

When all the external man is rude
 show, —

Not like a temple rich with pomp and go
 But a mere mountain chapel, that pre-
 tects

Its simple worshippers from sun and
 shower.

Of these, said I, shall be my song; of these
 If future years mature me for the task,

Will I record the praises, making verse
 Deal boldly with substantial things;

truth

And sanctity of passion, speak of these,
 That justice may be done, obeisance paid

Where it is due: thus haply shall I teach
 Inspire; through unadulterated ears

Pour rapture, tenderness, and hope, —
 theme

No other than the very heart of man,
 As found among the best of those who
 live —

Not unexalted by religious faith,
 Nor uninformed by books, good books

though few —

In Nature's presence: thence may I select
 Sorrow, that is not sorrow, but delight;

And miserable love, that is not pain
 To hear of, for the glory that redounds

Therefrom to human kind, and what
 are.

Be mine to follow with no timid step
 Where knowledge leads me: it shall be my
 pride

That I have dared to tread this hallowed
 ground,

Speaking no dream, but things oracular;
 Matter not lightly to be heard by those

Who to the letter of the outward promise

To read the invisible soul; by men adroit
 In speech, and for communion with the
 world
 accomplished; minds whose faculties are
 then
 most active when they are most eloquent,
 and elevated most when most admired. 260
 Men may be found of other mould than
 these,
 Who are their own upholders, to them-
 selves
 encouragement, and energy, and will,
 expressing liveliest thoughts in lively
 words
 A native passion dictates. Others, too,
 here are among the walks of homely life
 till higher, men for contemplation framed,
 shy, and unpractised in the strife of
 phrase;
 sleek men, whose very souls perhaps would
 sink
 beneath them, summoned to such inter-
 course: 270
 theirs is the language of the heavens, the
 power,
 the thought, the image, and the silent
 joy:
 Words are but under-agents in their souls;
 When they are grasping with their greatest
 strength,
 they do not breathe among them: this I
 speak
 In gratitude to God, Who feeds our hearts
 for His own service; knoweth, loveth us,
 When we are unregarded by the world.

Also, about this time did I receive
 convictions still more strong than hereto-
 fore, 280
 Not only that the inner frame is good,
 And graciously composed, but that, no less,
 Nature for all conditions wants not power
 To consecrate, if we have eyes to see,
 The outside of her creatures, and to breathe
 Grandeur upon the very humblest face
 Of human life. I felt that the array
 Of act and circumstance, and visible form,
 Is mainly to the pleasure of the mind
 What passion makes them; that meanwhile
 the forms 290
 Of Nature have a passion in themselves,
 That intermingles with those works of man
 To which she summons him; although the
 works
 Be mean, have nothing lofty of their own;

And that the Genius of the Poet hence
 May boldly take his way among mankind
 Wherever Nature leads; that he hath
 stood
 By Nature's side among the men of old,
 And so shall stand for ever. Dearest
 Friend!
 If thou partake the animating faith 300
 That Poets, even as Prophets, each with
 each
 Connected in a mighty scheme of truth,
 Have each his own peculiar faculty,
 Heaven's gift, a sense that fits him to per-
 ceive
 Objects unseen before, thou wilt not blame
 The humblest of this band who dares to
 hope
 That unto him hath also been vouchsafed
 An insight that in some sort he possesses,
 A privilege whereby a work of his,
 Proceeding from a source of untaught
 things, 310
 Creative and enduring, may become
 A power like one of Nature's. To a hope
 Not less ambitious once among the wilds
 Of Sarum's Plain, my youthful spirit was
 raised;
 There, as I ranged at will the pastoral
 downs
 Trackless and smooth, or paced the bare
 white roads
 Lengthening in solitude their dreary line,
 Time with his retinue of ages fled
 Backwards, nor checked his flight until I
 saw
 Our dim ancestral Past in vision clear; 320
 Saw multitudes of men, and, here and
 there,
 A single Briton clothed in wolf-skin vest,
 With shield and stone-axe, stride across the
 wold;
 The voice of spears was heard, the rattling
 spear
 Shaken by arms of mighty bone, in
 strength,
 Long mouldered, of barbaric majesty.
 I called on Darkness — but before the word
 Was uttered, midnight darkness seemed to
 take
 All objects from my sight; and lo! again
 The Desert visible by dismal flames; 330
 It is the sacrificial altar, fed
 With living men — how deep the groans!
 the voice
 Of those that crowd the giant wicker thrills

The monumental hillocks, and the pomp
 Is for both worlds, the living and the dead.
 At other moments—(for through that
 wide waste
 Three summer days I roamed) where'er
 the Plain
 Was figured o'er with circles, lines, or
 mounds,
 That yet survive, a work, as some divine,
 Shaped by the Druids, so to represent 340
 Their knowledge of the heavens, and image
 forth
 The constellations—gently was I charmed
 Into a waking dream, a reverie
 That, with believing eyes, where'er I
 turned,
 Beheld long-bearded teachers, with white
 wands
 Uplifted, pointing to the starry sky,
 Alternately, and plain below, while breath
 Of music swayed their motions, and the
 waste
 Rejoiced with them and me in those sweet
 sounds.

This for the past, and things that may
 be viewed 350
 Or fancied in the obscurity of years
 From monumental hints: and thou, O
 Friend!
 Pleased with some unpremeditated strains
 That served those wanderings to beguile,
 hast said
 That then and there my mind had exercised
 Upon the vulgar forms of present things,
 The actual world of our familiar days,
 ✓ Yet higher power; had caught from them
 a tone,
 An image, and a character, by books
 Not hitherto reflected. Call we this 360
 A partial judgment—and yet why? for
 then
 We were as strangers; and I may not
 speak
 Thus wrongfully of verse, however rude,
 Which on thy young imagination, trained
 In the great City, broke like light from
 far.

Moreover, each man's Mind is to herself
 Witness and judge; and I remember well
 That in life's every-day appearances
 I seemed about this time to gain clear sight
 Of a new world—a world, too, that was fit
 To be transmitted, and to other eyes 371
 Made visible; as ruled by those fixed laws

Whence spiritual dignity originates,
 Which do both give it being and maintain
 A balance, an ennobling interchange
 Of action from without and from within
 The excellence, pure function, and b
 power
 Both of the objects seen, and eye that se

BOOK FOURTEENTH

CONCLUSION

IN one of those excursions (may they ne
 Fade from remembrance!) through
 Northern tracts
 Of Cambria ranging with a youthful frie
 I left Bethgelert's huts at couching-time
 And westward took my way, to see the
 Rise, from the top of Snowdon. To
 door
 Of a rude cottage at the mountain's base
 We came, and roused the shepherd w
 attends
 The adventurous stranger's steps, a tru
 guide;
 Then, cheered by short refreshment, sall
 forth.

It was a close, warm, breezeless summ
 night,
 Wan, dull, and glaring, with a dripping
 Low-hung and thick that covered all
 sky;
 But, undiscouraged, we began to climb
 The mountain-side. The mist soon girt
 round,
 And, after ordinary travellers' talk
 With our conductor, pensively we sank
 Each into commerce with his priv
 thoughts:
 Thus did we breast the ascent, and by
 self
 Was nothing either seen or heard t
 checked
 Those musings or diverted, save that on
 The shepherd's lurcher, who, among
 crags,
 Had to his joy unearthed a hedgehog, tea
 His coiled-up prey with barkings turbule
 This small adventure, for even such
 seemed
 In that wild place and at the dead of nig
 Being over and forgotten, on we wound
 In silence as before. With forehead be
 Earthward, as if in opposition set

Against an enemy, I panted up 30
 With eager pace, and no less eager thoughts.
 Thus might we wear a midnight hour away,
 ascending at loose distance each from each,
 and I, as chanced, the foremost of the
 band;
 Then at my feet the ground appeared to
 brighten,
 and with a step or two seemed brighter
 still;
 nor was time given to ask or learn the
 cause,
 nor instantly a light upon the turf
 fell like a flash, and lo ! as I looked up
 the Moon hung naked in a firmament 40
 of azure without cloud, and at my feet
 rested a silent sea of hoary mist.
 Hundred hills their dusky backs upheaved
 all over this still ocean; and beyond,
 far, far beyond, the solid vapours stretched,
 in headlands, tongues, and promontory
 shapes,
 to the main Atlantic, that appeared
 to dwindle, and give up his majesty,
 usurped upon far as the sight could reach.
 Not so the ethereal vault; encroachment
 none 50
 as there, nor loss; only the inferior stars
 had disappeared, or shed a fainter light
 in the clear presence of the full-orbed Moon,
 who, from her sovereign elevation, gazed
 upon the billowy ocean, as it lay
 all meek and silent, save that through a
 rift —
 not distant from the shore whereon we
 stood,
 fixed, abysmal, gloomy, breathing-
 place —
 mounted the roar of waters, torrents,
 streams
 innumerable, roaring with one voice ! 60
 and over earth and sea, and, in that hour,
 as it seemed, felt by the starry heavens.
 When into air had partially dissolved
 that vision, given to spirits of the night
 and three chance human wanderers, in calm
 thought
 selected, it appeared to me the type
 of a majestic intellect, its acts
 and its possessions, what it has and craves,
 what in itself it is, and would become.
 As I beheld the emblem of a mind 70
 that feeds upon infinity, that broods
 over the dark abyss, intent to hear

Its voices issuing forth to silent light
 In one continuous stream; a mind sustained
 By recognitions of transcendent power,
 In sense conducting to ideal form,
 In soul of more than mortal privilege.
 One function, above all, of such a mind
 Had Nature shadowed there, by putting
 forth,
 'Mid circumstances awful and sublime, 80
 That mutual domination which she loves
 To exert upon the face of outward things,
 So moulded, joined, abstracted, so endowed
 With interchangeable supremacy,
 That men, least sensitive, see, hear, per-
 ceive,
 And cannot choose but feel. The power,
 which all
 Acknowledge when thus moved, which Na-
 ture thus
 To bodily sense exhibits, is the express
 Resemblance of that glorious faculty
 That higher minds bear with them as their 90
 own.
 This is the very spirit in which they deal
 With the whole compass of the universe:
 They from their native selves can send
 abroad
 Kindred mutations; for themselves create
 A like existence; and, whene'er it dawns
 Created for them, catch it, or are caught
 By its inevitable mastery,
 Like angels stopped upon the wing by sound
 Of harmony from Heaven's remotest
 spheres.
 Them the enduring and the transient both
 Serve to exalt; they build up greatest
 things 101
 From least suggestions; ever on the watch,
 Willing to work and to be wrought upon,
 They need not extraordinary calls
 To rouse them; in a world of life they
 live,
 By sensible impressions not enthralled,
 But by their quickening impulse made more
 prompt
 To hold fit converse with the spiritual world,
 And with the generations of mankind
 Spread over time, past, present, and to
 come, 110
 Age after age, till Time shall be no more.
 Such minds are truly from the Deity,
 For they are Powers; and hence the high-
 est bliss
 That flesh can know is theirs — the con-
 sciousness

Of Whom they are, habitually infused
 Through every image and through every
 thought,
 And all affections by communion raised
 From earth to heaven, from human to di-
 vine;
 Hence endless occupation for the Soul,
 Whether discursive or intuitive; 120
 Hence cheerfulness for acts of daily life,
 Emotions which best foresight need not fear,
 Most worthy then of trust when most in-
 tense.
 Hence, amid ills that vex and wrongs that
 crush
 Our hearts—if here the words of Holy Writ
 May with fit reverence be applied—that
 peace
 Which passeth understanding, that repose
 In moral judgments which from this pure
 source
 Must come, or will by man be sought in vain.

Oh! who is he that hath his whole life
 long 130
 Preserved, enlarged, this freedom in him-
 self?
 For this alone is genuine liberty:
 Where is the favoured being who hath held
 That course unchecked, unerring, and un-
 tired,
 In one perpetual progress smooth and
 bright?—
 A humbler destiny have we retraced,
 And told of lapse and hesitating choice,
 And backward wanderings along thorny
 ways:
 Yet—compassed round by mountain soli-
 tudes,
 Within whose solemn temple I received 140
 My earliest visitations, careless then
 Of what was given me; and which now I
 range,
 A meditative, oft a suffering, man—
 Do I declare—in accents which, from
 truth
 Deriving cheerful confidence, shall blend
 Their modulation with these vocal streams—
 That, whatsoever falls my better mind,
 Revolving with the accidents of life,
 May have sustained, that, howsoe'er mis-
 led,
 Never did I, in quest of right and wrong, 150
 Tamper with conscience from a private
 aim;
 Nor was in any public hope the dupe

Of selfish passions; nor did ever yield
 Wilfully to mean cares or low pursuits,
 But shrunk with apprehensive jealousy
 From every combination which might aid
 The tendency, too potent in itself,
 Of use and custom to bow down the soul
 Under a growing weight of vulgar sense,
 And substitute a universe of death
 For that which moves with light and life
 informed,
 Actual, divine, and true. To fear and love
 To love as prime and chief, for there fed
 ends,
 Be this ascribed; to early intercourse,
 In presence of sublime or beautiful forms
 With the adverse principles of pain and
 joy—
 Evil as one is rashly named by men
 Who know not what they speak. By love
 subsists
 All lasting grandeur, by pervading love;
 That gone, we are as dust.—Behold the
 fields
 In balmy spring-time full of rising flowers
 And joyous creatures; see that pair, the
 lamb
 And the lamb's mother, and their tender
 ways
 Shall touch thee to the heart; thou callest
 this love,
 And not inaptly so, for love it is,
 Far as it carries thee. In some green
 bower
 Rest, and be not alone, but have thou the
 The One who is thy choice of all the world
 There linger, listening, gazing, with delight
 Impassioned, but delight how pitiable!
 Unless this love by a still higher love
 Be hallowed, love that breathes not witho-
 awe;
 Love that adores, but on the knees
 prayer,
 By heaven inspired; that frees from chains
 the soul,
 Lifted, in union with the purest, best,
 Of earth-born passions, on the wings
 praise
 Bearing a tribute to the Almighty's Throne

This spiritual Love acts not nor can exist
 Without Imagination, which, in truth,
 Is but another name for absolute power
 And clearest insight, amplitude of mind,
 And Reason in her most exalted mood.
 This faculty hath been the feeding source

our long labour: we have traced the
stream
from the blind cavern whence is faintly
heard
natal murmur; followed it to light
and open day; accompanied its course
among the ways of Nature, for a time
at sight of it bewildered and engulfed;
then given it greeting as it rose once
more 200
strength, reflecting from its placid breast
the works of man and face of human life;
and lastly, from its progress have we
drawn
with in life endless, the sustaining thought
of human Being, Eternity, and God.

Imagination having been our theme,
also hath that intellectual Love,
or they are each in each, and cannot stand
dividually. — Here must thou be, O Man!
lower to thyself; no Helper hast thou
here; 210
here keepest thou in singleness thy state:
no other can divide with thee this work:
no secondary hand can intervene
in fashion this ability; 't is thine,
the prime and vital principle is thine
in the recesses of thy nature, far
from any reach of outward fellowship,
joy is not thine at all. But joy to him,
joy to him who here hath sown, hath
laid
here, the foundation of his future years! 220
for all that friendship, all that love can do,
all that a darling countenance can look
to dear voice utter, to complete the man,
perfect him, made imperfect in himself,
all shall be his: and he whose soul hath
risen
up to the height of feeling intellect
shall want no humbler tenderness; his
heart
is tender as a nursing mother's heart;
if female softness shall his life be full,
if humble cares and delicate desires, 230
if mild interests and gentlest sympathies.

Child of my parents! Sister of my soul!
thanks in sincerest verse have been else-
where
pared out for all the early tenderness
which I from thee imbibed: and 't is most
true
that later seasons owed to thee no less;

For, spite of thy sweet influence and the
touch
Of kindred hands that opened out the
springs
Of genial thought in childhood, and in spite
Of all that unassisted I had marked 240
In life or nature of those charms minute
That win their way into the heart by
stealth
(Still to the very going-out of youth)
I too exclusively esteemed *that* love,
And sought *that* beauty, which, as Milton
sings,
Hath terror in it. Thou didst soften down
This over-sternness; but for thee, dear
Friend!
My soul, too reckless of mild grace, had
stood
In her original self too confident,
Retained too long a countenance severe; 250
A rock with torrents roaring, with the
clouds
Familiar, and a favourite of the stars:
But thou didst plant its crevices with flowers,
Hang it with shrubs that twinkle in the
breeze,
And teach the little birds to build their
nests
And warble in its chambers. At a time
When Nature, destined to remain so long
Foremost in my affections, had fallen back
Into a second place, pleased to become
A handmaid to a nobler than herself, 260
When every day brought with it some new
sense
Of exquisite regard for common things,
And all the earth was budding with these
gifts
Of more refined humanity, thy breath,
Dear Sister! was a kind of gentler spring
That went before my steps. Thereafter
came
One whom with thee friendship had early
paired;
She came, no more a phantom to adorn
A moment, but an inmate of the heart,
And yet a spirit, there for me enshrined 270
To penetrate the lofty and the low;
Even as one essence of pervading light
Shines, in the brightest of ten thousand stars
And the meek worm that feeds her lonely
lamp
Couched in the dewy grass.

With such a theme,
Coleridge! with this my argument, of thee

Shall I be silent? O capacious Soul!
 Placed on this earth to love and understand,
 And from thy presence shed the light of
 love,
 Shall I be mute, ere thou be spoken of? 280
 Thy kindred influence to my heart of hearts
 Did also find its way. Thus fear relaxed
 Her overweening grasp; thus thoughts and
 things
 In the self-haunting spirit learned to take
 More rational proportions; mystery,
 The incumbent mystery of sense and soul,
 Of life and death, time and eternity,
 Admitted more habitually a mild
 Interposition — a serene delight
 In closer gathering cares, such as become
 A human creature, howsoever endowed, 291
 Poet, or destined for a humbler name;
 And so the deep enthusiastic joy,
 The rapture of the hallelujah sent
 From all that breathes and is, was chastened,
 stemmed
 And balanced by pathetic truth, by trust
 In hopeful reason, leaning on the stay
 Of Providence; and in reverence for duty,
 Here, if need be, struggling with storms,
 and there
 Strewing in peace life's humblest ground
 with herbs, 300
 At every season green, sweet at all hours.

And now, O Friend! this history is
 brought
 To its appointed close: the discipline
 And consummation of a Poet's mind,
 In everything that stood most prominent,
 Have faithfully been pictured; we have
 reached
 The time (our guiding object from the first)
 When we may, not presumptuously, I hope,
 Suppose my powers so far confirmed, and
 such
 My knowledge, as to make me capable 310
 Of building up a Work that shall endure.
 Yet much hath been omitted, as need was;
 Of books how much! and even of the other
 wealth
 That is collected among woods and fields,
 Far more: for Nature's secondary grace
 Hath hitherto been barely touched upon,
 The charm more superficial that attends
 Her works, as they present to Fancy's choice
 Apt illustrations of the moral world,
 Caught at a glance, or traced with curious
 pains. 320

Finally, and above all, O Friend!
 speak
 With due regret) how much is overlooked
 In human nature and her subtle ways,
 As studied first in our own hearts, and then
 In life among the passions of mankind,
 Varying their composition and their hues
 Where'er we move, under the diverse shades
 That individual character presents
 To an attentive eye. For progress meet
 Along this intricate and difficult path,
 Whate'er was wanting, something had
 gained,
 As one of many schoolfellows compelled
 In hardy independence, to stand up
 Amid conflicting interests, and the shock
 Of various tempers; to endure and note
 What was not understood, though known
 to be;
 Among the mysteries of love and hate,
 Honour and shame, looking to right and
 left,
 Unchecked by innocence too delicate,
 And moral notions too intolerant,
 Sympathies too contracted. Hence, when
 called
 To take a station among men, the step
 Was easier, the transition more secure,
 More profitable also; for, the mind
 Learns from such timely exercise to keep
 In wholesome separation the two natures
 The one that feels, the other that observes

Yet one word more of personal concern
 Since I withdrew unwillingly from France
 I led an undomestic wanderer's life
 In London chiefly harboured, whence
 roamed,
 Tarrying at will in many a pleasant spot
 Of rural England's cultivated vales
 Or Cambrian solitudes. A youth —
 bore
 The name of Calvert — it shall live
 words
 Of mine can give it life,) in firm belief
 That by endowments not from me withheld
 Good might be furthered — in his last days
 By a bequest sufficient for my needs
 Enabled me to pause for choice, and walk
 At large and unrestrained; nor damped
 soon
 By mortal cares. Himself no Poet, yet
 Far less a common follower of the word
 He deemed that my pursuits and labours
 lay

part from all that leads to wealth, or
even
necessary maintenance insures,
without some hazard to the finer sense;
I cleared a passage for me, and the stream
flowed in the bent of Nature.

Having now
told what best merits mention, further
pains 370
my present purpose seems not to require,
and I have other tasks. Recall to mind
the mood in which this labour was begun,
Friend! The termination of my course
is nearer now, much nearer; yet even then,
that distraction and intense desire,
aid unto the life which I had lived,
where art thou? Hear I not a voice from
thee
which 'tis reproach to hear? Anon I rose
as if on wings, and saw beneath me
stretched 380
the vast prospect of the world which I had
been
and was; and hence this Song, which, like
a lark,
have protracted, in the unwearied heavens
singing, and often with more plaintive
voice
the earth attempered and her deep-drawn
sighs,
at centring all in love, and in the end
all gratulant, if rightly understood.

Whether to me shall be allotted life,
and, with life, power to accomplish aught
of worth,
that will be deemed no insufficient plea 390
or having given the story of myself,
all uncertain: but, beloved Friend!
Then, looking back, thou seest, in clearer
view
than any liveliest sight of yesterday,
that summer, under whose indulgent skies,
upon smooth Quantock's airy ridge we
roved
unchecked, or loitered 'mid her sylvan
combs,
thou in bewitching words, with happy
heart,
didst chaunt the vision of that Ancient
Man,
the bright-eyed Mariner, and rueful woes
didst utter of the Lady Christabel; 401
and I, associate with such labour, steeped
in soft forgetfulness the livelong hours,

Murmuring of him who, joyous hap, was
found,
After the perils of his moonlight ride,
Near the loud waterfall; or her who sate
In misery near the miserable Thorn —
When thou dost to that summer turn thy
thoughts,
And hast before thee all which then we
were,
To thee, in memory of that happiness, 410
It will be known, by thee at least, my
Friend!
Felt, that the history of a Poet's mind
Is labour not unworthy of regard;
To thee the work shall justify itself.

The last and later portions of this gift
Have been prepared, not with the buoyant
spirits
That were our daily portion when we first
Together wantoned in wild Poesy,
But, under pressure of a private grief,
Keen and enduring, which the mind and
heart, 420
That in this meditative history
Have been laid open, needs must make me
feel
More deeply, yet enable me to bear
More firmly; and a comfort now hath risen
From hope that thou art near, and wilt be
soon
Restored to us in renovated health;
When, after the first mingling of our tears,
'Mong other consolations, we may draw
Some pleasure from this offering of my love.

Oh! yet a few short years of useful life,
And all will be complete, thy race be run,
Thy monument of glory will be raised; 432
Then, though (too weak to tread the ways
of truth)
This age fall back to old idolatry,
Though men return to servitude as fast
As the tide ebbs, to ignominy and shame,
By nations, sink together, we shall still
Find solace — knowing what we have learnt
to know,
Rich in true happiness if allowed to be
Faithful alike in forwarding a day 440
Of firmer trust, joint labourers in the work
(Should Providence such grace to us vouch-
safe)
Of their deliverance, surely yet to come.
Prophets of Nature, we to them will speak
A lasting inspiration, sanctified

By reason, blest by faith: what we have
loved,
Others will love, and we will teach them
how;
Instruct them how the mind of man becomes
A thousand times more beautiful than the
earth

On which he dwells, above this frame
things
(Which, 'mid all revolution in the hopes
And fears of men, doth still remain un-
changed)
In beauty exalted, as it is itself
Of quality and fabric more divine.

THE RECLUSE

1800 (?). 1888

PART FIRST

BOOK FIRST — HOME AT GRASMERE

ONCE to the verge of yon steep barrier
came
A roving school-boy; what the adventurer's
age
Hath now escaped his memory — but the
hour,
One of a golden summer holiday,
He well remembers, though the year be
gone —

Alone and devious from afar he came;
And, with a sudden influx overpowered
At sight of this seclusion, he forgot
His haste, for hasty had his footsteps been
As boyish his pursuits; and sighing said, 10
“What happy fortune were it here to live!
And, if a thought of dying, if a thought
Of mortal separation, could intrude
With paradise before him, here to die!”
No Prophet was he, had not even a hope,
Scarcely a wish, but one bright pleasing
thought,

A fancy in the heart of what might be
The lot of others, never could be his.

The station whence he looked was soft
and green,
Not giddy yet aerial, with a depth 20
Of vale below, a height of hills above.
For rest of body perfect was the spot,
All that luxurious nature could desire;
But stirring to the spirit; who could gaze
And not feel motions there? He thought
of clouds

That sail on winds: of breezes that delight
To play on water, or in endless chase
Pursue each other through the yielding
plain
Of grass or corn, over and through and
through,

In billow after billow, evermore
Disporting — nor unmindful was the boy
Of sunbeams, shadows, butterflies and bird
Of fluttering sylphs and softly-gliding Fay
Genii, and winged angels that are Lords
Without restraint of all which they behold
The illusion strengthening as he gazed, 1
felt

That such unfettered liberty was his,
Such power and joy; but only for this em
To flit from field to rock, from rock to field
From shore to island, and from isle to
shore,

From open ground to covert, from a bed
Of meadow-flowers into a tuft of wood;
From high to low, from low to high, yet
still

Within the bound of this huge concave
here

Must be his home, this valley be his world
Since that day forth the Place to him —
to me

(For I who live to register the truth
Was that same young and happy Being
became

As beautiful to thought, as it had been
When present, to the bodily sense; a haze
Of pure affections, shedding upon joy
A brighter joy; and through such dawn
and gloom

Of the gay mind, as oftentimes splenetic youth
Mistakes for sorrow, darting beams of light
That no self-cherished sadness could with-
stand;

And now 't is mine, perchance for life, dear
Vale,

Beloved Grasmere (let the wandering
streams

Take up, the cloud-capt hills repeat, the
Name)

One of thy lowly Dwellings is my Home.

And was the cost so great ? and could it
 seem 60
 An act of courage, and the thing itself
 A conquest ? who must bear the blame ?
 Sage man
 Thy prudence, thy experience, thy desires,
 Thy apprehensions — blush thou for them
 all.
 Yes the realities of life so cold,
 So cowardly, so ready to betray,
 So stinted in the measure of their grace
 As we pronounce them, doing them much
 wrong,
 Have been to me more bountiful than hope,
 Less timid than desire — but that is past. 70
 On Nature's invitation do I come,
 By Reason sanctioned. Can the choice mis-
 lead,
 That made the calmest, fairest spot of earth
 With all its unappropriated good
 My own; and not mine only, for with me
 Entrenched, say rather peacefully embow-
 ered,
 Under yon orchard, in yon humble cot,
 A younger Orphan of a home extinct,
 The only Daughter of my Parents dwells.
 Ay, think on that, my heart, and cease to
 stir, 80
 Pause upon that and let the breathing frame
 No longer breathe, but all be satisfied.
 — Oh, if such silence be not thanks to God
 For what hath been bestowed, then where,
 where then
 Shall gratitude find rest ? Mine eyes did
 ne'er
 Fix on a lovely object, nor my mind
 Take pleasure in the midst of happy
 thoughts,
 But either She whom now I have, who now
 Divides with me this loved abode, was
 there
 Or not far off. Where'er my footsteps
 turned, 90
 Her voice was like a hidden Bird that sang.
 The thought of her was like a flash of light,
 Or an unseen companionship, a breath
 Of fragrance independent of the Wind.
 In all my goings, in the new and old
 Of all my meditations, and in this
 Favourite of all, in this the most of all.
 — What being, therefore, since the birth of
 Man
 Had ever more abundant cause to speak
 Thanks, and if favours of the Heavenly
 Muse 100

Make him more thankful, then to call on
 Verse
 To aid him and in song resound his joy ?
 The boon is absolute; surpassing grace
 To me hath been vouchsafed; among the
 bowers
 Of blissful Eden this was neither given
 Nor could be given, possession of the good
 Which had been sighed for, ancient thought
 fulfilled,
 And dear Imaginations realised,
 Up to their highest measure, yea and more.
 Embrace me then, ye Hills, and close me
 in; 110
 Now in the clear and open day I feel
 Your guardianship; I take it to my heart;
 'T is like the solenn shelter of the night.
 But I would call thee beautiful, for mild,
 And soft, and gay, and beautiful thou art,
 Dear Valley, having in thy face a smile,
 Though peaceful, full of gladness. Thou
 art pleased,
 Pleased with thy crags and woody steeps,
 thy Lake,
 Its one green island and its winding shores;
 The multitude of little rocky hills, 120
 Thy Church and cottages of mountain stone
 Clustered like stars some few, but single
 most,
 And lurking dimly in their shy retreats,
 Or glancing at each other cheerful looks
 Like separated stars with clouds between.
 What want we ? have we not perpetual
 streams,
 Warm woods, and sunny hills, and fresh
 green fields,
 And mountains not less green, and flocks
 and herds,
 And thickets full of songsters, and the voice
 Of lordly birds, an unexpected sound 130
 Heard now and then from morn to latest eve,
 Admonishing the man who walks below
 Of solitude and silence in the sky ?
 These have we, and a thousand nooks of
 earth
 Have also these, but nowhere else is found,
 Nowhere (or is it fancy ?) can be found
 The one sensation that is here; 't is here,
 Here as it found its way into my heart
 In childhood, here as it abides by day,
 By night, here only; or in chosen minds 140
 That take it with them hence, where'er they
 go.
 — 'T is, but I cannot name it, 't is the sense
 Of majesty, and beauty, and repose,

A blended holiness of earth and sky,
 Something that makes this individual spot,
 This small abiding-place of many men,
 A termination, and a last retreat,
 A centre, come from wheresoe'er you will,
 A whole without dependence or defect,
 Made for itself, and happy in itself, 150
 Perfect contentment, Unity entire.

Bleak season was it, turbulent and bleak,
 When hitherward we journeyed side by side
 Through burst of sunshine and through fly-
 ing showers;

Paced the long vales — how long they were
 — and yet

How fast that length of way was left be-
 hind,

Wensley's rich Vale, and Sedbergh's naked
 heights.

The frosty wind, as if to make amends
 For its keen breath, was aiding to our steps,
 And drove us onward like two ships at sea,
 Or like two birds, companions in mid-air,
 Parted and reunited by the blast. 162

Stern was the face of nature; we rejoiced
 In that stern countenance, for our souls
 thence drew

A feeling of their strength. The naked
 trees,

The icy brooks, as on we passed, appeared
 To question us. "Whence come ye, to
 what end?"

They seemed to say. "What would ye,"
 said the shower,

"Wild Wanderers, whither through my
 dark domain?"

The sunbeam said, "Be happy." When
 this vale 170

We entered, bright and solemn was the sky
 That faced us with a passionate welcoming,
 And led us to our threshold. Daylight
 failed

Insensibly, and round us gently fell
 Composing darkness, with a quiet load
 Of full contentment, in a little shed
 Disturbed, uneasy in itself as seemed,
 And wondering at its new inhabitants.
 It loves us now, this Vale so beautiful
 Begins to love us! by a sullen storm, 180
 Two months unwearied of severest storm,
 It put the temper of our minds to proof,
 And found us faithful through the gloom,
 and heard

The poet mutter his prelude songs
 With cheerful heart, an unknown voice of
 joy

Among the silence of the woods and hills;
 Silent to any gladness of sound
 With all their shepherds.

But the gates of Spring
 Are opened; churlish winter hath given
 leave

That she should entertain for this one day
 Perhaps for many genial days to come,
 His guests, and make them jocund. — They
 are pleased,

But most of all the birds that haunt the
 flood,

With the mild summons; inmates though
 they be

Of Winter's household, they keep festival
 This day, who drooped, or seemed to droop
 so long;

They show their pleasure, and shall I d-
 less?

Happier of happy though I be, like them
 I cannot take possession of the sky,
 Mount with a thoughtless impulse, and
 wheel there

One of a mighty multitude, whose way
 Is a perpetual harmony and dance
 Magnificent. Behold how with a grace
 Of ceaseless motion, that might scarcely
 seem

Inferior to angelical, they prolong
 Their curious pastime, shaping in mid-air,
 And sometimes with ambitious wing the
 soars

High as the level of the mountain tops,
 A circuit ampler than the lake beneath, and
 Their own domain; — but ever, while inter-
 On tracing and retracing that large round
 Their jubilant activity evolves

Hundreds of curves and circlets, to and fro
 Upwards and downwards; progress intricate
 Yet unperplexed, as if one spirit swayed
 Their indefatigable flight. 'Tis done,
 Ten times and more I fancied it had ceased
 But lo! the vanished company again
 Ascending, they approach. I hear the
 wings

Faint, faint at first; and then an eager sound
 Passed in a moment — and as faint again
 They tempt the sun to sport among the
 plumes;

Tempt the smooth water, or the gleaming
 ice,

To show them a fair image, — 't is their
 selves,

Their own fair forms upon the glimmering
 plain

Painted more soft and fair as they descend,
Almost to touch, — then up again aloft,
Up with a sally and a flash of speed,
As if they scorned both resting-place and
rest !

— This day is a thanksgiving, 't is a day 230
Of glad emotion and deep quietness;
Not upon me alone hath been bestowed,
Me rich in many onward-looking thoughts,
The penetrating bliss; oh surely these
Have felt it, not the happy choirs of spring,
Her own peculiar family of love
That sport among green leaves, a blither
train !

But two are missing, two, a lonely pair
Of milk-white Swans; wherefore are they
not seen

Partaking this day's pleasure ? From afar
They came, to sojourn here in solitude, 241
Choosing this Valley, they who had the
choice

Of the whole world. We saw them day by
day,

Through those two months of unrelenting
storm,

Conspicuous at the centre of the Lake
Their safe retreat, we knew them well, I
guess

That the whole valley knew them; but to us
They were more dear than may be well be-
lieved,

Not only for their beauty, and their still
And placid way of life, and constant love
Inseparable, not for these alone, 251

But that *their* state so much resembled ours,
They having also chosen this abode;

They strangers, and we strangers, they a
pair,

And we a solitary pair like them.

They should not have departed; many days
Did I look forth in vain, nor on the wing
Could see them, nor in that small open
space

Of blue unfrozen water, where they lodged
And lived so long in quiet, side by side. 260

Shall we behold them consecrated friends,
Faithful companions, yet another year
Surviving, they for us, and we for them,
And neither pair be broken ? nay perchance
It is too late already for such hope;

The Dalesmen may have aimed the deadly
tube,

And parted them; or haply both are gone
One death, and that were mercy given to
both.

Recall, my song, the ungenerous thought;
forgive,

Thrice favoured Region, the conjecture harsh
Of such inhospitable penalty 271

Inflicted upon confidence so pure.

Ah ! if I wished to follow where the sight
Of all that is before my eyes, the voice
Which speaks from a presiding spirit here,
Would lead me, I should whisper to myself:
They who are dwellers in this holy place
Must needs themselves be hallowed, they
require

No benediction from the stranger's lips,
For they are blessed already; none would
give 280

The greeting "peace be with you" unto
them,

For peace they have; it cannot but be theirs,
And mercy, and forbearance — nay — not
these —

Their healing offices a pure good-will
Precludes, and charity beyond the bounds
Of charity — an overflowing love;

Not for the creature only, but for all
That is around them; love for everything
Which in their happy Region they behold !

Thus do we soothe ourselves, and when
the thought 290

Is passed, we blame it not for having come.

— What if I floated down a pleasant stream,
And now am landed, and the motion gone,
Shall I reprove myself ? Ah no, the stream
Is flowing, and will never cease to flow,
And I shall float upon that stream again.

By such forgetfulness the soul becomes,
Words cannot say how beautiful: then hail,
Hail to the visible Presence, hail to thee,
Delightful Valley, habitation fair ! 300

And to whatever else of outward form
Can give an inward help, can purify,
And elevate, and harmonise, and soothe,
And steal away, and for a while deceive
And lap in pleasing rest, and bear us on
Without desire in full complacency,
Contemplating perfection absolute,
And entertained as in a placid sleep.

But not betrayed by tenderness of mind
That feared, or wholly overlooked the truth,
Did we come hither, with romantic hope 311
To find in midst of so much loveliness
Love, perfect love: of so much majesty
A like majestic frame of mind in those
Who here abide, the persons like the place.
Not from such hope, or aught of such be-
lief,

Hath issued any portion of the joy
Which I have felt this day. An awful voice
'Tis true hath in my walks been often heard,
Sent from the mountains or the sheltered
fields, 320

Shout after shout — reiterated whoop,
In manner of a bird that takes delight
In answering to itself: or like a hound
Single at chase among the lonely woods,
His yell repeating; yet it was in truth
A human voice — a spirit of coming night;
How solemn when the sky is dark, and earth
Not dark, nor yet enlightened, but by snow
Made visible, amid a noise of winds
And bleatings manifold of mountain sheep,
Which in that iteration recognise 331
Their summons, and are gathering round
for food,

Devoured with keenness, ere to grove or
bank

Or rocky bield with patience they retire.

That very voice, which, in some timid
mood

Of superstitious fancy, might have seemed
Awful as ever stray demoniac uttered,
His steps to govern in the wilderness;
Or as the Norman Curfew's regular beat
To hearths when first they darkened at the
knell: 340

That shepherd's voice, it may have reached
mine ear

Debased and under profanation, made
The ready organ of articulate sounds
From ribaldry, impiety, or wrath,
Issuing when shame hath ceased to check
the brawls

Of some abused Festivity — so be it.
I came not dreaming of unruffled life,
Untainted manners; born among the hills,
Bred also there, I wanted not a scale
To regulate my hopes; pleased with the
good 350

I shrink not from the evil with disgust,
Or with immoderate pain. I look for Man,
The common creature of the brotherhood,
Differing but little from the Man elsewhere,
For selfishness and envy and revenge,
Ill neighbourhood — pity that this should
be —

Flattery and double-dealing, strife and
wrong.

Yet is it something gained, it is in truth
A mighty gain, that Labour here preserves
His rosy face, a servant only here 360
Of the fireside or of the open field,

A Freeman therefore sound and unimpaired:
That extreme penury is here unknown,
And cold and hunger's abject wretchedness
Mortal to body and the heaven-born mind:
That they who want are not too great a
weight

For those who can relieve; here may the
heart

Breathe in the air of fellow-suffering
Dreadless, as in a kind of fresher breeze
Of her own native element, the hand 371
Be ready and unwearied without plea,
From tasks too frequent or beyond its
power,

For languor or indifference or despair.
And as these lofty barriers break the force
Of winds, — this deep Vale, as it doth its
part

Conceal us from the storm, so here abides
A power and a protection for the mind,
Dispensed indeed to other solitudes
Favoured by noble privilege like this,
Where kindred independence of estate 381
Is prevalent, where he who tills the field,
He, happy man! is master of the field,
And treads the mountains which his Father
trod.

Not less than halfway up yon mountain
side,

Behold a dusky spot, a grove of Firs
That seems still smaller than it is; this
grove

Is haunted — by what ghost? a gentle spirit
Of memory faithful to the call of love;
For, as reports the Dame, whose fire send
up

Yon curling smoke from the grey cot below
The trees (her first-born child being then
babe) 391

Were planted by her husband and herself,
That ranging o'er the high and houseless
ground

Their sheep might neither want from perilous
storm

Of winter, nor from summer's sultry heat,
A friendly covert; "and they knew it well,
Said she, "for thither as the trees grew up
We to the patient creatures carried food
In times of heavy snow." She then began
In fond obedience to her private thoughts
To speak of her dead husband; is there not
An art, a music, and a strain of words 401
That shall be life, the acknowledged voice
of life,

Shall speak of what is done among the field

None truly there, or felt, of solid good
 And real evil, yet be sweet withal,
 More grateful, more harmonious than the
 breath,
 The idle breath of softest pipe attuned
 To pastoral fancies? Is there such a stream
 Pure and unsullied flowing from the heart
 With motions of true dignity and grace?
 Or must we seek that stream where Man
 is not? 412
 Methinks I could repeat in tuneful verse,
 Delicious as the gentlest breeze that sounds
 Through that aerial fir-grove — could pre-
 serve
 Some portion of its human history
 As gathered from the Matron's lips, and tell
 Of tears that have been shed at sight of it,
 And moving dialogues between this Pair
 Who in their prime of wedlock, with joint
 hands 420
 Did plant the grove, now flourishing, while
 they
 No longer flourish, he entirely gone,
 She withering in her loneliness. Be this
 A task above my skill — the silent mind
 Has her own treasures, and I think of these,
 Love what I see, and honour humankind.
 No, we are not alone, we do not stand,
 My sister here misplaced and desolate,
 Loving what no one cares for but ourselves.
 We shall not scatter through the plains and
 rocks 430
 Of this fair Vale, and o'er its spacious
 heights,
 Unprofitable kindness, bestowed
 On objects unaccustomed to the gifts
 Of feeling, which were cheerless and for-
 lorn
 But few weeks past, and would be so again
 Were we not here; we do not tend a lamp
 Whose lustre we alone participate,
 Which shines dependent upon us alone,
 Mortal though bright, a dying, dying flame.
 Look where we will, some human hand has
 been 440
 Before us with its offering; not a tree
 Sprinkles these little pastures, but the same
 Hath furnished matter for a thought; per-
 chance
 For some one serves as a familiar friend.
 Joy spreads, and sorrow spreads; and this
 whole Vale,
 Home of untutored shepherds as it is,
 Swarms with sensation, as with gleams of
 sunshine,

Shadows or breezes, scents or sounds. Nor
 deem
 These feelings, though subservient more
 than ours
 To every day's demand for daily bread, 450
 And borrowing more their spirit and their
 shape
 From self-respecting interests; deem them
 not
 Unworthy therefore, and unhallowed — no,
 They lift the animal being, do themselves
 By nature's kind and ever-present aid
 Refine the selfishness from which they
 spring,
 Redeem by love the individual sense
 Of anxiousness, with which they are com-
 bined.
 And thus it is that fitly they become
 Associates in the joy of purest minds: 460
 They blend therewith congenially: mean-
 while
 Calmly they breathe their own undying life
 Through this their mountain sanctuary; long
 Oh long may it remain inviolate,
 Diffusing health and sober cheerfulness,
 And giving to the moments as they pass
 Their little boons of animating thought
 That sweeten labour, make it seen and felt
 To be no arbitrary weight imposed,
 But a glad function natural to man. 470
 Fair proof of this, newcomer though I be,
 Already have I gained; the inward frame,
 Though slowly opening, opens every day
 With process not unlike to that which cheers
 A pensive stranger journeying at his leisure
 Through some Helvetian Dell; when low-
 hung mists
 Break up and are beginning to recede;
 How pleased he is where thin and thinner
 grows
 The veil, or where it parts at once, to spy
 The dark pines thrusting forth their spiky
 heads; 480
 To watch the spreading lawns with cattle
 grazed;
 Then to be greeted by the scattered huts
 As they shine out; and see the streams whose
 murmur
 Had soothed his ear while *they* were hidden;
 how pleased
 To have about him which way e'er he goes
 Something on every side concealed from
 view,
 In every quarter something visible
 Half seen or wholly, lost and found again,

Alternate progress and impediment,
And yet a growing prospect in the main. 490

Such pleasure now is mine, albeit forced,
Herein less happy than the Traveller,
To cast from time to time a painful look
Upon unwelcome things which unawares
Reveal themselves, not therefore is my heart
Depressed, nor does it fear what is to come;
But confident, enriched at every glance,
The more I see the more delight my mind
Receives, or by reflection can create:
Truth justifies herself, and as she dwells
With Hope, who would not follow where
she leads? 501

Nor let me pass unheeded other loves
Where no fear is, and humbler sympathies.
Already hath sprung up within my heart
A liking for the small grey horse that bears
The paralytic man, and for the brute
In Scripture sanctified — the patient brute
On which the cripple, in the quarry maimed,
Rides to and fro: I know them and their
ways.

The famous sheep-dog, first in all the
vale, 510

Though yet to me a stranger, will not be
A stranger long; nor will the blind man's
guide,

Meek and neglected thing, of no renown!
Soon will peep forth the primrose, ere it
fades

Friends shall I have at dawn, blackbird
and thrush

To rouse me, and a hundred warblers
more!

And if those Eagles to their ancient hold
Return, Helvellyn's Eagles! with the Pair
From my own door I shall be free to claim
Acquaintance, as they sweep from cloud to
cloud. 520

The owl that gives the name to Owlet-Crag
Have I heard whooping, and he soon will
be

A chosen one of my regards. See there
The heifer in yon little croft belongs
To one who holds it dear; with duteous
care

She reared it, and in speaking of her charge
I heard her scatter some endearing words
Domestic, and in spirit motherly,
She being herself a mother; happy Beast,
If the caresses of a human voice 530

Can make it so, and care of human hands.

And ye as happy under Nature's care,
Strangers to me and all men, or at least

Strangers to all particular amity,
All intercourse of knowledge or of love
That parts the individual from his kind.
Whether in large communities ye keep
From year to year, not shunning man
abode,

A settled residence, or be from far
Wild creatures, and of many homes, the
come 54

The gift of winds, and whom the wind
again

Take from us at your pleasure; yet shall y
Not want for this your own subordinat
place

In my affections. Witness the delight
With which erewhile I saw that multitud
Wheel through the sky, and see them no
at rest,

Yet not at rest upon the glassy lake:
They cannot rest — they gambol like young
whelps;

Active as lambs, and overcome with joy
They try all frolic motions; flutter, plunge
And beat the passive water with their
wings. 55

Too distant are they for plain view, but lo
Those little fountains, sparkling in the sun
Betray their occupation, rising up
First one and then another silver spout,
As one or other takes the fit of glee,
Fountains and spouts, yet somewhat in the
guise

Of plaything fireworks, that on festal night
Sparkle about the feet of wanton boys.
— How vast the compass of this theatre, 56
Yet nothing to be seen but lovely pomp
And silent majesty; the birch-tree woods
Are hung with thousand thousand diamond
drops

Of melted hoar-frost, every tiny knot
In the bare twigs, each little budding-plum
Cased with its several beads; what myriads
these

Upon one tree, while all the distant grove
That rises to the summit of the steep,
Shows like a mountain built of silver light
See yonder the same pageant, and again 57
Behold the universal imagery
Inverted, all its sun-bright features touch
As with the varnish and the gloss
dreams.

Dreamlike the blending also of the whole
Harmonious landscape: all along the shore
The boundary lost — the line invisible
That parts the image from reality;

And the clear hills, as high as they ascend
Heavenward, so deep piercing the lake be-
low.

Admonished of the days of love to come 580
The raven croaks, and fills the upper air
With a strange sound of genial harmony;
And in and all about that playful band,
Incapable although they be of rest,
And in their fashion very rioters,
There is a stillness; and they seem to make
Calm revelry in that their calm abode.
Them leaving to their joyous hours I pass,
Pass with a thought the life of the whole
year

That is to come: the throng of woodland
flowers 590

And lilies that will dance upon the waves.

Say boldly then that solitude is not
Where these things are: he truly is alone,
He of the multitude whose eyes are doomed
To hold a vacant commerce day by day
With Objects wanting life — repelling love;
He by the vast metropolis immured,
Where pity shrinks from unremitting calls,
Where numbers overwhelm humanity,
And neighbourhood serves rather to divide
Than to unite — what sighs more deep than
his, 601

Whose nobler will hath long been sacrificed;
Who must inhabit under a black sky
A city, where, if indifference to disgust
Yield not to scorn or sorrow, living men
Are oftentimes to their fellow-men no more
Than to the forest Hermit are the leaves
That hang aloft in myriads; nay, far less,
For they protect his walk from sun and
shower,

Well his devotion with their voice in
storms, 610

And whisper while the stars twinkle among
them

His lullaby. From crowded streets remote,
Far from the living and dead Wilderness
Of the thronged world, Society is here
A true community — a genuine frame
Of many into one incorporate.

That must be looked for here: paternal
away,

One household, under God, for high and
low,

One family and one mansion; to themselves
Appropriate, and divided from the world,
As if it were a cave, a multitude 621

Human and brute, possessors undisturbed
Of this Recess — their legislative Hall,

Their Temple, and their glorious Dwelling-
place.

Dismissing therefore all Arcadian dreams,
All golden fancies of the golden age,
The bright array of shadowy thoughts from
times

That were before all time, or are to be
Ere time expire, the pageantry that stirs
Or will be stirring, when our eyes are fixed
On lovely objects, and we wish to part 631
With all remembrance of a jarring world,
— Take we at once this one sufficient hope,
What need of more? that we shall neither
droop

Nor pine for want of pleasure in the life
Scattered about us, nor through want of
aught

That keeps in health the insatiable mind.
— That we shall have for knowledge and
for love

Abundance, and that feeling as we do
How goodly, how exceeding fair, how pure
From all reproach is yon ethereal vault, 641
And this deep Vale, its earthly counterpart,
By which and under which we are enclosed
To breathe in peace; we shall moreover find
(If sound, and what we ought to be our-
selves,

If rightly we observe and justly weigh)
The inmates not unworthy of their home,
The Dwellers of their Dwelling.

And if this
Were otherwise, we have within ourselves
Enough to fill the present day with joy, 650
And overspread the future years with hope,
Our beautiful and quiet home, enriched
Already with a stranger whom we love
Deeply, a stranger of our Father's house,
A never-resting Pilgrim of the Sea,
Who finds at last an hour to his content
Beneath our roof. And others whom we
love

Will seek us also, Sisters of our hearts,
And one, like them, a Brother of our hearts,
Philosopher and Poet, in whose sight 660
These mountains will rejoice with open joy.
— Such is our wealth! O Vale of Peace
we are

And must be, with God's will, a happy
Band.

Yet 't is not to enjoy that we exist,
For that end only; something must be done:
I must not walk in unreprieved delight
These narrow bounds, and think of nothing
more,

No duty that looks further, and no care.
 Each Being has his office, lowly some
 And common, yet all worthy if fulfilled 670
 With zeal, acknowledgment that with the
 gift

Keeps pace a harvest answering to the seed.
 Of ill-advised Ambition and of Pride
 I would stand clear, but yet to me I feel
 That an internal brightness is vouchsafed
 That must not die, that must not pass
 away.

Why does this inward lustre fondly seek
 And gladly blend with outward fellowship?
 Why do *they* shine around me whom I love?
 Why do they teach me, whom I thus revere?
 Strange question, yet it answers not itself.
 That humble Roof embowered among the
 trees, 682

That calm fireside, it is not even in them,
 Blest as they are, to furnish a reply
 That satisfies and ends in perfect rest.
 Possessions have I that are solely mine,
 Something within which yet is shared by
 none,

Not even the nearest to me and most dear,
 Something which power and effort may im-
 part;

I would impart it, I would spread it wide:
 Immortal in the world which is to come —
 Forgive me if I add another claim — 692
 And would not wholly perish even in this,
 Lie down and be forgotten in the dust,
 I and the modest Partners of my days
 Making a silent company in death;
 Love, knowledge, all my manifold delights,
 All buried with me without monument
 Or profit unto any but ourselves!
 It must not be, if I, divinely taught, 700
 Be privileged to speak as I have felt
 Of what in man is human or divine.

While yet an innocent little one, with a
 heart
 That doubtless wanted not its tender moods,
 I breathed (for this I better recollect)
 Among wild appetites and blind desires,
 Motions of savage instinct my delight
 And exaltation. Nothing at that time
 So welcome, no temptation half so dear
 As that which urged me to a daring feat,
 Deep pools, tall trees, black chasms, and
 dizzy crags, 711
 And tottering towers: I loved to stand and
 read
 Their looks forbidding, read and disobey,
 Sometimes in act and evermore in thought.

With impulses, that scarcely were by them
 Surpassed in strength, I heard of danger
 not

Or sought with courage; enterprise forlorn
 By one, sole keeper of his own intent,
 Or by a resolute few, who for the sake
 Of glory fronted multitudes in arms. 720
 Yea, to this hour I cannot read a Tale
 Of two brave vessels matched in deadly
 fight,

And fighting to the death, but I am pleased
 More than a wise man ought to be; I wish
 Fret, burn, and struggle, and in soul am
 there.

But me hath Nature tamed, and bade me
 seek

For other agitations, or be calm;
 Hath dealt with me as with a turbulent
 stream,

Some nursling of the mountains which she
 leads

Through quiet meadows, after he has learned
 His strength, and had his triumph and his
 joy, 730

His desperate course of tumult and of gloom
 That which in stealth by Nature was per-
 formed

Hath Reason sanctioned: her deliberate
 Voice

Hath said; be mild, and cleave to gentle
 things,

Thy glory and thy happiness be there.
 Nor fear, though thou confide in me, a war
 Of aspirations that have been — of foes
 To wrestle with, and victory to complete,
 Bounds to be leapt, darkness to be explored
 All that inflamed thy infant heart, the love
 The longing, the contempt, the undaunted
 quest, 740

All shall survive, though changed their cir-
 cums-
 tances, all

Shall live, it is not in their power to die.

Then farewell to the Warrior's Scheme
 farewell

The forwardness of soul which looks the
 way

Upon a less incitement than the Cause
 Of Liberty endangered, and farewell

That other hope, long mine, the hope to find
 The heroic trumpet with the Muse's breath
 Yet in this peaceful Vale we will not speak
 Unheard-of days, though loving peaceful
 thought, 750

A voice shall speak, and what will be the
 theme?

On Man, on Nature, and on Human Life,
 Musing in solitude, I oft perceive
 Fair trains of imagery before me rise,
 Accompanied by feelings of delight
 Pure, or with no unpleasing sadness mixed;
 And I am conscious of affecting thoughts
 And dear remembrances, whose presence
 soothes 760

Or elevates the Mind, intent to weigh
 The good and evil of our mortal state.
 — To these emotions, whencesoe'er they
 come,

Whether from breath of outward circum-
 stance,

Or from the Soul — an impulse to herself —
 I would give utterance in numerous verse.
 Of Truth, of Grandeur, Beauty, Love, and
 Hope,

And melancholy Fear subdued by Faith;
 Of blessed consolations in distress;
 Of moral strength, and intellectual Power;
 Of joy in widest commonalty spread; 771
 Of the individual Mind that keeps her own
 Inviolable retirement, subject there
 To Conscience only, and the law supreme
 Of that Intelligence which governs all —
 I sing: — “fit audience let me find though
 few!”

So prayed, more gaining than he asked,
 the Bard —

In holiest mood. Urania, I shall need
 Thy guidance, or a greater Muse, if such
 Descend to earth or dwell in highest heaven!
 For I must tread on shadowy ground, must
 sink 781

Deep — and, aloft ascending, breathe in
 worlds

To which the heaven of heavens is but a veil.
 All strength — all terror, single or in bands,
 That ever was put forth in personal form —
 Jehovah — with his thunder, and the choir
 Of shouting Angels, and the empyreal
 thrones —

I pass them unalarmed. Not Chaos, not
 The darkest pit of lowest Erebus,
 Nor aught of blinder vacancy, scooped out
 By help of dreams — can breed such fear
 and awe 791

As fall upon us often when we look
 Into our Minds, into the Mind of Man —
 My haunt, and the main region of my song
 — Beauty — a living Presence of the earth,
 Surpassing the most fair ideal Forms
 Which craft of delicate Spirits hath com-
 posed

From earth's materials — waits upon my
 steps;

Pitches her tents before me as I move,
 An hourly neighbour. Paradise, and groves
 Elysian, Fortunate Fields — like those of
 old 801

Sought in the Atlantic Main — why should
 they be

A history only of departed things,
 Or a mere fiction of what never was?

For the discerning intellect of Man,
 When wedded to this goodly universe
 In love and holy passion, shall find these
 A simple produce of the common day.

— I, long before the blissful hour arrives,
 Would chant, in lonely peace, the spousal
 verse 810

Of this great consummation: — and, by
 words

Which speak of nothing more than what we
 are,

Would I arouse the sensual from their sleep
 Of Death, and win the vacant and the vain
 To noble raptures; while my voice proclaims
 How exquisitely the individual Mind

(And the progressive powers perhaps no less
 Of the whole species) to the external World
 Is fitted: — and how exquisitely, too — 819

Theme this but little heard of among men —
 The external World is fitted to the Mind;
 And the creation (by no lower name
 Can it be called) which they with blended
 might

Accomplish: — this is our high argument.
 — Such grateful haunts foregoing, if I oft
 Must turn elsewhere — to travel near the
 tribes

And fellowships of men, and see ill sights
 Of madding passions mutually inflamed;
 Must hear Humanity in fields and groves
 Pipe solitary anguish; or must hang 830
 Brooding above the fierce confederate storm
 Of sorrow, barricadoed evermore

Within the walls of cities — may these
 sounds

Have their authentic comment; that even
 these

Hearing, I be not downcast or forlorn! —
 Descend, prophetic Spirit! that inspir'st
 The human Soul of universal earth,
 Dreaming on things to come; and dost pos-
 sess

A metropolitan temple in the hearts
 Of mighty Poets; upon me bestow 840
 A gift of genuine insight; that my Song

With star-like virtue in its place may shine,
Shedding benignant influence, and secure
Itself from all malevolent effect

Of those mutations that extend their sway
Throughout the nether sphere! — And if
with this

I mix more lowly matter; with the thing
Contemplated, describe the mind and Man
Contemplating; and who, and what he
was —

The transitory Being that beheld 850
This Vision; — when and where, and how
he lived;

Be not this labour useless. If such theme
May sort with highest objects, then — dread
Power!

Whose gracious favour is the primal source
Of all illumination — may my Life
Express the image of a better time,
More wise desires, and simpler manners; —
nurse

My Heart in genuine freedom: — all pure
thoughts

Be with me; — so shall thy unfailing love
Guide, and support, and cheer me to the
end!

THE BROTHERS

1800. 1800

This poem was composed in a grove at the north-eastern end of Grasmere lake, which grove was in a great measure destroyed by turning the high-road along the side of the water. The few trees that are left were spared at my intercession. The poem arose out of the fact, mentioned to me at Ennerdale, that a shepherd had fallen asleep upon the top of the rock called The Pillar, and perished as here described, his staff being left midway on the rock.

“THESE Tourists, heaven preserve us!
needs must live

A profitable life: some glance along,
Rapid and gay, as if the earth were air,
And they were butterflies to wheel about
Long as the summer lasted: some, as wise,
Perched on the forehead of a jutting crag,
Pencil in hand and book upon the knee,
Will look and scribble, scribble on and look,
Until a man might travel twelve stout miles,
Or reap an acre of his neighbour's corn. 10
But, for that moping Son of Idleness,
Why can he tarry yonder? — In our church-
yard

Is neither epitaph nor monument,
Tombstone nor name — only the turf we
tread

And a few natural graves.”

To Jane, his wife,
Thus spake the homely Priest of Ennerdale.
It was a July evening; and he sate
Upon the long stone-seat beneath the eaves
Of his old cottage, — as it chanced, that day,
Employed in winter's work. Upon the
stone 20

His wife sate near him, teasing matted
wool,

While, from the twin cards toothed with
glittering wire,

He fed the spindle of his youngest child,
Who, in the open air, with due accord
Of busy hands and back-and-forward steps
Her large round wheel was turning. To-
wards the field

In which the Parish Chapel stood alone,
Girt round with a bare ring of mossy wall,
While half an hour went by, the Priest had
sent

Many a long look of wonder: and at last, 20
Risen from his seat, beside the snow-white
ridge

Of carded wool which the old man had piled
He laid his implements with gentle care,
Each in the other locked; and, down the
path

That from his cottage to the church-yard
led,

He took his way, impatient to accost
The Stranger, whom he saw still lingering
there.

'T was one well known to him in former
days,

A Shepherd-lad; who ere his sixteenth year
Had left that calling, tempted to entrust 30
His expectations to the fickle winds
And perilous waters; with the mariners
A fellow-mariner; — and so had fared
Through twenty seasons; but he had been
reared

Among the mountains, and he in his heart
Was half a shepherd on the stormy seas.
Oft in the piping shrouds had Leonard
heard

The tones of waterfalls, and inland sounds

Of caves and trees:— and, when the regular
wind
Between the tropics filled the steady sail, 50
And blew with the same breath through
days and weeks,
Lengthening invisibly its weary line
Along the cloudless Main, he, in those hours
Of tiresome indolence, would often hang
Over the vessel's side, and gaze and gaze;
And, while the broad blue wave and spar-
kling foam
Flashed round him images and hues that
wrought
In union with the employment of his heart,
He, thus by feverish passion overcome,
Even with the organs of his bodily eye, 60
Below him, in the bosom of the deep,
Saw mountains; saw the forms of sheep
that grazed
On verdant hills — with dwellings among
trees,
And shepherds clad in the same country
grey
Which he himself had worn.
And now, at last,
From perils manifold, with some small
wealth
Acquired by traffic 'mid the Indian Isles,
To his paternal home he is returned,
With a determined purpose to resume
The life he had lived there; both for the
sake 70
Of many darling pleasures, and the love
Which to an only brother he has borne
In all his hardships, since that happy time
When, whether it blew foul or fair, they two
Were brother-shepherds on their native
hills.
— They were the last of all their race: and
now,
When Leonard had approached his home,
his heart
Failed in him; and, not venturing to enquire
Tidings of one so long and dearly loved,
He to the solitary churchyard turned; 80
That, as he knew in what particular spot
His family were laid, he thence might learn
If still his Brother lived, or to the file
Another grave was added. — He had found
Another grave, — near which a full half-
hour
He had remained; but, as he gazed, there
grew
Such a confusion in his memory,
That he began to doubt; and even to hope

That he had seen this heap of turf before, —
That it was not another grave; but one 90
He had forgotten. He had lost his path,
As up the vale, that afternoon, he walked
Through fields which once had been well
known to him:
And oh what joy this recollection now
Sent to his heart! he lifted up his eyes,
And, looking round, imagined that he saw
Strange alteration wrought on every side
Among the woods and fields, and that the
rocks,
And everlasting hills themselves were
changed.
By this the Priest, who down the field
had come, 100
Unseen by Leonard, at the churchyard gate
Stopped short, — and thence, at leisure,
limb by limb
Perused him with a gay complacency.
Ay, thought the Vicar, smiling to himself,
'Tis one of those who needs must leave the
path
Of the world's business to go wild alone:
His arms have a perpetual holiday;
The happy man will creep about the fields,
Following his fancies by the hour, to bring
Tears down his cheek, or solitary smiles 110
Into his face, until the setting sun
Write fool upon his forehead. — Planted
thus
Beneath a shed that over-arched the gate
Of this rude churchyard, till the stars ap-
peared
The good Man might have communed with
himself,
But that the Stranger, who had left the
grave,
Approached; he recognised the Priest at
once,
And, after greetings interchanged, and
given
By Leonard to the Vicar as to one
Unknown to him, this dialogue ensued. 120
Leonard. You live, Sir, in these dales, a
quiet life:
Your years make up one peaceful family;
And who would grieve and fret, if, wel-
come come
And welcome gone, they are so like each
other,
They cannot be remembered? Scarce a
funeral
Comes to this churchyard once in eighteen
months;

And yet, some changes must take place
among you:

And you, who dwell here, even among these
rocks,

Can trace the finger of mortality,
And see, that with our threescore years
and ten

We are not all that perish. — I remember,
(For many years ago I passed this road)
There was a foot-way all along the fields
By the brook-side — 't is gone — and that
dark cleft !

To me it does not seem to wear the face
Which then it had !

Priest. Nay, Sir, for aught I know,
That chasm is much the same —

Leonard. But, surely, yonder —

Priest. Ay, there, indeed, your memory
is a friend

That does not play you false. — On that
tall pike

(It is the loneliest place of all these hills)
There were two springs which bubbled side
by side,

As if they had been made that they might
be

Companions for each other: the huge crag
Was rent with lightning — one hath dis-
appeared;

The other, left behind, is flowing still.

For accidents and changes such as these,

We want not store of them; — a water-
spout

Will bring down half a mountain; what a
feast

For folks that wander up and down like
you

To see an acre's breadth of that wide cliff
One roaring cataract ! a sharp May-storm

Will come with loads of January snow,
And in one night send twenty score of
sheep

To feed the ravens; or a shepherd dies
By some untoward death among the rocks:
The ice breaks up and sweeps away a
bridge;

A wood is felled: — and then for our own
homes !

A child is born or christened, a field
ploughed,

A daughter sent to service, a web spun,
The old house-clock is decked with a new
face;

And hence, so far from wanting facts or
dates

To chronicle the time, we all have here
A pair of diaries, — one serving, Sir,
For the whole dale, and one for each fire
side —

Yours was a stranger's judgment: for
historians,

Commend me to these valleys !

Leonard. Yet your Churchyard
Seems, if such freedom may be used with
you,

To say that you are heedless of the past:
An orphan could not find his mother's
grave:

Here's neither head nor foot stone, plate of
brass,

Cross-bones nor skull, — type of our earthly
state

Nor emblem of our hopes: the dead man's
home

Is but a fellow to that pasture-field.

Priest. Why, there, Sir, is a thought
that's new to me !

The stone-cutters, 't is true, might beg their
bread

If every English churchyard were like ours
Yet your conclusion wanders from the truth

We have no need of names and epitaphs;

We talk about the dead by our firesides.

And then, for our immortal part ! we want
No symbols, Sir, to tell us that plain
tale:

The thought of death sits easy on the man
Who has been born and dies among the
mountains.

Leonard. Your Dalesmen, then, do it
each other's thoughts

Possess a kind of second life: no doubt
You, Sir, could help me to the history

Of half these graves ?

Priest. For eight-score winters past
With what I've witnessed, and with what
I've heard,

Perhaps I might; and, on a winter-evening
If you were seated at my chimney
nook,

By turning o'er these hillocks one by one,
We two could travel, Sir, through a strange
round;

Yet all in the broad highway of the world
Now there's a grave — your foot is here
upon it, —

It looks just like the rest; and yet that man
Died broken-hearted.

Leonard. 'T is a common case
We'll take another: who is he that lies

Beneath yon ridge, the last of those three
graves ?

[It touches on that piece of native rock 199
Left in the church-yard wall.

Priest. That's Walter Ewbank.
He had as white a head and fresh a cheek
As ever were produced by youth and age
Engendering in the blood of hale fourscore.
Through five long generations had the
heart
Of Walter's forefathers o'erflowed the
bounds

Of their inheritance, that single cottage —
You see it yonder ! and those few green
fields.

They toiled and wrought, and still, from
sire to son,

Each struggled, and each yielded as before
A little — yet a little, — and old Walter, 210

They left to him the family heart, and land
With other burthens than the crop it bore.

Year after year the old man still kept up
A cheerful mind, — and buffeted with bond,
Interest, and mortgages; at last he sank,
And went into his grave before his time.

Poor Walter ! whether it was care that
spurred him

God only knows, but to the very last
He had the lightest foot in Ennerdale:

His pace was never that of an old man: 220

I almost see him tripping down the path
With his two grandsons after him: — but
you,

Unless our Landlord be your host to-night,
Have far to travel, — and on these rough
paths

Even in the longest day of midsummer —

Leonard. But those two Orphans !

Priest. Orphans ! — Such they were —
Yet not while Walter lived: for, though
their parents

Lay buried side by side as now they lie,
The old man was a father to the boys,
Two fathers in one father: and if tears, 230
Shed when he talked of them where they
were not,

And hauntings from the infirmity of love,
Are aught of what makes up a mother's
heart,

This old Man, in the day of his old age,
Was half a mother to them. — If you weep,
Sir,

To hear a stranger talking about strangers,
Heaven bless you when you are among
your kindred !

Ay — you may turn that way — it is a grave
Which will bear looking at.

Leonard. These boys — I hope
They loved this good old Man ? —

Priest. They did — and truly: 240
But that was what we almost overlooked,
They were such darlings of each other.

Yes,
Though from the cradle they had lived with
Walter,

The only kinsman near them, and though
he

Inclined to both by reason of his age,
With a more fond, familiar, tenderness;
They, notwithstanding, had much love to
spare,

And it all went into each other's hearts.

Leonard, the elder by just eighteen months,
Was two years taller: 't was a joy to see,
To hear, to meet them ! — From their house
the school 251

Is distant three short miles, and in the time
Of storm and thaw, when every watercourse
And unbridged stream, such as you may
have noticed

Crossing our roads at every hundred steps,
Was swoln into a noisy rivulet,
Would Leonard then, when elder boys re-
mained

At home, go staggering through the slippery
fords,

Bearing his brother on his back. I have
seen him,

On windy days, in one of those stray
brooks, 260

Ay, more than once I have seen him, mid-
leg deep,

Their two books lying both on a dry stone,
Upon the hither side: and once I said,

As I remember, looking round these rocks
And hills on which we all of us were born,
That God who made the great book of the
world

Would bless such piety —

Leonard. It may be then —

Priest. Never did worthier lads break
English bread:

The very brightest Sunday Autumn saw
With all its mealy clusters of ripe nuts, 270
Could never keep those boys away from
church,

Or tempt them to an hour of sabbath
breach.

Leonard and James ! I warrant, every cor-
ner

Among these rocks, and every hollow place
That venturous foot could reach, to one or
both
Was known as well as to the flowers that
grow there.
Like roe-bucks they went bounding o'er the
hills;
They played like two young ravens on the
craggs:
Then they could write, ay and speak too,
as well
As many of their betters—and for Leonard!
The very night before he went away, 281
In my own house I put into his hand
A Bible, and I 'd wager house and field
That, if he be alive, he has it yet.

Leonard. It seems, these Brothers have
not lived to be
A comfort to each other —

Priest. That they might
Live to such end is what both old and young
In this our valley all of us have wished,
And what, for my part, I have often prayed:
But Leonard —

Leonard. Then James still is left among
you! 290

Priest. 'Tis of the elder brother I am
speaking:

They had an uncle; — he was at that time
A thriving man, and trafficked on the seas:
And, but for that same uncle, to this hour
Leonard had never handled rope or shroud:
For the boy loved the life which we lead
here;

And though of unripe years, a stripling only,
His soul was knit to this his native soil.
But, as I said, old Walter was too weak
To strive with such a torrent; when he
died, 300

The estate and house were sold; and all
their sheep,

A pretty flock, and which, for aught I know,
Had clothed the Ewbanks for a thousand
years: —

Well — all was gone, and they were desti-
tute,

And Leonard, chiefly for his Brother's sake,
Resolved to try his fortune on the seas.
Twelve years are past since we had tidings
from him.

If there were one among us who had heard
That Leonard Ewbank was come home
again,

From the Great Gavel, down by Leeza's
banks, 310

And down the Enna, far as Egremont,
The day would be a joyous festival;
And those two bells of ours, which there
you see —

Hanging in the open air — but, O good Sir!
This is sad talk — they 'll never sound for
him —

Living or dead. — When last we heard of
him,

He was in slavery among the Moors
Upon the Barbary coast. — 'T was not a
little

That would bring down his spirit; and no
doubt,

Before it ended in his death, the Youth 320
Was sadly crossed. — Poor Leonard! when
we parted,

He took me by the hand, and said to me,
If e'er he should grow rich, he would return,
To live in peace upon his father's land,
And lay his bones among us.

Leonard. If that day
Should come, 't would needs be a glad day
for him;

He would himself, no doubt, be happy then
As any that should meet him —

Priest. Happy! Sir —

Leonard. You said his kindred all were
in their graves, 329

And that he had one Brother —

Priest. That is but

A fellow-tale of sorrow. From his youth
James, though not sickly, yet was delicate;
And Leonard being always by his side
Had done so many offices about him,
That, though he was not of a timid nature,
Yet still the spirit of a mountain-boy
In him was somewhat checked; and, when
his Brother

Was gone to sea, and he was left alone,
The little colour that he had was soon
Stolen from his cheek; he drooped, and
pined, and pined — 330

Leonard. But these are all the graves of
full-grown men!

Priest. Ay, Sir, that passed away: we
took him to us;

He was the child of all the dale — he lived
Three months with one, and six months with
another,

And wanted neither food, nor clothes, nor
love:

And many, many happy days were his.
But, whether blithe or sad, 't is my belief
His absent Brother still was at his heart.

And, when he dwelt beneath our roof, we
 found
 A practice till this time unknown to him)
 That often, rising from his bed at night, 351
 He in his sleep would walk about, and sleep-
 ing
 He sought his brother Leonard. — You are
 moved !
 Forgive me, Sir: before I spoke to you,
 I judged you most unkindly.
Leonard. But this Youth,
 How did he die at last ?
Priest. One sweet May-morning,
 (It will be twelve years since when Spring
 returns)
 He had gone forth among the new-dropped
 lambs,
 With two or three companions, whom their
 course
 Of occupation led from height to height 360
 Under a cloudless sun — till he, at length,
 Through weariness, or, haply, to indulge
 The humour of the moment, lagged behind.
 You see yon precipice; — it wears the shape
 Of a vast building made of many crags;
 And in the midst is one particular rock
 That rises like a column from the vale,
 Whence by our shepherds it is called, THE
 PILLAR.
 Upon its æry summit crowned with heath,
 The loiterer, not unnoticed by his comrades,
 Lay stretched at ease; but, passing by the
 place 371
 On their return, they found that he was gone.
 No ill was feared; till one of them by chance
 Entering, when evening was far spent, the
 house
 Which at that time was James's home, there
 learned
 That nobody had seen him all that day:
 The morning came, and still he was unheard
 of:
 The neighbours were alarmed, and to the
 brook
 Some hastened; some ran to the lake: ere
 noon
 They found him at the foot of that same
 rock 380
 Dead, and with mangled limbs. The third
 day after
 I buried him, poor Youth, and there he lies !
Leonard. And that then is his grave ! —
 Before his death
 You say that he saw many happy years ?
Priest. Ay, that he did —

Leonard. And all went well with him ? —
Priest. If he had one, the Youth had
 twenty homes.
Leonard. And you believe, then, that his
 mind was easy ? —
Priest. Yes, long before he died, he found
 that time
 Is a true friend to sorrow; and unless
 His thoughts were turned on Leonard's
 luckless fortune, 390
 He talked about him with a cheerful love.
Leonard. He could not come to an un-
 hallowed end !
Priest. Nay, God forbid ! — You recollect
 I mentioned
 A habit which disquietude and grief
 Had brought upon him; and we all con-
 jectured
 That, as the day was warm, he had lain
 down
 On the soft heath, — and, waiting for his
 comrades,
 He there had fallen asleep; that in his sleep
 He to the margin of the precipice
 Had walked, and from the summit had
 fallen headlong: 400
 And so no doubt he perished. When the
 Youth
 Fell, in his hand he must have grasped, we
 think,
 His shepherd's staff; for on that Pillar of
 rock
 It had been caught mid-way; and there for
 years
 It hung; — and mouldered there.
 The Priest here ended —
 The Stranger would have thanked him, but
 he felt
 A gushing from his heart, that took away
 The power of speech. Both left the spot in
 silence;
 And Leonard, when they reached the
 churchyard gate,
 As the Priest lifted up the latch, turned
 round, — 410
 And, looking at the grave, he said, " My
 Brother !"
 The Vicar did not hear the words: and now,
 He pointed towards his dwelling-place, en-
 treating
 That Leonard would partake his homely
 fare:
 The other thanked him with an earnest
 voice;
 But added, that, the evening being calm,

He would pursue his journey. So they parted.

It was not long ere Leonard reached a grove

That overhung the road: he there stopped short,

And, sitting down beneath the trees, reviewed

All that the Priest had said: his early years
Were with him: — his long absence, cherished hopes,

And thoughts which had been his an hour before,

All pressed on him with such a weight, that now,

This vale, where he had been so happy, seemed

A place in which he could not bear to live:
So he relinquished all his purposes.

He travelled back to Egremont: and thence,
That night, he wrote a letter to the Priest,
Reminding him of what had passed between them;

And adding, with a hope to be forgiven,
That it was from the weakness of his heart
He had not dared to tell him who he was.

This done, he went on shipboard, and is now
A Seaman, a grey-headed Mariner.

MICHAEL

A PASTORAL POEM

1800. 1800

Written at Town-end, Grasmere, about the same time as "The Brothers." The Sheepfold, on which so much of the poem turns, remains, or rather the ruins of it. The character and circumstances of Luke were taken from a family to whom had belonged, many years before, the house we lived in at Town-end, along with some fields and woodlands on the eastern shore of Grasmere. The name of the Evening Star was not in fact given to this house, but to another on the same side of the valley, more to the north.

If from the public way you turn your steps
Up the tumultuous brook of Greenhead Ghyll,

You will suppose that with an upright path
Your feet must struggle; in such bold ascent

The pastoral mountains front you, face to face.

But, courage! for around that boisterous brook

The mountains have all opened out themselves,

And made a hidden valley of their own.

No habitation can be seen; but they

Who journey thither find themselves alone

With a few sheep, with rocks and stones,
and kites

That overhead are sailing in the sky.

It is in truth an utter solitude;

Nor should I have made mention of this Dell

But for one object which you might pass by,

Might see and notice not. Beside the brook
Appears a straggling heap of unhewn stones!

And to that simple object appertains

A story — unenriched with strange events,

Yet not unfit, I deem, for the fireside,

Or for the summer shade. It was the first

Of those domestic tales that spake to me

Of shepherds, dwellers in the valleys, men

Whom I already loved; not verily

For their own sakes, but for the fields and hills

Where was their occupation and abode.

And hence this Tale, while I was yet a Boy

Careless of books, yet having felt the power

Of Nature, by the gentle agency

Of natural objects, led me on to feel

For passions that were not my own, and think

(At random and imperfectly indeed)

On man, the heart of man, and human life

Therefore, although it be a history

Homely and rude, I will relate the same

For the delight of a few natural hearts;

And, with yet fonder feeling, for the sake

Of youthful Poets, who among these hills

Will be my second self when I am gone.

UPON the forest-side in Grasmere Vale

There dwelt a Shepherd, Michael was his name;

An old man, stout of heart, and strong of limb.

His bodily frame had been from youth to age

Of an unusual strength: his mind was keen

Intense, and frugal, apt for all affairs,

And in his shepherd's calling he was prompt

And watchful more than ordinary men.

Hence had he learned the meaning of all winds,

Of blasts of every tone; and, oftentimes,
 When others heeded not, He heard the
 South 50
 Make subterraneous music, like the noise
 Of bagpipers on distant Highland hills.
 The Shepherd, at such warning, of his flock
 Bethought him, and he to himself would
 say,
 "The winds are now devising work for
 me!"
 And, truly, at all times, the storm, that
 drives
 The traveller to a shelter, summoned him
 Up to the mountains: he had been alone
 Amid the heart of many thousand mists,
 That came to him, and left him, on the
 heights. 60
 So lived he till his eightieth year was past.
 And grossly that man errs, who should
 suppose
 That the green valleys, and the streams
 and rocks,
 Were things indifferent to the Shepherd's
 thoughts.
 Fields, where with cheerful spirits he had
 breathed
 The common air; hills, which with vigorous
 step
 He had so often climbed; which had im-
 pressed
 So many incidents upon his mind 68
 Of hardship, skill or courage, joy or fear;
 Which, like a book, preserved the memory
 Of the dumb animals, whom he had saved,
 Had fed or sheltered, linking to such acts
 The certainty of honourable gain;
 Those fields, those hills — what could they
 less? had laid
 Strong hold on his affections, were to him
 A pleasurable feeling of blind love,
 The pleasure which there is in life itself.
 His days had not been passed in single-
 ness.
 His Helpmate was a comely matron, old —
 Though younger than himself full twenty
 years. 80
 She was a woman of a stirring life,
 Whose heart was in her house: two wheels
 she had
 Of antique form; this large, for spinning
 wool;
 That small, for flax; and if one wheel had
 rest
 It was because the other was at work.
 The Pair had but one inmate in their house,

An only Child, who had been born to them
 When Michael, telling o'er his years, began
 To deem that he was old, — in shepherd's
 phrase,
 With one foot in the grave. This only Son,
 With two brave sheep-dogs tried in many a
 storm, 91
 The one of an inestimable worth,
 Made all their household. I may truly say,
 That they were as a proverb in the vale
 For endless industry. When day was gone,
 And from their occupations out of doors
 The Son and Father were come home, even
 then,
 Their labour did not cease; unless when all
 Turned to the cleanly supper-board, and
 there,
 Each with a mess of pottage and skimmed
 milk, 100
 Sat round the basket piled with oaten cakes,
 And their plain home-made cheese. Yet
 when the meal
 Was ended, Luke (for so the Son was
 named)
 And his old Father both betook themselves
 To such convenient work as might employ
 Their hands by the fireside; perhaps to
 card
 Wool for the Housewife's spindle, or repair
 Some injury done to sickle, flail, or scythe,
 Or other implement of house or field.
 Down from the ceiling, by the chimney's
 edge, 110
 That in our ancient uncouth country style
 With huge and black projection overbrowed
 Large space beneath, as duly as the light
 Of day grew dim the Housewife hung a
 lamp;
 An aged utensil, which had performed
 Service beyond all others of its kind.
 Early at evening did it burn — and late,
 Surviving comrade of uncounted hours,
 Which, going by from year to year, had
 found,
 And left, the couple neither gay perhaps
 Nor cheerful, yet with objects and with
 hopes, 121
 Living a life of eager industry.
 And now, when Luke had reached his
 eighteenth year,
 There by the light of this old lamp they
 sate,
 Father and Son, while far into the night
 The Housewife plied her own peculiar work,
 Making the cottage through the silent hours

Murmur as with the sound of summer flies.
This light was famous in its neighbourhood,
And was a public symbol of the life ¹³⁰
That thrifty Pair had lived. For, as it
chanced,

Their cottage on a plot of rising ground
Stood single, with large prospect, north
and south,

High into Easedale, up to Dunmail-Raise,
And westward to the village near the lake;
And from this constant light, so regular
And so far seen, the House itself, by all
Who dwelt within the limits of the vale,
Both old and young, was named THE
EVENING STAR.

Thus living on through such a length of
years, ¹⁴⁰

The Shepherd, if he loved himself, must
needs

Have loved his Helpmate; but to Michael's
heart

This son of his old age was yet more dear —
Less from instinctive tenderness, the same
Fond spirit that blindly works in the blood
of all —

Than that a child, more than all other gifts
That earth can offer to declining man,
Brings hope with it, and forward-looking
thoughts,

And stirrings of inquietude, when they
By tendency of nature needs must fail. ¹⁵⁰
Exceeding was the love he bare to him,
His heart and his heart's joy! For often-
times

Old Michael, while he was a babe in arms,
Had done him female service, not alone
For pastime and delight, as is the use
Of fathers, but with patient mind enforced
To acts of tenderness; and he had rocked
His cradle, as with a woman's gentle hand.

And, in a later time, ere yet the Boy
Had put on boy's attire, did Michael love,
Albeit of a stern unbending mind, ¹⁶¹
To have the Young-one in his sight, when
he

Wrought in the field, or on his shepherd's
stool

Sate with a fettered sheep before him
stretched

Under the large old oak, that near his door
Stood single, and, from matchless depth of
shade,

Chosen for the Shearer's covert from the
sun,

Thence in our rustic dialect was called

The CLIPPING TREE, a name which yet it
bears.

There, while they two were sitting in the
shade,

With others round them, earnest all and
blithe,

Would Michael exercise his heart with looks
Of fond correction and reproof bestowed
Upon the Child, if he disturbed the sheep
By catching at their legs, or with his
shouts

Scared them, while they lay still beneath
the shears.

And when by Heaven's good grace the
boy grew up

A healthy Lad, and carried in his cheek
Two steady roses that were five years old;
Then Michael from a winter coppice cut ¹⁶⁰
With his own hand a sapling, which he
hooped

With iron, making it throughout in all
Due requisites a perfect shepherd's staff,
And gave it to the Boy; wherewith equipt
He as a watchman oftentimes was placed
At gate or gap, to stem or turn the flock;
And, to his office prematurely called,
There stood the urchin, as you will divine,
Something between a hindrance and a help;
And for this cause not always, I believe, ¹⁶⁰
Receiving from his Father hire of praise;
Though nought was left undone which
staff, or voice,

Or looks, or threatening gestures, could
perform.

But soon as Luke, full ten years old,
could stand

Against the mountain blasts; and to the
heights,

Not fearing toil, nor length of weary ways,
He with his Father daily went, and they
Were as companions, why should I relate
That objects which the Shepherd loved
before

Were dearer now? that from the Boy there
came ¹⁶⁰

Feelings and emanations — things which
were

Light to the sun and music to the wind;
And that the old Man's heart seemed born
again?

Thus in his Father's sight the Boy grew
up:

And now, when he had reached his eight-
eenth year,

He was his comfort and his daily hope.

While in this sort the simple household
lived
From day to day, to Michael's ear there
came

distressful tidings. Long before the time
of which I speak, the Shepherd had been
bound 210

on surety for his brother's son, a man
of an industrious life, and ample means;
but unforeseen misfortunes suddenly
had prest upon him; and old Michael now
was summoned to discharge the forfeiture,
a grievous penalty, but little less
than half his substance. This unlooked-for
claim,

at the first hearing, for a moment took
more hope out of his life than he supposed
that any old man ever could have lost. 220
As soon as he had armed himself with
strength

to look his trouble in the face, it seemed
the Shepherd's sole resource to sell at once
a portion of his patrimonial fields.

Such was his first resolve; he thought again,
and his heart failed him. "Isabel," said he,
two evenings after he had heard the news,
'I have been toiling more than seventy
years,

and in the open sunshine of God's love 229
Have we all lived; yet if these fields of ours
should pass into a stranger's hand, I think
that I could not lie quiet in my grave.

Our lot is a hard lot; the sun himself
has scarcely been more diligent than I;
and I have lived to be a fool at last
to my own family. An evil man

that was, and made an evil choice, if he
were false to us; and if he were not false,
there are ten thousand to whom loss like
this 239

had been no sorrow. I forgive him; — but
'twere better to be dumb than to talk thus.

When I began, my purpose was to speak
of remedies and of a cheerful hope.

Our Luke shall leave us, Isabel; the land
shall not go from us, and it shall be free;
he shall possess it, free as is the wind
that passes over it. We have, thou know'st,
another kinsman — he will be our friend
in this distress. He is a prosperous man,
thriving in trade — and Luke to him shall
go, 250

and with his kinsman's help and his own
thrift

he quickly will repair this loss, and then

He may return to us. If here he stay,
What can be done? Where every one is
poor,
What can be gained?"

At this the old Man paused,
and Isabel sat silent, for her mind
was busy, looking back into past times.
There's Richard Bateman, thought she to
herself,

He was a parish-boy — at the church-door
They made a gathering for him, shillings,
pence 260

and halfpennies, wherewith the neighbours
bought

A basket, which they filled with pedlar's
wares;

And, with this basket on his arm, the lad
Went up to London, found a master there,
Who, out of many, chose the trusty boy
To go and overlook his merchandise

Beyond the seas; where he grew wondrous
rich,

And left estates and monies to the poor.
And, at his birth-place, built a chapel,
floored

With marble which he sent from foreign
lands. 270

These thoughts, and many others of like
sort,

Passed quickly through the mind of Isabel,
And her face brightened. The old Man
was glad,

And thus resumed: — "Well, Isabel! this
scheme

These two days, has been meat and drink
to me.

Far more than we have lost is left us yet.
— We have enough — I wish indeed that I
were younger; — but this hope is a good
hope.

— Make ready Luke's best garments, of
the best

Buy for him more, and let us send him
forth 280

To-morrow, or the next day, or to-night:

— If he *could* go, the Boy should go to-
night."

Here Michael ceased, and to the fields
went forth

With a light heart. The Housewife for
five days

Was restless morn and night, and all day
long

Wrought on with her best fingers to pre-
pare

Things needful for the journey of her son.
 But Isabel was glad when Sunday came
 To stop her in her work: for, when she
 lay
 By Michael's side, she through the last two
 nights²⁹⁰
 Heard him, how he was troubled in his
 sleep:
 And when they rose at morning she could
 see
 That all his hopes were gone. That day
 at noon
 She said to Luke, while they two by them-
 selves
 Were sitting at the door, "Thou must not
 go:
 We have no other Child but thee to lose —
 None to remember — do not go away,
 For if thou leave thy Father he will die."
 The Youth made answer with a jocund
 voice;
 And Isabel, when she had told her fears,
 Recovered heart. That evening her best
 fare³⁰¹
 Did she bring forth, and all together sat
 Like happy people round a Christmas fire.
 With daylight Isabel resumed her work;
 And all the ensuing week the house ap-
 peared
 As cheerful as a grove in Spring: at length
 The expected letter from their kinsman
 came,
 With kind assurances that he would do
 His utmost for the welfare of the Boy;
 To which, requests were added, that forth-
 with³¹⁰
 He might be sent to him. Ten times or
 more
 The letter was read over; Isabel
 Went forth to show it to the neighbours
 round;
 Nor was there at that time on English land
 A prouder heart than Luke's. When Isabel
 Had to her house returned, the old Man
 said,
 "He shall depart to-morrow." To this
 word
 The Housewife answered, talking much of
 things
 Which, if at such short notice he should
 go,³¹⁹
 Would surely be forgotten. But at length
 She gave consent, and Michael was at ease.
 Near the tumultuous brook of Greenhead
 Ghyll,

In that deep valley, Michael had designed
 To build a Sheepfold; and, before he heard
 The tidings of his melancholy loss,
 For this same purpose he had gathered up
 A heap of stones, which by the streamlet's
 edge
 Lay thrown together, ready for the work.
 With Luke that evening thitherward he
 walked:
 And soon as they had reached the place he
 stopped,
 And thus the old Man spake to him: —
 "My Son,
 To-morrow thou wilt leave me: with full
 heart
 I look upon thee, for thou art the same
 That wert a promise to me ere thy birth,
 And all thy life hast been my daily joy.
 I will relate to thee some little part
 Of our two histories; 't will do thee good
 When thou art from me, even if I should
 touch
 On things thou canst not know of. —
 After thou
 First cam'st into the world — as oft befalls
 To new-born infants — thou didst sleep
 away³⁴
 Two days, and blessings from thy Father's
 tongue
 Then fell upon thee. Day by day passed
 on,
 And still I loved thee with increasing love
 Never to living ear came sweeter sounds
 Than when I heard thee by our own fireside
 First uttering, without words, a natural
 tune;
 While thou, a feeding babe, didst in thy joy
 Sing at thy Mother's breast. Month fol-
 lowed month,
 And in the open fields my life was passed
 And on the mountains; else I think that
 thou³⁵
 Hadst been brought up upon thy Father's
 knees.
 But we were playmates, Luke: among
 these hills,
 As well thou knowest, in us the old and
 young
 Have played together, nor with me didst
 thou
 Lack any pleasure which a boy can know.
 Luke had a manly heart; but at these
 words
 He sobbed aloud. The old Man grasped
 his hand,

And said, "Nay, do not take it so — I see
That these are things of which I need not
speak. ³⁶⁰

— Even to the utmost I have been to thee
A kind and a good Father: and herein
I but repay a gift which I myself
Received at others' hands; for, though now
old

Beyond the common life of man, I still
Remember them who loved me in my youth.
Both of them sleep together: here they
lived,

As all their Forefathers had done; and
when

At length their time was come, they were
not loth

To give their bodies to the family mould.
I wished that thou should'st live the life
they lived: ³⁷¹

But, 't is a long time to look back, my Son,
And see so little gain from threescore years.
These fields were burthened when they
came to me;

Till I was forty years of age, not more
Than half of my inheritance was mine.
I toiled and toiled; God blessed me in my
work,

And till these three weeks past the land
was free.

— It looks as if it never could endure
Another Master. Heaven forgive me,
Luke, ³⁸⁰

If I judge ill for thee, but it seems good
That thou should'st go."

At this the old Man paused;
Then, pointing to the stones near which
they stood,

Thus, after a short silence, he resumed:
"This was a work for us; and now, my Son,
It is a work for me. But, lay one stone —
Here, lay it for me, Luke, with thine own
hands.

Nay, Boy, be of good hope; — we both
may live

To see a better day. At eighty-four
I still am strong and hale; — do thou thy
part; ³⁹⁰

I will do mine. — I will begin again
With many tasks that were resigned to
thee:

Up to the heights, and in among the storms,
Will I without thee go again, and do
All works which I was wont to do alone,
Before I knew thy face. — Heaven bless
thee, Boy!

Thy heart these two weeks has been beat-
ing fast

With many hopes; it should be so — yes —
yes —

I knew that thou could'st never have a wish
To leave me, Luke: thou hast been bound
to me ⁴⁰⁰

Only by links of love: when thou art gone,
What will be left to us! — But, I forget
My purposes. Lay now the corner-stone,
As I requested; and hereafter, Luke,
When thou art gone away, should evil men
Be thy companions, think of me, my Son,
And of this moment; hither turn thy
thoughts,

And God will strengthen thee: amid all fear
And all temptation, Luke, I pray that thou
May'st bear in mind the life thy Fathers
lived, ⁴¹⁰

Who, being innocent, did for that cause
Bestir them in good deeds. Now, fare thee
well —

When thou return'st, thou in this place wilt
see

A work which is not here: a covenant
'T will be between us; but, whatever fate
Befall thee, I shall love thee to the last,
And bear thy memory with me to the
grave."

The Shepherd ended here; and Luke
stooped down,

And, as his Father had requested, laid
The first stone of the Sheepfold. At the
sight ⁴²⁰

The old Man's grief broke from him; to
his heart

He pressed his Son, he kissèd him and wept;
And to the house together they returned.

— Hushed was that House in peace, or
seeming peace,

Ere the night fell: — with morrow's dawn
the Boy

Began his journey, and when he had reached
The public way, he put on a bold face;
And all the neighbours, as he passed their
doors,

Came forth with wishes and with farewell
prayers,

That followed him till he was out of sight.

A good report did from their Kinsman
come, ⁴³¹

Of Luke and his well-doing: and the Boy
Wrote loving letters, full of wondrous news,
Which, as the Housewife phrased it, were
throughout

"The prettiest letters that were ever seen."
Both parents read them with rejoicing
hearts.

So, many months passed on: and once again
The Shepherd went about his daily work
With confident and cheerful thoughts; and
now 439

Sometimes when he could find a leisure hour
He to that valley took his way, and there
Wrought at the Sheepfold. Meantime Luke
began

To slacken in his duty; and, at length,
He in the dissolute city gave himself
To evil courses: ignominy and shame
Fell on him, so that he was driven at last
To seek a hiding-place beyond the seas.

There is a comfort in the strength of love;
'T will make a thing endurable, which else
Would overset the brain, or break the heart:
I have conversed with more than one who
well 451

Remember the old Man, and what he was
Years after he had heard this heavy news.
His bodily frame had been from youth to age
Of an unusual strength. Among the rocks
He went, and still looked up to sun and
cloud,

And listened to the wind; and, as before,
Performed all kinds of labour for his sheep,
And for the land, his small inheritance. 459
And to that hollow dell from time to time
Did he repair, to build the Fold of which
His flock had need. 'T is not forgotten yet
The pity which was then in every heart
For the old Man — and 't is believed by all
That many and many a day he thither went,
And never lifted up a single stone.

There, by the Sheepfold, sometimes was
he seen

Sitting alone, or with his faithful Dog,
Then old, beside him, lying at his feet.
The length of full seven years, from time to
time, 470

He at the building of this Sheepfold wrought,
And left the work unfinished when he died.
Three years, or little more, did Isabel
Survive her Husband: at her death the es-
tate

Was sold, and went into a stranger's hand.
The Cottage which was named the EVEN-
ING STAR

Is gone — the ploughshare has been through
the ground

On which it stood; great changes have been
wrought

In all the neighbourhood: — yet the oak is
left

That grew beside their door; and the re-
mains 481

Of the unfinished Sheepfold may be seen
Beside the boisterous brook of Greenhead
Ghyll.

THE IDLE SHEPHERD-BOYS

OR, DUNGEON-GHYLL FORCE

A PASTORAL

1800. 1800

Written at Town-end, Grasmere. I will only
add a little monitory anecdote concerning this
subject. When Coleridge and Southey were
walking together upon the Fells, Southey
observed that, if I wished to be considered a
faithful painter of rural manners, I ought not
to have said that my Shepherd-boys trimmed
their rustic hats as described in the poem. Just
as the words had passed his lips two boys ap-
peared with the very plant entwined round
their hats. I have often wondered that Southey,
who rambled so much about the mountains,
should have fallen into this mistake, and I re-
cord it as a warning for others who, with far
less opportunity than my dear friend had of
knowing what things are, and far less sagacity,
give way to presumptuous criticism, from
which he was free, though in this matter mis-
taken. In describing a tarn under Helvellyn,
I say —

"There sometimes doth a leaping fish
Send through the tarn a lonely cheer."

This was branded by a critic of these days, in
a review ascribed to Mrs. Barbauld, as unnatu-
ral and absurd. I admire the genius of Mrs.
Barbauld, and am certain that, had her educa-
tion been favourable to imaginative influence,
no female of her day would have been more
likely to sympathise with that image, and to
acknowledge the truth of the sentiment.

THE valley rings with mirth and joy;
Among the hills the echoes play
A never never ending song,
To welcome in the May.

The magpie chatters with delight;
The mountain raven's youngling brood
Have left the mother and the nest;
And they go rambling east and west
In search of their own food;
Or through the glittering vapours dart
In very wantonness of heart.

Beneath a rock, upon the grass,
Two boys are sitting in the sun;
Their work, if any work they have,
Is out of mind — or done.
On pipes of sycamore they play
The fragments of a Christmas hymn;
Or with that plant which in our dale
We call stag-horn, or fox's tail,
Their rusty hats they trim: 20
And thus, as happy as the day,
Those Shepherds wear the time away.

Along the river's stony marge
The sand-lark chants a joyous song;
The thrush is busy in the wood,
And carols loud and strong.
A thousand lambs are on the rocks,
All newly born! both earth and sky
Keep jubilee, and more than all,
Those boys with their green coronal; 30
They never hear the cry,
That plaintive cry! which up the hill
Comes from the depth of Dungeon-Ghyll.

Said Walter, leaping from the ground,
"Down to the stump of yon old yew
We'll for our whistles run a race."
— Away the shepherds flew;
They leapt — they ran — and when they
came

Right opposite to Dungeon-Ghyll,
Seeing that he should lose the prize, 40
"Stop!" to his comrade Walter cries —
James stopped with no good will:
Said Walter then, exulting; "Here
You'll find a task for half a year.

"Cross, if you dare, where I shall cross —
Come on, and tread where I shall tread."
The other took him at his word,
And followed as he led.

It was a spot which you may see
If ever you to Langdale go; 50
Into a chasm a mighty block
Hath fallen, and made a bridge of rock:
The gulf is deep below;
And, in a basin black and small,
Receives a lofty waterfall.

With staff in hand across the cleft
The challenger pursued his march;
And now, all eyes and feet, hath gained
The middle of the arch.
When list! he hears a piteous moan — 60
Again! — his heart within him dies —

His pulse is stopped, his breath is lost,
He totters, pallid as a ghost,
And, looking down, espies
A lamb, that in the pool is pent
Within that black and frightful rent.

The lamb had slipped into the stream,
And safe without a bruise or wound
The cataract had borne him down
Into the gulf profound. 70
His dam had seen him when he fell,
She saw him down the torrent borne;
And, while with all a mother's love
She from the lofty rocks above
Sent forth a cry forlorn,
The lamb, still swimming round and round,
Made answer to that plaintive sound.

When he had learnt what thing it was,
That sent this rueful cry; I ween
The Boy recovered heart, and told 80
The sight which he had seen.
Both gladly now deferred their task;
Nor was there wanting other aid —
A Poet, one who loves the brooks
Far better than the sages' books,
By chance had thither strayed;
And there the helpless lamb he found
By those huge rocks encompassed round.

He drew it from the troubled pool,
And brought it forth into the light: 90
The Shepherds met him with his charge,
An unexpected sight!
Into their arms the lamb they took,
Whose life and limbs the flood had spared;
Then up the steep ascent they hied,
And placed him at his mother's side;
And gently did the Bard
Those idle Shepherd-boys upbraid,
And bade them better mind their trade.

THE PET-LAMB

A PASTORAL

1800. 1800

Written at Town-end, Grasmere. Barbara
Lewthwaite, now living at Ambleside (1843),
though much changed as to beauty, was one of
two most lovely sisters. Almost the first words
my poor brother John said, when he visited us
for the first time at Grasmere, were, "Were
those two Angels that I have just seen?" and
from his description I have no doubt they were
those two sisters. The mother died in childbed;

and one of our neighbours at Grasmere told me that the loveliest sight she had ever seen was that mother as she lay in her coffin with her babe in her arm. I mention this to notice what I cannot but think a salutary custom once universal in these vales. Every attendant on a funeral made it a duty to look at the corpse in the coffin before the lid was closed, which was never done (nor I believe is now) till a minute or two before the corpse was removed. Barbara Lewthwaite was not in fact the child whom I had seen and overheard as described in the poem. I chose the name for reasons implied in the above; and will here add a caution against the use of names of living persons. Within a few months after the publication of this poem, I was much surprised, and more hurt, to find it in a child's school-book which, having been compiled by Lindley Murray, had come into use at Grasmere School where Barbara was a pupil; and, alas! I had the mortification of hearing that she was very vain of being thus distinguished; and, in after-life, she used to say that she remembered the incident and what I said to her upon the occasion.

THE dew was falling fast, the stars began
to blink;
I heard a voice; it said, "Drink, pretty
creature, drink!"
And, looking o'er the hedge, before me I
espied
A snow-white mountain-lamb with a Maiden
at its side.

Nor sheep nor kine were near; the lamb
was all alone,
And by a slender cord was tethered to a
stone;
With one knee on the grass did the little
Maiden kneel,
While to that mountain-lamb she gave its
evening meal.

The lamb, while from her hand he thus his
supper took,
Seemed to feast with head and ears; and
his tail with pleasure shook.
"Drink, pretty creature, drink," she said
in such a tone
That I almost received her heart into my
own.

'T was little Barbara Lewthwaite, a child of
beauty rare!
I watched them with delight, they were a
lovely pair.

Now with her empty can the Maiden turned
away:
But ere ten yards were gone her footsteps
did she stay.

Right towards the lamb she looked; and
from a shady place
I unobserved could see the workings of her
face:
If Nature to her tongue could measure
numbers bring,
Thus, thought I, to her lamb that little
Maid might sing:

"What ails thee, young One? what? Why
pull so at thy cord?
Is it not well with thee? well both for body
and board?
Thy plot of grass is soft, and green as grass
can be;
Rest, little young One, rest; what is't that
aileth thee?"

"What is it thou wouldst seek? What
wanting to thy heart?
Thy limbs are they not strong? And beautiful
thou art:
This grass is tender grass; these flowers
they have no peers;
And that green corn all day is rustling in
thy ears!"

"If the sun be shining hot, do but stretch
thy woollen chain,
This beech is standing by, its covert thou
canst gain;
For rain and mountain-storms! the like
thou need'st not fear,
The rain and storm are things that scarcely
can come here.

"Rest, little young One, rest; thou hast found
got the day
When my father found thee first in place
far away;
Many flocks were on the hills, but thou
wert owned by none,
And thy mother from thy side for evermore
was gone.

"He took thee in his arms, and in his arms
brought thee home:
A blessed day for thee! then whither
wouldst thou roam?"

faithful nurse thou hast; the dam that
did thee yean
pon the mountain-tops no kinder could
have been. 40

Thou know'st that twice a day I have
brought thee in this can
resh water from the brook, as clear as ever
ran;
and twice in the day, when the ground is
wet with dew,
bring thee draughts of milk, warm milk
it is and new.

Thy limbs will shortly be twice as stout
as they are now,
then I'll yoke thee to my cart like a pony
in the plough;
thy playmate thou shalt be; and when the
wind is cold
our hearth shall be thy bed, our house shall
be thy fold.

It will not, will not rest! — Poor creature,
can it be
that 't is thy mother's heart which is work-
ing so in thee? 50
Things that I know not of belike to thee are
dear,
and dreams of things which thou canst
neither see nor hear.

Alas, the mountain-tops that look so green
and fair!
've heard of fearful winds and darkness
that come there;
The little brooks that seem all pastime and
all play,
When they are angry, roar like lions for
their prey.

Here thou need'st not dread the raven in
the sky;
light and day thou art safe, — our cottage
is hard by.
Why bleat so after me? Why pull so at
thy chain?
Keep — and at break of day I will come to
thee again!" 60

- As homeward through the lane I went
with lazy feet,
his song to myself did I oftentimes re-
peat;

And it seemed, as I retraced the ballad line
by line,
That but half of it was hers, and one half
of it was mine.

Again, and once again, did I repeat the
song;
"Nay," said I, "more than half to the
damsel must belong,
For she looked with such a look and she
spoke with such a tone,
That I almost received her heart into my
own."

POEMS ON THE NAMING OF PLACES

1800. 1800

ADVERTISEMENT

By persons resident in the country and at-
tached to rural objects, many places will be
found unnamed or of unknown names, where
little Incidents must have occurred, or feelings
been experienced, which will have given to
such places a private and peculiar interest.
From a wish to give some sort of record to such
Incidents, and renew the gratification of such
feelings, Names have been given to Places by
the Author and some of his Friends, and the
following Poems written in consequence.

I

Written at Grasmere. This poem was sug-
gested on the banks of the brook that runs
through Easedale, which is, in some parts of
its course, as wild and beautiful as brook can
be. I have composed thousands of verses by
the side of it.

It was an April morning: fresh and clear
The Rivulet, delighting in its strength,
Ran with a young man's speed; and yet the
voice

Of waters which the winter had supplied
Was softened down into a vernal tone.
The spirit of enjoyment and desire,
And hopes and wishes, from all living things
Went circling, like a multitude of sounds.
The budding groves seemed eager to urge
on 9

The steps of June; as if their various hues
Were only hindrances that stood between
Them and their object: but, meanwhile,
prevailed

Such an entire contentment in the air

That every naked ash, and tardy tree
 Yet leafless, showed as if the countenance
 With which it looked on this delightful day
 Were native to the summer. — Up the brook
 I roamed in the confusion of my heart,
 Alive to all things and forgetting all.
 At length I to a sudden turning came 20
 In this continuous glen, where down a rock
 The Stream, so ardent in its course before,
 Sent forth such sallies of glad sound, that
 all
 Which I till then had heard, appeared the
 voice
 Of common pleasure: beast and bird, the
 lamb,
 The shepherd's dog, the linnet and the
 thrush
 Vied with this waterfall, and made a song,
 Which, while I listened, seemed like the
 wild growth
 Or like some natural produce of the air,
 That could not cease to be. Green leaves
 were here; 30
 But 't was the foliage of the rocks — the
 birch,
 The yew, the holly, and the bright green
 thorn,
 With hanging islands of resplendent furze:
 And, on a summit, distant a short space,
 By any who should look beyond the dell,
 A single mountain-cottage might be seen.
 I gazed and gazed, and to myself I said,
 "Our thoughts at least are ours; and this
 wild nook,
 My EMMA, I will dedicate to thee."
 — Soon did the spot become my other
 home, 40
 My dwelling, and my out-of-doors abode.
 And, of the Shepherds who have seen me
 there,
 To whom I sometimes in our idle talk
 Have told this fancy, two or three, perhaps,
 Years after we are gone and in our graves,
 When they have cause to speak of this wild
 place,
 May call it by the name of EMMA'S DELL.

II

TO JOANNA

Written at Grasmere. The effect of her
 laugh is an extravagance; though the effect
 of the reverberation of voices in some parts
 of the mountains is very striking. There is, in
 the "Excursion," an allusion to the bleat of a

lamb thus re-echoed, and described with
 any exaggeration, as I heard it, on the side
 Stickle Tarn, from the precipice that stretch
 on to Langdale Pikes.

AMID the smoke of cities did you pass
 The time of early youth; and there you
 learned,
 From years of quiet industry, to love
 The living Beings by your own fireside,
 With such a strong devotion, that your
 heart
 Is slow to meet the sympathies of them
 Who look upon the hills with tenderness,
 And make dear friendships with the stream
 and groves.
 Yet we, who are transgressors in this kin
 Dwelling retired in our simplicity
 Among the woods and fields, we love you
 well,
 Joanna! and I guess, since you have been
 So distant from us now for two long years
 That you will gladly listen to discourse,
 However trivial, if you thence be taught
 That they, with whom you once were happy
 talk
 Familiarly of you and of old times.
 While I was seated, now some ten days
 past,
 Beneath those lofty firs, that overtop
 Their ancient neighbour, the old steep
 tower,
 The Vicar from his gloomy house hard by
 Came forth to greet me; and when he had
 asked,
 "How fares Joanna, that wild-heart
 Maid!
 And when will she return to us?"
 paused;
 And, after short exchange of village news
 He with grave looks demanded, for what
 cause,
 Reviving obsolete idolatry,
 I, like a Runic Priest, in characters
 Of formidable size had chiselled out
 Some uncouth name upon the native rock
 Above the Rotha, by the forest-side.
 — Now, by those dear immunities of her
 Engendered between malice and true love
 I was not loth to be so catechised,
 And this was my reply: — "As it befell,
 One summer morning we had walked abroad
 At break of day, Joanna and myself.
 — 'T was that delightful season when the
 broom,

all-flowered, and visible on every steep,
 Along the copses runs in veins of gold. 40
 Our pathway led us on to Rotha's banks;
 And when we came in front of that tall rock
 That eastward looks, I there stopped short
 — and stood
 Facing the lofty barrier with my eye
 From base to summit; such delight I found
 To note in shrub and tree, in stone and
 flower
 That intermixture of delicious hues,
 Along so vast a surface, all at once,
 One impression, by connecting force
 Their own beauty, imaged in the heart.
 When I had gazed perhaps two minutes'
 space, 51
 Joanna, looking in my eyes, beheld
 That ravishment of mine, and laughed
 aloud.
 The Rock, like something starting from a
 sleep,
 Took up the Lady's voice, and laughed
 again;
 That ancient Woman seated on Helm-crag
 As ready with her cavern; Hammar-scar,
 And the tall Steep of Silver-how, sent forth
 noise of laughter; southern Loughrigg
 heard,
 And Fairfield answered with a mountain
 tone; 60
 Whelvellyn far into the clear blue sky
 Carried the Lady's voice, — old Skiddaw
 blew
 As speaking-trumpet; — back out of the
 clouds
 Glaramara southward came the voice;
 And Kirkstone tossed it from his misty
 head.
 Now whether (said I to our cordial
 Friend,
 Who in the hey-day of astonishment
 Smiled in my face) this were in simple
 truth
 Work accomplished by the brotherhood
 Of ancient mountains, or my ear was
 touched 70
 With dreams and visionary impulses
 To me alone imparted, sure I am
 That there was a loud uproar in the hills.
 And, while we both were listening, to my
 side
 The fair Joanna drew, as if she wished
 Shelter from some object of her fear.
 And hence, long afterwards, when eight-
 een moons

Were wasted, as I chanced to walk alone
 Beneath this rock, at sunrise, on a calm
 And silent morning, I sat down, and there,
 In memory of affections old and true, 81
 I chiselled out in those rude characters
 Joanna's name deep in the living stone: —
 And I, and all who dwell by my fireside,
 Have called the lovely rock, JOANNA'S
 Rock."

III

It is not accurate that the Eminence here al-
 luded to could be seen from our orchard-seat.
 It rises above the road by the side of Gras-
 mere lake, towards Keswick, and its name is
 Stone-Arthur.

THERE is an Eminence, — of these our
 hills
 The last that parleys with the setting sun;
 We can behold it from our orchard-seat;
 And, when at evening we pursue our walk
 Along the public way, this Peak, so high
 Above us, and so distant in its height,
 Is visible; and often seems to send
 Its own deep quiet to restore our hearts.
 The meteors make of it a favourite haunt:
 The star of Jove, so beautiful and large
 In the mid heavens, is never half so fair
 As when he shines above it. 'Tis in truth
 The loneliest place we have among the
 clouds.
 And She who dwells with me, whom I have
 loved
 With such communion, that no place on
 earth
 Can ever be a solitude to me,
 Hath to this lonely Summit given my
 Name.

IV

The character of the eastern shore of Gras-
 mere lake is quite changed, since these verses
 were written, by the public road being carried
 along its side. The friends spoken of were
 Coleridge and my Sister, and the facts oc-
 curred strictly as recorded.

A NARROW girdle of rough stones and
 crags,
 A rude and natural causeway, interposed
 Between the water and a winding slope
 Of copse and thicket, leaves the eastern
 shore
 Of Grasmere safe in its own privacy:

And there myself and two beloved Friends,
 One calm September morning, ere the mist
 Had altogether yielded to the sun,
 Sauntered on this retired and difficult way.
 — Ill suits the road with one in haste;
 but we
 Played with our time; and, as we strolled¹⁰
 along,
 It was our occupation to observe
 Such objects as the waves had tossed
 ashore —
 Feather, or leaf, or weed, or withered
 bough,
 Each on the other heaped, along the line
 Of the dry wreck. And, in our vacant
 mood,
 Not seldom did we stop to watch some
 tuft
 Of dandelion seed or thistle's beard,
 That skimmed the surface of the dead calm
 lake,
 Suddenly halting now — a lifeless stand!²⁰
 And starting off again with freak as sudden;
 In all its sportive wanderings, all the while,
 Making report of an invisible breeze
 That was its wings, its chariot, and its
 horse,
 Its playmate, rather say, its moving soul.
 — And often, trifling with a privilege
 Alike indulged to all, we paused, one now,
 And now the other, to point out, perchance
 To pluck, some flower or water-weed, too
 fair
 Either to be divided from the place³⁰
 On which it grew, or to be left alone
 To its own beauty. Many such there are,
 Fair ferns and flowers, and chiefly that tall
 fern,
 So stately, of the queen Osmunda named;
 Plant lovelier, in its own retired abode
 On Grasmere's beach, than Naiad by the
 side
 Of Grecian brook, or Lady of the Mere,
 Sole-sitting by the shores of old romance.
 — So fared we that bright morning: from
 the fields
 Meanwhile, a noise was heard, the busy
 mirth⁴⁰
 Of reapers, men and women, boys and girls.
 Delighted much to listen to those sounds,
 And feeding thus our fancies, we advanced
 Along the indented shore; when suddenly,
 Through a thin veil of glittering haze was
 seen
 Before us, on a point of jutting land,

The tall and upright figure of a Man
 Attired in peasant's garb, who stood alone
 Angling beside the margin of the lake.
 "Improvident and reckless," we exclaimed
 "The Man must be, who thus can lose
 day
 Of the mid harvest, when the labourer
 hire
 Is ample, and some little might be stored
 Wherewith to cheer him in the winter time."
 Thus talking of that Peasant, we approached
 Close to the spot where with his rod and
 line
 He stood alone; whereat he turned his
 head
 To greet us — and we saw a Man worn
 down
 By sickness, gaunt and lean, with sunken
 cheeks
 And wasted limbs, his legs so long and lean
 That for my single self I looked at them,
 Forgetful of the body they sustained —
 Too weak to labour in the harvest field,
 The Man was using his best skill to gain
 A pittance from the dead unfeeling lake
 That knew not of his wants. I will not say
 What thoughts immediately were ours, nor
 how
 The happy idleness of that sweet morn,
 With all its lovely images, was changed
 To serious musing and to self-reproach.
 Nor did we fail to see within ourselves
 What need there is to be reserved in speech
 And temper all our thoughts with charity.
 — Therefore, unwilling to forget that day
 My Friend, Myself, and She who then re-
 ceived
 The same admonishment, have called the
 place
 By a memorial name, uncouth indeed
 As e'er by mariner was given to bay
 Or foreland, on a new-discovered coast;
 And POINT RASH-JUDGMENT is the name
 it bears.

v

TO M. H.

The pool alluded to is in Rydal Upper Park
 OUR walk was far among the ancient trees
 There was no road, nor any woodman's
 path;
 But a thick umbrage — checking the wild
 growth

Of weed and sapling, along soft green turf
 Beneath the branches — of itself had made
 A track, that brought us to a slip of lawn,
 And a small bed of water in the woods.
 All round this pool both flocks and herds
 might drink
 On its firm margin, even as from a well,
 Or some stone-basin which the herdsman's
 hand
 Had shaped for their refreshment; nor did
 sun,
 Or wind from any quarter, ever come,
 But as a blessing to this calm recess,
 This glade of water and this one green
 field.
 The spot was made by Nature for herself;
 The travellers know it not, and 't will re-
 main
 Unknown to them; but it is beautiful;
 And if a man should plant his cottage near,
 Should sleep beneath the shelter of its trees,
 And blend its waters with his daily meal,
 He would so love it, that in his death-hour
 Its image would survive among his thoughts:
 And therefore, my sweet MARY, this still
 Nook,
 With all its beeches, we have named from
 You !

THE WATERFALL AND THE EGLANTINE

1800. 1800

Suggested nearer to Grassmere, on the same
 mountain track as that referred to in the fol-
 lowing Note. The Eglantine remained many
 years afterwards, but is now gone.

I

'BEGONE, thou fond presumptuous Elf,"
 Exclaimed an angry Voice,
 'Nor dare to thrust thy foolish self
 between me and my choice !"
 A small Cascade fresh swoln with snows
 Thus threatened a poor Briar-rose,
 That, all bespattered with his foam,
 And dancing high and dancing low,
 Was living, as a child might know,
 In an unhappy home.

10

II

Dost thou presume my course to block ?
 Off, off ! or, puny Thing !

I 'll hurl thee headlong with the rock
 To which thy fibres cling."
 The Flood was tyrannous and strong;
 The patient Briar suffered long,
 Nor did he utter groan or sigh,
 Hoping the danger would be past;
 But, seeing no relief, at last,
 He ventured to reply.

20

III

" Ah ! " said the Briar, " blame me not;
 Why should we dwell in strife ?
 We who in this sequestered spot
 Once lived a happy life !
 You stirred me on my rocky bed —
 What pleasure through my veins you spread
 The summer long, from day to day,
 My leaves you freshened and bedewed;
 Nor was it common gratitude
 That did your cares repay.

30

IV

" When spring came on with bud and
 bell,
 Among these rocks did I
 Before you hang my wreaths to tell
 That gentle days were nigh !
 And in the sultry summer hours,
 I sheltered you with leaves and flowers;
 And in my leaves — now shed and gone,
 The linnet lodged, and for us two
 Chanted his pretty songs, when you
 Had little voice or none.

40

V

" But now proud thoughts are in your
 breast —
 What grief is mine you see,
 Ah ! would you think, even yet how blest
 Together we might be !
 Though of both leaf and flower bereft,
 Some ornaments to me are left —
 Rich store of scarlet hips is mine,
 With which I, in my humble way,
 Would deck you many a winter day,
 A happy Eglantine !"

50

VI

What more he said I cannot tell,
 The Torrent down the rocky dell
 Came thundering loud and fast;
 I listened, nor aught else could hear;
 The Briar quaked — and much I fear
 Those accents were his last.

THE OAK AND THE BROOM

A PASTORAL

1800. 1800

Suggested upon the mountain pathway that leads from Upper Rydal to Grasmere. The ponderous block of stone which is mentioned in the poem remains, I believe, to this day, a good way up Nab-Scar. Broom grows under it, and in many places on the side of the precipice.

I

His simple truths did Andrew glean
Beside the babbling rills;
A careful student he had been
Among the woods and hills.
One winter's night, when through the trees
The wind was roaring, on his knees
His youngest born did Andrew hold:
And while the rest, a ruddy quire,
Were seated round their blazing fire,
This Tale the Shepherd told. 10

II

"I saw a crag, a lofty stone
As ever tempest beat!
Out of its head an Oak had grown,
A Broom out of its feet.
The time was March, a cheerful noon —
The thaw-wind, with the breath of June,
Breathed gently from the warm south-west:
When, in a voice sedate with age,
This Oak, a giant and a sage,
His neighbour thus addressed: — 20

III

"Eight weary weeks, through rock and
clay,
Along this mountain's edge,
The Frost hath wrought both night and day,
Wedge driving after wedge.
Look up! and think, above your head
What trouble, surely, will be bred;
Last night I heard a crash — 't is true,
The splinters took another road —
I see them yonder — what a load
For such a Thing as you! 30

IV

"You are preparing as before,
To deck your slender shape;
And yet, just three years back — no more —
You had a strange escape:

Down from yon cliff a fragment broke;
It thundered down, with fire and smoke,
And hitherward pursued its way;
This ponderous block was caught by me,
And o'er your head, as you may see,
'T is hanging to this day!

V

"If breeze or bird to this rough steep
Your kind's first seed did bear;
The breeze had better been asleep,
The bird caught in a snare:
For you and your green twigs decoy
The little witless shepherd-boy
To come and slumber in your bower;
And, trust me, on some sultry noon,
Both you and he, Heaven knows how soon
Will perish in one hour. 1

VI

"From me this friendly warning take' —
The Broom began to doze,
And thus, to keep herself awake,
Did gently interpose:
'My thanks for your discourse are due;
That more than what you say is true,
I know, and I have known it long;
Frail is the bond by which we hold
Our being, whether young or old,
Wise, foolish, weak, or strong.

VII

"Disasters, do the best we can,
Will reach both great and small;
And he is oft the wisest man,
Who is not wise at all.
For me, why should I wish to roam?
This spot is my paternal home,
It is my pleasant heritage;
My father many a happy year,
Spread here his careless blossoms, here
Attained a good old age.

VIII

"Even such as his may be my lot.
What cause have I to haunt
My heart with terrors? Am I not
In truth a favoured plant!
On me such bounty Summer pours,
That I am covered o'er with flowers;
And, when the Frost is in the sky,
My branches are so fresh and gay
That you might look at me and say,
This Plant can never die.

IX

"The butterfly, all green and gold,
To me hath often flown,
Here in my blossoms to behold
Wings lovely as his own.
When grass is chill with rain or dew,
Beneath my shade, the mother-ewe
Lies with her infant lamb; I see
The love they to each other make,
And the sweet joy which they partake,
It is a joy to me."

90

X

"Her voice was blithe, her heart was light:
The Broom might have pursued
Her speech, until the stars of night
Their journey had renewed;
But in the branches of the oak
Two ravens now began to croak
Their nuptial song, a gladsome air;
And to her own green bower the breeze
That instant brought two stripling bees
To rest, or murmur there."

100

XI

"One night, my Children! from the north
There came a furious blast;
At break of day I ventured forth,
And near the cliff I passed.
The storm had fallen upon the Oak,
And struck him with a mighty stroke,
And whirled, and whirled him far away;
And, in one hospitable cleft,
The little careless Broom was left
To live for many a day."

110

HART-LEAP WELL

1800. 1800

Written at Town-end, Grasmere. The first eight stanzas were composed extempore one winter evening in the cottage; when, after having tired myself with labouring at an awkward passage in "The Brothers," I started with a sudden impulse to this to get rid of the other, and finished it in a day or two. My Sister and I had past the place a few weeks before in our wild winter journey from Sockburn on the banks of the Tees to Grasmere. A peasant whom we met near the spot told us the story so far as concerned the name of the Well, and the Hart, and pointed out the Stones. Both the stones and the Well are objects that may easily be missed; the tradition by this time may be extinct in the neighbourhood: the man who related it to us was very old.

Hart-Leap Well is a small spring of water, about five miles from Richmond in Yorkshire, and near the side of the road that leads from Richmond to Askrigg. Its name is derived from a remarkable Chase, the memory of which is preserved by the monuments spoken of in the second Part of the following Poem, which monuments do now exist as I have there described them.

PART FIRST

THE Knight had ridden down from Wensley Moor

With the slow motion of a summer's cloud,
And now, as he approached a vassal's door,
"Bring forth another horse!" he cried aloud.

"Another horse!" — That shout the vassal heard

And saddled his best Steed, a comely grey;
Sir Walter mounted him; he was the third
Which he had mounted on that glorious day.

Joy sparkled in the prancing courser's eyes;
The horse and horseman are a happy pair;

But, though Sir Walter like a falcon flies,
There is a doleful silence in the air.

A rout this morning left Sir Walter's Hall,
That as they galloped made the echoes roar;
But horse and man are vanished, one and all;

Such race, I think, was never seen before.

Sir Walter, restless as a veering wind,
Calls to the few tired dogs that yet remain:
Blanch, Swift, and Music, noblest of their kind,

Follow, and up the weary mountain strain.

The knight hallooed, he cheered and chid them on

With suppliant gestures and upbraidings stern;

But breath and eyesight fail; and, one by one,

The dogs are stretched among the mountain fern.

Where is the throng, the tumult of the race?
The bugles that so joyfully were blown?

— This chase it looks not like an earthly chase;

Sir Walter and the Hart are left alone.

The poor Hart toils along the mountain-side;

I will not stop to tell how far he fled, 30
Nor will I mention by what death he died;
But now the Knight beholds him lying dead.

Dismounting, then, he leaned against a thorn;

He had no follower, dog, nor man, nor boy:
He neither cracked his whip, nor blew his horn,
But gazed upon the spoil with silent joy.

Close to the thorn on which Sir Walter leaned,

Stood his dumb partner in this glorious feat;
Weak as a lamb the hour that it is yeaned;
And white with foam as if with cleaving sleet. 40

Upon his side the Hart was lying stretched:
His nostril touched a spring beneath a hill,
And with the last deep groan his breath had fetched

The waters of the spring were trembling still.

And now, too happy for repose or rest,
(Never had living man such joyful lot!)
Sir Walter walked all round, north, south,
and west,

And gazed and gazed upon that darling spot.

And climbing up the hill — (it was at least
Four roods of sheer ascent) Sir Walter found 50

Three several hoof-marks which the hunted Beast

Had left imprinted on the grassy ground.

Sir Walter wiped his face, and cried, "Till now

Such sight was never seen by human eyes:
Three leaps have borne him from this lofty brow,

Down to the very fountain where he lies.

"I'll build a pleasure-house upon this spot,
And a small harbour, made for rural joy;

'T will be the traveller's shed, the pilgrim's cot, 59

A place of love for damsels that are coy.

"A cunning artist will I have to frame
A basin for that fountain in the dell!

And they who do make mention of the same,

From this day forth, shall call it HART-LEAP WELL.

"And, gallant Stag! to make thy praises known,

Another monument shall here be raised;
Three several pillars, each a rough-hewn stone,

And planted where thy hoofs the turf have grazed.

"And, in the summer-time when days are long,

I will come hither with my Paramour;
And with the dancers and the minstrel's song

We will make merry in that pleasant bower.

"Till the foundations of the mountains fail
My mansion with its harbour shall endure; —

The joy of them who till the fields of Swale,

And them who dwell among the woods of Ure!"

Then home he went, and left the Hart stone-dead,

With breathless nostrils stretched above the spring.

— Soon did the Knight perform what he had said;

And far and wide the fame thereof did ring.

Ere thrice the Moon into her port had steered,

A cup of stone received the living well;
Three pillars of rude stone Sir Walter reared,

And built a house of pleasure in the dell.

And near the fountain, flowers of stature tall

With trailing plants and trees were intertwined, —

Which soon composed a little sylvan hall,
A leafy shelter from the sun and wind.

And thither, when the summer days were long,

Sir Walter led his wondering Paramour;
And with the dancers and the minstrel's song

Made merriment within that pleasant bower

The Knight, Sir Walter, died in course of
time,
And his bones lie in his paternal vale. —
But there is matter for a second rhyme,
And I to this would add another tale.

PART SECOND

THE moving accident is not my trade;
To freeze the blood I have no ready arts:
'Tis my delight, alone in summer shade,
To pipe a simple song for thinking hearts.

As I from Hawes to Richmond did repair,
It chanced that I saw standing in a dell
Three aspens at three corners of a square;
And one, not four yards distant, near a well.

What this imported I could ill divine:
And, pulling now the rein my horse to stop,
I saw three pillars standing in a line, —
The last stone-pillar on a dark hill-top.

The trees were grey, with neither arms nor
head;
Half wasted the square mound of tawny
green;
So that you just might say, as then I said,
"Here in old time the hand of man hath
been."

I looked upon the hill both far and near,
More doleful place did never eye survey;
It seemed as if the spring-time came not
here,
And Nature here were willing to decay. 20

I stood in various thoughts and fancies lost,
When one, who was in shepherd's garb
attired,
Came up the hollow: — him did I accost,
And what this place might be I then
inquired.

The Shepherd stopped, and that same story
told
Which in my former rhyme I have re-
hearsed.

"A jolly place," said he, "in times of old!
But something ails it now: the spot is curst.

"You see these lifeless stumps of aspen
wood —
Some say that they are beeches, others
elms —

30

These were the bower; and here a mansion
stood,
The finest palace of a hundred realms!

"The harbour does its own condition tell;
You see the stones, the fountain, and the
stream;
But as to the great Lodge! you might as
well
Hunt half a day for a forgotten dream.

"There's neither dog nor heifer, horse nor
sheep,
Will wet his lips within that cup of stone;
And oftentimes, when all are fast asleep, 30
This water doth send forth a dolorous groan.

"Some say that here a murder has been
done,
And blood cries out for blood: but, for my
part,
I've guessed, when I've been sitting in the
sun,
That it was all for that unhappy Hart.

"What thoughts must through the crea-
ture's brain have past!
Even from the topmost stone, upon the
steep,
Are but three bounds — and look, Sir, at
this last —
O Master! it has been a cruel leap.

"For thirteen hours he ran a desperate
race;
And in my simple mind we cannot tell 50
What cause the Hart might have to love
this place,
And come and make his deathbed near the
well.

"Here on the grass perhaps asleep he sank,
Lulled by the fountain in the summer-
tide;
This water was perhaps the first he drank
When he had wandered from his mother's
side.

"In April here beneath the flowering thorn
He heard the birds their morning carols
sing;
And he, perhaps, for aught we know, was
born
Not half a furlong from that self-same
spring.

60

"Now, here is neither grass nor pleasant shade;
The sun on drearier hollow never shone;
So will it be, as I have often said,
Till trees, and stones, and fountain, all are gone."

"Grey-headed Shepherd, thou hast spoken well;
Small difference lies between thy creed and mine:
This Beast not unobserved by Nature fell;
His death was mourned by sympathy divine.

"The Being, that is in the clouds and air,
That is in the green leaves among the groves,
Maintains a deep and reverential care
For the unoffending creatures whom he loves. 70

"The pleasure-house is dust:—behind,
before,
This is no common waste, no common gloom;
But Nature, in due course of time, once more
Shall here put on her beauty and her bloom.

"She leaves these objects to a slow decay,
That what we are, and have been, may be known;
But at the coming of the milder day,
These monuments shall all be overgrown. 80

"One lesson, Shepherd, let us two divide,
Taught both by what she shows, and what conceals;
Never to blend our pleasure or our pride
With sorrow of the meanest thing that feels."

" 'T IS SAID, THAT SOME HAVE
DIED FOR LOVE "

1800. 1800

'T is said, that some have died for love:
And here and there a churchyard grave is found
In the cold north's unhallowed ground,
Because the wretched man himself had slain,
His love was such a grievous pain.
And there is one whom I five years have known;

He dwells alone
Upon Helvellyn's side:
He loved — the pretty Barbara died;
And thus he makes his moan: 10
Three years had Barbara in her grave been laid
When thus his moan he made:

"Oh, move, thou Cottage, from behind
that oak!
Or let the aged tree uprooted lie,
That in some other way yon smoke
May mount into the sky!
The clouds pass on; they from the heavens depart.
I look — the sky is empty space;
I know not what I trace;
But when I cease to look, my hand is on
my heart. 20

"Oh! what a weight is in these shades!
Ye leaves,
That murmur once so dear, when will it cease?
Your sound my heart of rest bereaves,
It robs my heart of peace.
Thou Thrush, that singest loud — and loud
and free,
Into yon row of willows flit,
Upon that alder sit;
Or sing another song, or choose another tree.

"Roll back, sweet Rill! back to thy
mountain-bounds,
And there for ever be thy waters chained!
For thou dost haunt the air with sounds 30
That cannot be sustained;
If still beneath that pine-tree's ragged bough
Headlong yon waterfall must come,
Oh let it then be dumb!
Be anything, sweet Rill, but that which
thou art now.

"Thou Eglantine, so bright with sunny
showers,
Proud as a rainbow spanning half the vale,
Thou one fair shrub, oh! shed thy flowers,
And stir not in the gale. 40
For thus to see thee nodding in the air,
To see thy arch thus stretch and bend,
Thus rise and thus descend, —
Disturbs me till the sight is more than I can bear."

The Man who makes this feverish complaint
 Is one of giant stature, who could dance
 Equipped from head to foot in iron mail.
 Ah gentle Love ! if ever thought was thine
 To store up kindred hours for me, thy face
 Turn from me, gentle Love ! nor let me
 walk⁵⁰
 Within the sound of Emma's voice, nor
 know
 Such happiness as I have known to-day.

THE CHILDLESS FATHER

1800. 1800

Written at Town-end, Grasmere. When I
 was a child at Cockermouth, no funeral took
 place without a basin filled with sprigs of box-
 wood being placed upon a table covered with
 a white cloth in front of the house. The hunt-
 ings on foot, in which the old man is supposed
 to join as here described, were of common, al-
 most habitual, occurrence in our vales when I
 was a boy ; and the people took much delight in
 them. They are now less frequent.

" UP, Timothy, up with your staff and away !
 Not a soul in the village this morning will
 stay ;
 The hare has just started from Hamilton's
 grounds,
 And Skiddaw is glad with the cry of the
 hounds."

— Of coats and of jackets grey, scarlet, and
 green,
 On the slopes of the pastures all colours
 were seen ;
 With their comely blue aprons, and caps
 white as snow,
 The girls on the hills made a holiday show.

Fresh sprigs of green box-wood, not six
 months before,
 Filled the funeral basin at Timothy's door ;
 A coffin through Timothy's threshold had
 past ;
 One Child did it bear, and that Child was
 his last.

Now fast up the dell came the noise and the
 fray,
 The horse and the horn, and the hark !
 hark away !
 Old Timothy took up his staff, and he shut
 With a leisurely motion the door of his hut.

Perhaps to himself at that moment he said ;
 " The key I must take, for my Ellen is dead."
 But of this in my ears not a word did he
 speak ;
 And he went to the chase with a tear on his
 cheek.

SONG

FOR THE WANDERING JEW

1800. 1800

THOUGH the torrents from their fountains
 Roar down many a craggy steep,
 Yet they find among the mountains
 Resting-places calm and deep.

Clouds that love through air to hasten,
 Ere the storm its fury stills,
 Helmet-like themselves will fasten
 On the heads of towering hills.

What, if through the frozen centre
 Of the Alps the Chamois bound,
 Yet he has a home to enter
 In some nook of chosen ground:

And the Sea-horse, though the ocean
 Yield him no domestic cave,
 Slumbers without sense of motion,
 Couched upon the rocking wave.

If on windy days the Raven
 Gambol like a dancing skiff,
 Not the less she loves her haven
 In the bosom of the cliff.

The fleet Ostrich, till day closes,
 Vagrant over desert sands,
 Brooding on her eggs reposes
 When chill night that care demands.

Day and night my toils redouble,
 Never nearer to the goal ;
 Night and day, I feel the trouble
 Of the Wanderer in my soul.

RURAL ARCHITECTURE

1800. 1800

Written at Town-end, Grasmere. These
 structures, as every one knows, are common
 amongst our hills, being built by shepherds, as
 conspicuous marks, and occasionally by boys in
 sport.

THERE 's George Fisher, Charles Fleming,
and Reginald Shore,
Three rosy-cheeked school-boys, the highest
not more
Than the height of a counsellor's bag;
To the top of GREAT How did it please
them to climb:
And there they built up, without mortar or
lime,
A Man on the peak of the crag.

They built him of stones gathered up as
they lay:
They built him and christened him all in
one day,
An urchin both vigorous and hale;
And so without scruple they called him
Ralph Jones.
Now Ralph is renowned for the length of
his bones;
The Magog of Legberthwaite dale.

Just half a week after, the wind sallied forth,
And, in anger or merriment, out of the north,
Coming on with a terrible pother,
From the peak of the crag blew the giant
away.
And what did these school-boys? — The
very next day
They went and they built up another.

— Some little I 've seen of blind boisterous
works
By Christian disturbers more savage than
Turks,
Spirits busy to do and undo:
At remembrance whereof my blood some-
times will flag;
Then, light-hearted Boys, to the top of the
crag!
And I 'll build up a giant with you.

ELLEN IRWIN

OR, THE BRAES OF KIRTLE

1800. 1800

It may be worth while to observe that as
there are Scotch Poems on this subject in
simple ballad strain, I thought it would be
both presumptuous and superfluous to attempt
treating it in the same way; and, accordingly,
I chose a construction of stanza quite new in
our language; in fact, the same as that of
Bürger's *Leonora*, except that the first and

third lines do not, in my stanzas, rhyme. At
the outset I threw out a classical image to pre-
pare the reader for the style in which I meant
to treat the story, and so to preclude all com-
parison.

FAIR Ellen Irwin, when she sate
Upon the braes of Kirtle,
Was lovely as a Grecian maid
Adorned with wreaths of myrtle;
Young Adam Bruce beside her lay,
And there did they beguile the day
With love and gentle speeches,
Beneath the budding beeches.

From many knights and many squires
The Bruce had been selected;
And Gordon, fairest of them all,
By Ellen was rejected.
Sad tidings to that noble Youth!
For it may be proclaimed with truth,
If Bruce hath loved sincerely,
That Gordon loves as dearly.

But what are Gordon's form and face,
His shattered hopes and crosses,
To them, 'mid Kirtle's pleasant braes,
Reclined on flowers and mosses?
Alas that ever he was born!
The Gordon, couched behind a thorn,
Sees them and their caressing;
Beholds them blest and blessing.

Proud Gordon, maddened by the thoughts
That through his brain are travelling,
Rushed forth, and at the heart of Bruce
He launched a deadly javelin!
Fair Ellen saw it as it came,
And, starting up to meet the same,
Did with her body cover
The Youth, her chosen lover.

And, falling into Bruce's arms,
Thus died the beauteous Ellen,
Thus, from the heart of her True-love,
The mortal spear repelling.
And Bruce, as soon as he had slain
The Gordon, sailed away to Spain;
And fought with rage incessant
Against the Moorish crescent.

But many days, and many months,
And many years ensuing,
This wretched Knight did vainly seek
The death that he was wooing.

So, coming his last help to crave,
Heart-broken, upon Ellen's grave
His body he extended,
And there his sorrow ended.

Now ye, who willingly have heard
The tale I have been telling, 50
May in Kirkconnel churchyard view
The grave of lovely Ellen:
By Ellen's side the Bruce is laid;
And, for the stone upon his head,
May no rude hand deface it,
And its forlorn spirit rest!

ANDREW JONES

1800. 1800

I HATE that Andrew Jones; he'll breed
His children up to waste and pillage.
I wish the press-gang or the drum
With its tantara sound would come,
And sweep him from the village!

I said not this, because he loves
Through the long day to swear and tittle;
But for the poor dear sake of one
To whom a foul deed he had done,
A friendless man, a travelling cripple! 10

For this poor crawling helpless wretch,
Some horseman who was passing by,
A penny on the ground had thrown;
But the poor cripple was alone
And could not stoop — no help was nigh.

Inch-thick the dust lay on the ground
For it had long been drougthy weather;
So with his staff the cripple wrought
Among the dust till he had brought
The half-pennies together. 20

It chanced that Andrew passed that way
Just at the time; and there he found
The cripple in the mid-day heat
Standing alone, and at his feet
He saw the penny on the ground.

He stopped and took the penny up:
And when the cripple nearer drew,
Quoth Andrew, "Under half-a-crown,
What a man finds is all his own,
And so, my Friend, good-day to you." 30

And hence I said, that Andrew's boys
Will all be trained to waste and pillage;
And wished the press-gang, or the drum
With its tantara sound, would come
And sweep him from the village.

THE TWO THIEVES

OR, THE LAST STAGE OF AVARICE

1800. 1800

This is described from the life, as I was in
the habit of observing when a boy at Hawks-
head School. Daniel was more than eighty
years older than myself when he was daily,
thus occupied, under my notice. No book
could have so early taught me to think of the
changes to which human life is subject; and
while looking at him I could not but say to
myself — we may, one of us, I or the happiest
of my playmates, live to become still more the
object of pity than this old man, this half-doat-
ing pilferer!

O now that the genius of Bewick were mine.
And the skill which he learned on the banks
of the Tyne.
Then the Muses might deal with me just as
they chose,
For I'd take my last leave both of verse
and of prose.

What feats would I work with my magical
hand!
Book-learning and books should be banished
the land:
And, for hunger and thirst and such trouble-
some calls,
Every ale-house should then have a feast
on its walls.

The traveller would hang his wet clothes
on a chair;
Let them smoke, let them burn, not a straw
would he care! 10
For the Prodigal Son, Joseph's Dream and
his sheaves,
Oh, what would they be to my tale of two
Thieves?

The One, yet unbreeched, is not three birth-
days old,
His Grandsire that age more than thirty
times told;

There are ninety good seasons of fair and
foul weather
Between them, and both go a-pilfering
together.

With chips is the carpenter strewing his
floor?
Is a cart-load of turf at an old woman's
door?
Old Daniel his hand to the treasure will
slide!
And his Grandson's as busy at work by his
side. 20

Old Daniel begins; he stops short — and
his eye,
Through the lost look of dotage, is cunning
and sly:
'T is a look which at this time is hardly his
own,
But tells a plain tale of the days that are
flown.

He once had a heart which was moved by
the wires
Of manifold pleasures and many desires:
And what if he cherished his purse? 'T was
no more
Than treading a path trod by thousands
before.

'T was a path trod by thousands; but Daniel
is one
Who went something farther than others
have gone, 30
And now with old Daniel you see how it
fares;
You see to what end he has brought his
grey hairs.

The pair sally forth hand in hand: ere the
sun
Has peered o'er the beeches, their work is
begun:
And yet, into whatever sin they may fall,
This child but half knows it, and that, not
at all.

They hunt through the streets with delib-
erate tread,
And each, in his turn, becomes leader or led;
And, wherever they carry their plots and
their wiles,
Every face in the village is dimpled with
smiles. 40

Neither checked by the rich nor the needy
they roam;
For the grey-headed Sire has a daughter at
home,
Who will gladly repair all the damage
that's done;
And three, were it asked, would be ren-
dered for one.

Old Man! whom so oft I with pity have eyed,
I love thee, and love the sweet Boy at thy
side:
Long yet may'st thou live! for a teacher we
see
That lifts up the veil of our nature in thee.

A CHARACTER

1800. 1800

The principal features are taken from that
of my friend Robert Jones.

I MARVEL how Nature could ever find space
For so many strange contrasts in one human
face:
There's thought and no thought, and there's
paleness and bloom
And bustle and sluggishness, pleasure and
gloom.

There's weakness, and strength both re-
dundant and vain;
Such strength as, if ever affliction and pain
Could pierce through a temper that's soft to
disease,
Would be rational peace — a philosopher's
ease.

There's indifference, alike when he fails or
succeeds,
And attention full ten times as much as
there needs;
Pride where there's no envy, there's so
much of joy;
And mildness, and spirit both forward and
coy.

There's freedom, and sometimes a diffident
stare
Of shame scarcely seeming to know that
she's there,
There's virtue, the title it surely may claim,
Yet wants heaven knows what to be worthy
the name.

This picture from nature may seem to depart,
Yet the Man would at once run away with
your heart;
And I for five centuries right gladly would
be
Such an odd, such a kind happy creature as
he.

INSCRIPTIONS

FOR THE SPOT WHERE THE HERMITAGE
STOOD ON ST. HERBERT'S ISLAND,
DERWENTWATER

1800. 1800

If thou in the dear love of some one Friend
Hast been so happy that thou know'st what
thoughts
Will sometimes in the happiness of love
Make the heart sink, then wilt thou rever-
ence
This quiet spot; and, Stranger! not un-
moved
Wilt thou behold this shapeless heap of
stones,
The desolate ruins of St. Herbert's Cell.
Here stood his threshold; here was spread
the roof
That sheltered him, a self-secluded Man,
After long exercise in social cares
And offices humane, intent to adore
The Deity, with undistracted mind,
And meditate on everlasting things,
In utter solitude. — But he had left
A Fellow-labourer, whom the good Man
loved
As his own soul. And, when with eye up-
raised
To heaven he knelt before the crucifix,
While o'er the lake the cataract of Lodore
Pealed to his orisons, and when he paced
Along the beach of this small isle and
thought
If his Companion, he would pray that both
Now that their earthly duties were ful-
filled)
Might die in the same moment. Nor in vain
he prayed he: — as our chronicles report,
Though here the Hermit numbered his last
day
Far from St. Cuthbert his beloved Friend,
Those holy Men both died in the same
hour.

WRITTEN WITH A PENCIL UPON A STONE
IN THE WALL OF THE HOUSE (AN OUT-
HOUSE), ON THE ISLAND AT GRASMERE

1800. 1800

RUDE is this Edifice, and Thou hast seen
Buildings, albeit rude, that have maintained
Proportions more harmonious, and ap-
proached
To closer fellowship with ideal grace.
But take it in good part: — alas! the poor
Vitruvius of our village had no help
From the great City; never, upon leaves
Of red Morocco folio, saw displayed,
In long succession, pre-existing ghosts
Of Beauties yet unborn — the rustic Lodge
Antique, and Cottage with verandah graced,
Nor lacking, for fit company, alcove,
Green-house, shell-grot, and moss-lined
hermitage.
Thou see'st a homely Pile, yet to these walls
The heifer comes in the snow-storm, and
here
The new-dropped lamb finds shelter from
the wind.
And hither does one Poet sometimes row
His pinnace, a small vagrant barge, up-piled
With plenteous store of heath and withered
fern,
(A lading which he with his sickle cuts,
Among the mountains) and beneath this roof
He makes his summer couch, and here at
noon
Spreads out his limbs, while, yet unshorn,
the Sheep,
Panting beneath the burthen of their wool,
Lie round him, even as if they were a part
Of his own Household: nor, while from
his bed
He looks, through the open door-place,
toward the lake
And to the stirring breezes, does he want
Creations lovely as the work of sleep —
Fair sights, and visions of romantic joy! 30

WRITTEN WITH A SLATE PENCIL UPON A
STONE, THE LARGEST OF A HEAP
LYING NEAR A DESERTED QUARRY,
UPON ONE OF THE ISLANDS AT RYDAL

1800. 1800

STRANGER! this hillock of mis-shapen
stones
Is not a Ruin spared or made by time,

Nor, as perchance thou rashly deem'st, the
 Cairn
 Of some old British Chief: 't is nothing
 more
 Than the rude embryo of a little Dome
 Or Pleasure-house, once destined to be
 built
 Among the birch-trees of this rocky isle.
 But, as it chanced, Sir William having
 learned
 That from the shore a full-grown man
 might wade,
 And make himself a freeman of this spot
 At any hour he chose, the prudent Knight
 Desisted, and the quarry and the mound
 Are monuments of his unfinished task.
 The block on which these lines are traced,
 perhaps,
 Was once selected as the corner-stone
 Of that intended Pile, which would have
 been
 Some quaint odd plaything of elaborate
 skill,
 So that, I guess, the linnet and the thrush,
 And other little builders who dwell here,
 Had wondered at the work. But blame
 him not,
 For old Sir William was a gentle Knight,
 Bred in this vale, to which he appertained
 With all his ancestry. Then peace to him,
 And for the outrage which he had devised
 Entire forgiveness! — But if thou art one
 On fire with thy impatience to become
 An inmate of these mountains, — if, dis-
 turbed
 By beautiful conceptions, thou hast hewn
 Out of the quiet rock the elements
 Of thy trim Mansion destined soon to blaze
 In snow-white splendour, — think again;
 and, taught
 By old Sir William and his quarry, leave
 Thy fragments to the bramble and the
 rose;
 There let the vernal slow-worm sun him-
 self,
 And let the redbreast hop from stone to
 stone.

THE SPARROW'S NEST

1801. 1807

Written in the Orchard, Town-end, Gras-
 mere. At the end of the garden of my father's
 house at Cockermouth was a high terrace that

commanded a fine view of the river Derwent
 and Cockermouth Castle. This was our favour-
 ite play-ground. The terrace-wall, a low one
 was covered with closely-clipt privet and roses
 which gave an almost impervious shelter to
 birds that built their nests there. The latter
 of these stanzas alludes to one of those nests.

BEHOLD, within the leafy shade,
 Those bright blue eggs together laid!
 On me the chance-discovered sight
 Gleamed like a vision of delight.
 I started — seeming to espy
 The home and sheltered bed,
 The Sparrow's dwelling, which, hard by
 My Father's house, in wet or dry
 My sister Emmeline and I
 Together visited.

She looked at it and seemed to fear it;
 Dreading, tho' wishing, to be near it:
 Such heart was in her, being then
 A little Prattler among men.
 The Blessing of my later years
 Was with me when a boy:
 She gave me eyes, she gave me ears;
 And humble cares, and delicate fears;
 A heart, the fountain of sweet tears;
 And love, and thought, and joy.

"PELION AND OSSA FLOURISH SIDE BY SIDE"

1801. 1815

PELION and Ossa flourish side by side,
 Together in immortal books enrolled:
 His ancient dower Olympus hath not sold
 And that inspiring Hill, which "did d-
 vide
 Into two ample horns his forehead wide,"
 Shines with poetic radiance as of old;
 While not an English Mountain we b-
 hold
 By the celestial Muses glorified.
 Yet round our sea-girt shore they rise
 crowds:
 What was the great Parnassus' self
 Thee,
 Mount Skiddaw? In his natural sove-
 eighty
 Our British Hill is nobler far; he shrouds
 His double front among Atlantic clouds,
 And pours forth streams more sweet than
 Castaly.

THE PRIORESS'S TALE

FROM CHAUCER

1801. 1820

"Call up him who left half told
The story of Cambuscan bold."

In the following Poem no further deviation from the original has been made than was necessary for the fluent reading and instant understanding of the Author: so much, however, is the language altered since Chaucer's time, especially in pronunciation, that much was to be removed, and its place supplied with as little incongruity as possible. The ancient accent has been retained in a few conjunctions, as *also* and *always*, from a conviction that such sprinklings of antiquity would be admitted, by persons of taste, to have a graceful accordance with the subject. The fierce bigotry of the Prioress forms a fine background for her tender-hearted sympathies with the Mother and Child; and the mode in which the story is told amply atones for the extravagance of the miracle.

I

"O LORD, our Lord! how wondrously,"
(quoth she)
"Thy name in this large world is spread
abroad!
For not alone by men of dignity
Thy worship is performed and precious
land;
But by the mouths of children, gracious
God!
Thy goodness is set forth; they when they
lie
Upon the breast thy name do glorify."

II

"Wherefore in praise, the worthiest that I
may,
Jesu! of thee, and the white Lily-flower
Which did thee bear, and is a Maid for
aye,
To tell a story I will use my power;
Not that I may increase her honour's
dower,
For she herself is honour, and the root
Of goodness, next her Son, our soul's best
boot."

III

"O Mother Maid! O Maid and Mother
free!
O bush unburnt! burning in Moses' sight!

That down didst ravish from the Deity,
Through humbleness, the spirit that did
alight

Upon thy heart, whence, through that
glory's might,

Conceived was the Father's sapience, 20
Help me to tell it in thy reverence!

IV

"Lady! thy goodness, thy magnificence,
Thy virtue, and thy great humility,
Surpass all science and all utterance;
For sometimes, Lady! ere men pray to thee
Thou goest before in thy benignity,
The light to us vouchsafing of thy prayer,
To be our guide unto thy Son so dear."

V

"My knowledge is so weak, O blissful
Queen!
To tell abroad thy mighty worthiness, 30
That I the weight of it may not sustain;
But as a child of twelvemonths old or less,
That laboureth his language to express,
Even so fare I; and therefore, I thee pray,
Guide thou my song which I of thee shall
say."

VI

"There was in Asia, in a mighty town,
'Mong Christian folk, a street where Jews
might be,
Assigned to them and given them for their
own
By a great Lord, for gain and usury,
Hateful to Christ and to his company; 40
And through this street who list might ride
and wend;
Free was it, and unbarred at either end."

VII

"A little school of Christian people stood
Down at the farther end, in which there
were
A nest of children come of Christian blood,
That learned in that school from year to
year
Such sort of doctrine as men used there,
That is to say, to sing and read also,
As little children in their childhood do."

VIII

"Among these children was a Widow's
son, 50
A little scholar, scarcely seven years old,

Who day by day unto this school hath gone,
 And eke, when he the image did behold
 Of Jesu's Mother, as he had been told,
 This Child was wont to kneel adown and
 say
Ave Marie, as he goeth by the way.

IX

"This Widow thus her little Son hath taught
 Our blissful Lady, Jesu's Mother dear,
 To worship aye, and he forgot it not;
 For simple infant hath a ready ear. 60
 Sweet is the holiness of youth: and hence,
 Calling to mind this matter when I may,
 Saint Nicholas in my presence standeth
 aye,
 For he so young to Christ did reverence.

X

"This little Child, while in the school he
 sate
 His Primer conning with an earnest cheer,
 The whilst the rest their anthem-book re-
 peat
 The *Alma Redemptoris* did he hear;
 And as he durst he drew him near and near,
 And hearkened to the words and to the
 note, 70
 Till the first verse he learned it all by rote.

XI

"This Latin knew he nothing what it said,
 For he too tender was of age to know;
 But to his comrade he repaired, and prayed
 That he the meaning of this song would
 show,
 And unto him declare why men sing so;
 This oftentimes, that he might be at ease,
 This child did him beseech on his bare
 knees.

XII

"His Schoolfellow, who elder was than he,
 Answered him thus: — 'This song, I have
 heard say, 80
 Was fashioned for our blissful Lady free;
 Her to salute, and also her to pray
 To be our help upon our dying day:
 If there is more in this, I know it not;
 Song do I learn, — small grammar I have
 got.'

XIII

" 'And is this song fashioned in reverence
 Of Jesu's Mother?' said this Innocent;

'Now, certès, I will use my diligence
 To con it all ere Christmas-tide be spent;
 Although I for my Primer shall be shent, 9
 And shall be beaten three times in an hour
 Our Lady I will praise with all my power.

XIV

"His Schoolfellow, whom he had so be-
 sought,
 As they went homeward taught him privily
 And then he sang it well and fearlessly,
 From word to word according to the note:
 Twice in a day it passèd through his throat
 Homeward and schoolward whensoever he
 went,
 On Jesu's Mother fixed was his intent.

XV

"Through all the Jewry (this before said
 I) 10
 This little Child, as he came to and fro,
 Full merrily then would he sing and cry,
 O *Alma Redemptoris*! high and low:
 The sweetness of Christ's Mother piercèd s
 His heart, that her to praise, to her to pray
 He cannot stop his singing by the way.

XVI

"The Serpent, Satan, our first foe, that hat
 His wasp's nest in Jew's heart, upswellèd
 — 'O woe,
 O Hebrew people!' said he in his wrath,
 'Is it an honest thing? Shall this be so?' 11
 That such a Boy where'er he lists shall go
 In your despite, and sing his hymns an
 saws,
 Which is against the reverence of our laws!

XVII

"From that day forward have the Jews con-
 spired
 Out of the world this Innocent to chase;
 And to this end a Homicide they hired,
 That in an alley had a privy place,
 And, as the Child 'gan to the school to pac
 This cruel Jew him seized, and held him fast
 And cut his throat, and in a pit him cast. 12

XVIII

"I say that him into a pit they threw,
 A loathsome pit, whence noisome scens
 exhale;
 O cursèd folk! away, ye Herods new!
 What may your ill intentions you avail?
 Murder will out; certès it will not fail;

Know, that the honour of high God may
spread,
The blood cries out on your accursèd deed.

XIX

"O Martyr 'stablished in virginity!
Now may'st thou sing for aye before the
throne,"

129

Following the Lamb celestial," quoth she,
"Of which the great Evangelist, Saint John,
In Patmos wrote, who saith of them that go
Before the Lamb singing continually,
That never fleshly woman they did know.

XX

"Now this poor widow waiteth all that
night

After her little Child, and he came not;
For which, by earliest glimpse of morning
light,

With face all pale with dread and busy
thought,

She at the School and elsewhere him hath
sought

Until thus far she learned, that he had
been

140

In the Jews' street, and there he last was
seen.

XXI

"With Mother's pity in her breast enclosed
she goeth, as she were half out of her
mind,

To every place wherein she hath supposed
by likelihood her little Son to find;

And ever on Christ's Mother meek and kind
he cried, till to the Jewry she was brought,
And him among the accursèd Jews she
sought.

XXII

She asketh, and she piteously doth pray
To every Jew that dwelleth in that place
To tell her if her child had passed that
way;

150

They all said — Nay; but Jesu of his grace
gave to her thought, that in a little space
he for her Son in that same spot did cry
Where he was cast into a pit hard by.

XXIII

O thou great God that dost perform thy
laud

By mouths of Innocents, lo! here thy
might;

This gem of chastity, this emerald,
And eke of martyrdom this ruby bright,
There, where with mangled throat he lay
upright,

160

The *Alma Redemptoris* 'gan to sing,
So loud, that with his voice the place did
ring.

XXIV

"The Christian folk that through the Jewry
went

Come to the spot in wonder at the thing;
And hastily they for the Provost sent;

Immediately he came, not tarrying,
And praiseth Christ that is our heavenly

King,

And eke his Mother, honour of Mankind:
Which done he bade that they the Jews
should bind.

XXV

"This Child with piteous lamentation then
Was taken up, singing his song alway;
And with procession great and pomp of
men

To the next Abbey him they bare away;
His Mother swooning by the body lay:

And scarcely could the people that were
near

Remove this second Rachel from the bier.

XXVI

"Torment and shameful death to every
one

This Provost doth for those bad Jews pre-
pare

That of this murder wist, and that anon:
Such wickedness his judgments cannot
spare;

180

Who will do evil, evil shall he bear;
Them therefore with wild horses did he
draw,

And after that he hung them by the law.

XXVII

"Upon his bier this Innocent doth lie
Before the altar while the Mass doth last:
The Abbot with his convent's company
Then sped themselves to bury him full
fast;

And, when they holy water on him cast,
Yet spake this Child when sprinkled was
the water,

And sang, O *Alma Redemptoris Mater*! 190

XXVIII

"This Abbot, for he was a holy man,
As all Monks are, or surely ought to be,
In supplication to the Child began
Thus saying, 'O dear Child! I summon
thee
In virtue of the holy Trinity
Tell me the cause why thou dost sing this
hymn
Since that thy throat is cut, as it doth
seem.'

XXIX

"My throat is cut unto the bone, I trow,'
Said this young Child, 'and by the law of
kind
I should have died, yea many hours ago; 200
But Jesus Christ, as in the books ye find,
Will that his glory last, and be in mind;
And, for the worship of his Mother dear,
Yet may I sing O *Alma*! loud and clear.

XXX

"This well of mercy, Jesu's Mother sweet,
After my knowledge I have loved alway;
And in the hour when I my death did
meet
To me she came, and thus to me did say,
'Thou in thy dying sing this holy lay,' 209
As ye have heard; and soon as I had sung
Methought she laid a grain upon my tongue.

XXXI

"Wherefore I sing, nor can from song re-
frain,
In honour of that blissful Maiden free,
Till from my tongue off-taken is the grain;
And after that thus said she unto me;
'My little Child, then will I come for thee
Soon as the grain from off thy tongue they
take:
Be not dismayed, I will not thee forsake!'"

XXXII

"This holy Monk, this Abbot — him mean
I,
Touched then his tongue, and took away
the grain; 220
And he gave up the ghost full peacefully;
And, when the Abbot had this wonder seen,
His salt tears trickled down like showers of
rain;
And on his face he dropped upon the
ground,
And still he lay as if he had been bound.

XXXIII

"Eke the whole Convent on the pavement
lay,
Weeping and praising Jesu's Mother dear;
And after that they rose, and took their
way,
And lifted up this Martyr from the bier,
And in a tomb of precious marble clear 225
Enclosed his uncorrupted body sweet. —
Where'er he be, God grant us him to meet!

XXXIV

"Young Hew of Lincoln! in like sort laid
low
By cursèd Jews — thing well and widely
known,
For it was done a little while ago —
Pray also thou for us, while here we tarry
Weak sinful folk, that God, with pitying
eye,
In mercy would his mercy multiply
On us, for reverence of his Mother Mary!"

THE CUCKOO AND THE
NIGHTINGALE

FROM CHAUCER

1801. 1842

I

THE God of Love — *ah, benedicite!*
How mighty and how great a Lord is he!
For he of low hearts can make high, of
high
He can make low, and unto death bring
nigh;
And hard hearts he can make them kind
and free.

II

Within a little time, as hath been found,
He can make sick folk whole and fresh and
sound:
Them who are whole in body and in mind,
He can make sick, — bind can he and un-
bind
All that he will have bound, or have un-
bound. 230

III

To tell his might my wit may not suffice;
Foolish men he can make them out of
wise; —
For he may do all that he will devise;

Loose livers he can make abate their vice,
And proud hearts can make tremble in a
trice.

IV

In brief, the whole of what he will, he may;
Against him dare not any wight say nay;
To humble or afflict whome'er he will,
To gladden or to grieve, he hath like skill;
But most his might he sheds on the eve of
May. 20

V

For every true heart, gentle heart and free,
That with him is, or thinketh so to be,
Now against May shall have some stirring
— whether
To joy, or be it to some mourning; never
At other time, methinks, in like degree.

VI

For now when they may hear the small
birds' song,
And see the budding leaves the branches
throng,
This unto their remembrance doth bring
All kinds of pleasure mixed with sorrowing;
And longing of sweet thoughts that ever
long. 30

VII

And of that longing heaviness doth come,
Whence oft great sickness grows of heart
and home:
Sick are they all for lack of their desire;
And thus in May their hearts are set on fire,
So that they burn forth in great martyrdom.

VIII

In sooth, I speak from feeling, what though
now
Old am I, and to genial pleasure slow;
Yet have I felt of sickness through the May,
Both hot and cold, and heart-aches every
day, —
How hard, alas ! to bear, I only know. 40

IX

Such shaking doth the fever in me keep
Through all this May that I have little
sleep;
And also 't is not likely unto me,
That any living heart should sleepy be
In which Love's dart its fiery point doth
steep.

X

But tossing lately on a sleepless bed,
I of a token thought which Lovers heed;
How among them it was a common tale,
That it was good to hear the Nightingale,
Ere the vile Cuckoo's note be uttered. 50

XI

And then I thought anon as it was day,
I gladly would go somewhere to essay
If I perchance a Nightingale might hear,
For yet had I heard none, of all that year,
And it was then the third night of the
May.

XII

And soon as I a glimpse of day espied,
No longer would I in my bed abide,
But straightway to a wood that was hard
by,
Forth did I go, alone and fearlessly,
And held the pathway down by a brook-
side; 60

XIII

Till to a lawn I came all white and green,
I in so fair a one had never been.
The ground was green, with daisy powdered
over;
Tall were the flowers, the grove a lofty
cover,
All green and white; and nothing else was
seen.

XIV

There sate I down among the fair fresh
flowers,
And saw the birds come tripping from their
bowers,
Where they had rested them all night; and
they,
Who were so joyful at the light of day, 60
Began to honour May with all their powers.

XV

Well did they know that service all by
rote,
And there was many and many a lovely
note,
Some, singing loud, as if they had com-
plained;
Some with their notes another manner
feigned;
And some did sing all out with the full
throat.

XVI

They pruned themselves, and made themselves right gay,
Dancing and leaping light upon the spray;
And ever two and two together were,
The same as they had chosen for the year,
Upon Saint Valentine's returning day. 80

XVII

Meanwhile the stream, whose bank I sate upon,
Was making such a noise as it ran on
Accordant to the sweet Birds' harmony;
Methought that it was the best melody
Which ever to man's ear a passage won.

XVIII

And for delight, but how I never wot,
I in a slumber and a swoon was caught,
Not all asleep and yet not waking wholly;
And as I lay, the Cuckoo, bird unholy,
Broke silence, or I heard him in my thought. 90

XIX

And that was right upon a tree fast by,
And who was then ill satisfied but I?
Now, God, quoth I, that died upon the rood,
From thee and thy base throat, keep all that's good,
Full little joy have I now of thy cry.

XX

And, as I with the Cuckoo thus 'gan chide,
In the next bush that was me fast beside,
I heard the lusty Nightingale so sing,
That her clear voice made a loud rioting,
Echoing thorough all the green wood wide. 100

XXI

Ah! good sweet Nightingale! for my heart's cheer,
Hence hast thou stayed a little while too long;
For we have had the sorry Cuckoo here,
And she hath been before thee with her song;
Evil light on her! she hath done me wrong.

XXII

But hear you now a wondrous thing, I pray;
As long as in that swooning-fit I lay,

Methought I wist right well what these birds meant,
And had good knowing both of their intent,
And of their speech, and all that they would say. 110

XXIII

The Nightingale thus in my hearing spake:—
Good Cuckoo, seek some other bush or brake,
And, prithee, let us that can sing dwell here;
For every wight eschews thy song to hear,
Such uncouth singing verily dost thou make.

XXIV

What! quoth she then, what is't that ails thee now?
It seems to me I sing as well as thou;
For mine's a song that is both true and plain,—
Although I cannot quaver so in vain
As thou dost in thy throat, I wot not how. 120

XXV

All men may understanding have of me,
But, Nightingale, so may they not of thee;
For thou hast many a foolish and quaint cry:—
Thou say'st OSEE, OSEE, then how may I
Have knowledge, I thee pray, what this may be?

XXVI

Ah, fool! quoth she, wist thou not what it is?
Oft as I say OSEE, OSKE, I wis,
Then mean I, that I should be wonderous fain
That shamefully they one and all were slain,
Whoever against Love mean aught amiss. 130

XXVII

And also would I that they all were dead,
Who do not think in love their life to lead;
For who is loth the God of Love to obey,
Is only fit to die, I dare well say,
And for that cause OSKE I cry; take heed!

XXVIII

Ay, quoth the Cuckoo, that is a quaint law,
That all must love or die; but I withdraw,
And take my leave of all such company,

For mine intent it neither is to die, ¹³⁹
Nor ever while I live Love's yoke to draw.

XXIX

For lovers of all folk that be alive,
The most disquiet have and least do thrive;
Most feeling have of sorrow, woe and care,
And the least welfare cometh to their share;
What need is there against the truth to
strive?

XXX

What! quoth she, thou art all out of thy
mind,
That in thy churlishness a cause canst find
To speak of Love's true Servants in this
mood;
For in this world no service is so good
To every wight that gentle is of kind. ¹⁵⁰

XXXI

For thereof comes all goodness and all
worth;
All gentleness and honour thence come forth;
Thence worship comes, content and true
heart's pleasure,
And full-assured trust, joy without measure,
And jollity, fresh cheerfulness, and mirth;

XXXII

And bounty, lowliness, and courtesy,
And seemliness, and faithful company,
And dread of shame that will not do amiss;
For he that faithfully Love's servant is,
Rather than be disgraced, would chuse to
die. ¹⁶⁰

XXXIII

And that the very truth it is which I
Now say — in such belief I'll live and
die;
And Cuckoo, do thou so, by my advice.
Then, quoth she, let me never hope for
bliss,
If with that counsel I do e'er comply.

XXXIV

Good Nightingale! thou speakest wondrous
fair,
Yet for all that, the truth is found else-
where;
For Love in young folk is but rage, I wis:
And Love in old folk a great dotage is;
Who most it useth, him 't will most im-
pair. ¹⁷⁰

XXXV

For thereof come all contraries to gladness!
Thence sickness comes, and overwhelming
sadness,
Mistrust and jealousy, despite, debate,
Dishonour, shame, envy importunate,
Pride, anger, mischief, poverty, and mad-
ness.

XXXVI

Loving is aye an office of despair,
And one thing is therein which is not fair;
For whoso gets of love a little bliss,
Unless it alway stay with him, I wis ¹⁷⁹
He may full soon go with an old man's hair.

XXXVII

And, therefore, Nightingale! do thou keep
nigh,
For trust me well, in spite of thy quaint
cry,
If long time from thy mate thou be, or far,
Thou 'lt be as others that forsaken are;
Then shalt thou raise a clamour as do I.

XXXVIII

Fie, quoth she, on thy name, Bird ill be-
seen!
The God of Love afflict thee with all teen,
For thou art worse than mad a thousand
fold;
For many a one hath virtues manifold,
Who had been nought, if Love had never
been. ¹⁹⁰

XXXIX

For evermore his servants Love amendeth,
And he from every blemish them defendeth;
And maketh them to burn, as in a fire,
In loyalty, and worshipful desire,
And, when it likes him, joy enough them
sendeth.

XL

Thou Nightingale! the Cuckoo said, be still,
For Love no reason hath but his own will; —
For to th' untrue he oft gives ease and joy;
True lovers doth so bitterly annoy,
He lets them perish through that grievous
ill. ²⁰⁰

XLI

With such a master would I never be;
For he, in sooth, is blind, and may not
see,

And knows not when he hurts and when he
heals;
Within this court full seldom Truth avails,
No diverse in his wilfulness is he.

XLII

Then of the Nightingale did I take note,
How from her inmost heart a sigh she
brought,
And said, Alas ! that ever I was born,
Not one word have I now, I am so forlorn, —
And with that word, she into tears burst out.

XLIII

Alas, alas ! my very heart will break, 211
Quoth she, to hear this churlish bird thus
speak
Of Love, and of his holy services;
Now, God of Love; thou help me in some
wise,
That vengeance on this Cuckoo I may
wreak.

XLIV

And so methought I started up anon,
And to the brook I ran and got a stone,
Which at the Cuckoo hardily I cast,
And he for dread did fly away full fast; 219
And glad, in sooth, was I when he was gone.

XLV

And as he flew, the Cuckoo, ever and aye,
Kept crying "Farewell ! — farewell, Pop-
injay !"
As if in scornful mockery of me;
And on I hunted him from tree to tree,
Till he was far, all out of sight, away.

XLVI

Then straightway came the Nightingale to
me,
And said, Forsooth, my friend, do I thank
thee,
That thou wert near to rescue me; and
now,
Unto the God of Love I make a vow, 229
That all this May I will thy songstress be.

XLVII

Well satisfied, I thanked her, and she said,
By this mishap no longer be dismayed,
Though thou the Cuckoo heard, ere thou
heard'st me;
Yet if I live it shall amended be,
When next May comes, if I am not afraid.

XLVIII

And one thing will I counsel thee also,
The Cuckoo trust not thou, nor his Love's
saw;
All that she said is an outrageous lie.
Nay, nothing shall me bring thereto, quoth
I, 239
For Love, and it hath done me mighty woe.

XLIX

Yea, hath it ? use, quoth she, this medicine;
This May-time, every day before thou dine,
Go look on the fresh daisy; then say I,
Although for pain thou may'st be like to
die,
Thou wilt be eased, and less wilt droop and
pine.

L

And mind always that thou be good and
true,
And I will sing one song, of many new,
For love of thee, as loud as I may cry;
And then did she begin this song full high,
"Beshrew all them that are in love untrue."

LI

And soon as she had sung it to the end, 251
Now farewell, quoth she, for I hence must
wend;
And, God of Love, that can right well and
may,
Send unto thee as mickle joy this day,
As ever he to Lover yet did send.

LII

Thus takes the Nightingale her leave of
me;
I pray to God with her always to be,
And joy of love to send her evermore;
And shield us from the Cuckoo and her lore,
For there is not so false a bird as she. 254

LIII

Forth then she flew, the gentle Nightingale,
To all the Birds that lodged within that
dale,
And gathered each and all into one place;
And them besought to hear her doleful case
And thus it was that she began her tale.

LIV

The Cuckoo — 't is not well that I should
hide
How she and I did each the other chide,

And without ceasing, since it was daylight;
And now I pray you all to do me right 269
Of that false Bird whom Love can not abide.

LV

Then spake one Bird, and full assent all
gave;

This matter asketh counsel good as grave,
For birds we are—all here together brought;
And, in good sooth, the Cuckoo here is not;
And therefore we a Parliament will have.

LVI

And thereat shall the Eagle be our Lord,
And other Peers whose names are on record;
A summons to the Cuckoo shall be sent,
And judgment there be given; or that intent
Failing, we finally shall make accord. 280

LVII

And all this shall be done, without a nay,
The morrow after Saint Valentine's day,
Under a maple that is well beseen,
Before the chamber-window of the Queen,
At Woodstock, on the meadow green and
gay.

LVIII

She thanked them; and then her leave she
took,
And flew into a hawthorn by that brook;
And there she sate and sung—upon that
tree—

“For term of life Love shall have hold of
me”—

So loudly, that I with that song awoke. 290

Unlearned Book and rude, as well I know,
For beauty thou hast none, nor eloquence,
Who did on thee the hardiness bestow
To appear before my Lady? but a sense
Thou surely hast of her benevolence,
Whereof her hourly bearing proof doth
give;

For of all good she is the best alive.

Alas, poor Book! for thy unworthiness,
To show to her some pleasant meanings
writ

In winning words, since through her gen-
tileless, 300

Thee she accepts as for her service fit!
Oh! it repents me I have neither wit
Nor leisure unto thee more worth to give;
For of all good she is the best alive.

Beseech her meekly with all lowliness,
Though I be far from her I reverence,
To think upon my truth and steadfastness,
And to abridge my sorrow's violence,
Caused by the wish, as knows your sapience,
She of her liking proof to me would give;
For of all good she is the best alive. 311

L'ENVOY

Pleasure's Aurora, Day of gladness!
Luna by night, with heavenly influence
Illumined! root of beauty and goodnesse,
Write, and allay, by your beneficence,
My sighs breathed forth in silence,— com-
fort give!
Since of all good, you are the best alive.

EXPLICIT

TROILUS AND CRESIDA

FROM CHAUCER

1801. 1842

NEXT morning Troilus began to clear
His eyes from sleep, at the first break of
day,

And unto Pandarus, his own Brother dear,
For love of God, full piteously did say,
We must the Palace see of Cresida;
For since we yet may have no other feast,
Let us behold her Palace at the least!

And therewithal to cover his intent
A cause he found into the Town to go,
And they right forth to Cresid's Palace
went; 10

But, Lord, this simple Troilus was woe,
Him thought his sorrowful heart would
break in two;

For when he saw her doors fast bolted all,
Well nigh for sorrow down he 'gan to fall.

Therewith when this true Lover 'gan be-
hold,

How shut was every window of the place,
Like frost he thought his heart was icy
cold;

For which, with changèd, pale, and deadly
face,

Without word uttered, forth he 'gan to
pace;

And on his purpose bent so fast to ride, 20
That no wight his continuance espied.

Then said he thus, — O Palace desolate !
 O house of houses, once so richly dight !
 O Palace empty and disconsolate !
 Thou lamp of which extinguished is the
 light;
 O Palace whilom day that now art night,
 Thou ought'st to fall and I to die; since
 she
 Is gone who held us both in sovereignty.

O, of all houses once the crownèd boast !
 Palace illumined with the sun of bliss; 30
 O ring of which the ruby now is lost,
 O cause of woe, that cause has been of
 bliss:
 Yet, since I may no better, would I kiss
 Thy cold doors; but I dare not for this rout;
 Farewell, thou shrine of which the Saint is
 out.

Therewith he cast on Pandarus an eye,
 With changèd face, and piteous to behold;
 And when he might his time aright espy,
 Aye as he rode, to Pandarus he told
 Both his new sorrow and his joys of old, 40
 So piteously, and with so dead a hue,
 That every wight might on his sorrow rue.

Forth from the spot he rideth up and down,
 And everything to his remembrance
 Came as he rode by places of the town
 Where he had felt such perfect pleasure
 once.

Lo, yonder saw I mine own Lady dance,
 And in that Temple she with her bright
 eyes,
 My Lady dear, first bound me captive-wise.

And yonder with joy-smitten heart have I
 Heard my own Cresid's laugh; and once
 at play 51

I yonder saw her eke full blissfully;
 And yonder once she unto me 'gan say —
 Now, my sweet Troilus, love me well, I
 pray !

And there so graciously did me behold,
 That hers unto the death my heart I hold.

And at the corner of that self-same house
 Heard I my most belovèd Lady dear,
 So womanly, with voice melodious
 Singing so well, so goodly, and so clear, 60
 That in my soul methinks I yet do hear
 The blissful sound; and in that very place
 My Lady first me took unto her grace.

O blissful God of Love ! then thus he cried,
 When I the process have in memory,
 How thou hast wearied me on every side,
 Men thence a book might make, a history;
 What need to seek a conquest over me,
 Since I am wholly at thy will ? what joy
 Hast thou thy own liege subjects to de-
 stroy ? 70

Dread Lord ! so fearful when provoked,
 thine ire
 Well hast thou wreaked on me by pain and
 grief.
 Now mercy, Lord ! thou know'st well I
 desire
 Thy grace above all pleasures first and
 chief;
 And live and die I will in thy belief;
 For which I ask for guerdon but one boon,
 That Cresida again thou send me soon.

Constrain her heart as quickly to return,
 As thou dost mine with longing her to see,
 Then know I well that she would not so-
 journ. 80

Now, blissful Lord, so cruel do not be
 Unto the blood of Troy, I pray of thee,
 As Juno was unto the Theban blood,
 From whence to Thebes came griefs in mul-
 titude.

And after this he to the gate did go,
 Whence Cresid rode, as if in haste she was;
 And up and down there went, and to and fro,
 And to himself full oft he said, alas !
 From hence my hope, and solace forth did
 pass.

O would the blissful God now for his joy,
 I might her see again coming to Troy ! 91

And up to yonder hill was I her guide;
 Alas, and there I took of her my leave;
 Yonder I saw her to her Father ride,
 For very grief of which my heart shall
 cleave; —

And hither home I came when it was eve;
 And here I dwell an outcast from all joy,
 And shall, unless I see her soon in Troy.

And of himself did he imagine oft,
 That he was blighted, pale, and waxen less
 Than he was wont; and that in whispers
 soft 101

Men said, what may it be, can no one guess
 Why Troilus hath all this heaviness ?

All which he of himself conceited wholly
Out of his weakness and his melancholy.

Another time he took into his head,
That every wight, who in the way passed
by,
Had of him ruth, and fancied that they
said,
I am right sorry Troilus will die:
And thus a day or two drove wearily; 110
As ye have heard; such life 'gan he to lead
As one that standeth betwixt hope and
dread.

For which it pleased him in his songs to
show
The occasion of his woe, as best he might;
And made a fitting song, of words but few,
Somewhat his woeful heart to make more
light;
And when he was removed from all men's
sight,
With a soft night voice, he of his Lady
dear,
That absent was, 'gan sing as ye may hear.

O star, of which I lost have all the light, 120
With a sore heart well ought I to bewail,
That ever dark in torment, night by night,
Toward my death with wind I steer and
sail;
For which upon the tenth night if thou fail
With thy bright beams to guide me but
one hour,
My ship and me Charybdis will devour.

As soon as he this song had thus sung
through,
He fell again into his sorrows old;
And every night, as was his wont to do,
Troilus stood the bright moon to behold; 130
And all his trouble to the moon he told,
And said; I wis, when thou art horn'd
anew,
I shall be glad if all the world be true.

Thy horns were old as now upon that
morrow,
When hence did journey my bright Lady
dear,
That cause is of my torment and my sor-
row;
For which, oh, gentle Luna, bright and
clear;
For love of God, run fast above thy sphere;

For when thy horns begin once more to
spring,
Then shall she come, that with her bliss
may bring. 140

The day is more, and longer every night
Than they were wont to be — for he thought
so;
And that the sun did take his course not
right,
By longer way than he was wont to go;
And said, I am in constant dread I trow,
That Phæton his son is yet alive,
His too fond father's car amiss to drive.

Upon the walls fast also would he walk,
To the end that he the Grecian host might
see; 149
And ever thus he to himself would talk: —
Lo! yonder is my own bright Lady free;
Or yonder is it that the tents must be;
And thence does come this air which is so
sweet,
That in my soul I feel the joy of it.

And certainly this wind, that more and
more
By moments thus increaseth in my face,
Is of my Lady's sighs heavy and sore;
I prove it thus; for in no other space
Of all this town, save only in this place, 159
Feel I a wind, that soundeth so like pain;
It saith, Alas, why severed are we twain?

A weary while in pain he tosseth thus,
Till fully past and gone was the ninth
night;
And ever at his side stood Pandarus,
Who busily made use of all his might
To comfort him, and make his heart more
light;
Giving him always hope, that she the
morrow
Of the tenth day will come, and end his
sorrow.

THE SAILOR'S MOTHER

1802. 1807

Written at Town-end, Grasmere. I met this
woman near the Wishing-gate, on the high-
road that then led from Grasmere to Amble-
side. Her appearance was exactly as here
described, and such was her account, nearly to
the letter.

ONE morning (raw it was and wet —
A foggy day in winter time)
A Woman on the road I met,
Not old, though something past her
prime:

Majestic in her person, tall and straight;
And like a Roman matron's was her mien
and gait.

The ancient spirit is not dead;
Old times, thought I, are breathing there;
Proud was I that my country bred
Such strength, a dignity so fair: 10
She begged an alms, like one in poor
estate;
I looked at her again, nor did my pride
abate.

When from these lofty thoughts I woke,
"What is it," said I, "that you bear,
Beneath the covert of your Cloak,
Protected from this cold damp air?"
She answered, soon as she the question
heard,
"A simple burthen, Sir, a little Singing-
bird."

And, thus continuing, she said,
"I had a Son, who many a day 20
Sailed on the seas, but he is dead;
In Denmark he was cast away:
And I have travelled weary miles to
see
If aught which he had owned might still
remain for me.

"The bird and cage they both were
his:
'T was my Son's bird; and neat and
trim
He kept it: many voyages
The singing-bird had gone with him;
When last he sailed, he left the bird
behind;
From bodings, as might be, that hung upon
his mind. 30

"He to a fellow-lodger's care
Had left it, to be watched and fed,
And pipe its song in safety; — there
I found it when my Son was dead;
And now, God help me for my little
wit!
I bear it with me, Sir; — he took so much
delight in it."

ALICE FELL

OR, POVERTY

1802. 1807

Written to gratify Mr. Graham of Glasgow, brother of the Author of "The Sabbath." He was a zealous coadjutor of Mr. Clarkson, and a man of ardent humanity. The incident had happened to himself, and he urged me to put it into verse, for humanity's sake. The humbleness, meanness if you like, of the subject, together with the homely mode of treating it, brought upon me a world of ridicule by the small critics, so that in policy I excluded it from many editions of my Poems, till it was restored at the request of some of my friends, in particular my son-in-law, Edward Quillinan.

THE post-boy drove with fierce career,
For threatening clouds the moon had
drowned;
When, as we hurried on, my ear
Was smitten with a startling sound.

As if the wind blew many ways,
I heard the sound, — and more and more,
It seemed to follow with the chaise,
And still I heard it as before.

At length I to the boy called out;
He stopped his horses at the word, 10
But neither cry, nor voice, nor shout,
Nor aught else like it, could be heard.

The boy then smacked his whip, and fast
The horses scampered through the rain;
But, hearing soon upon the blast
The cry, I bade him halt again.

Forthwith alighting on the ground,
"Whence comes," said I, "this piteous
moan?"
And there a little Girl I found,
Sitting behind the chaise, alone. 20

"My cloak!" no other word she spake,
But loud and bitterly she wept,
As if her innocent heart would break;
And down from off her seat she leapt.

"What ails you, child?" — she sobbed
"Look here!"
I saw it in the wheel entangled,
A weather-beaten rag as e'er
From any garden scare-crow dangled.

There, twisted between nave and spoke,
It hung, nor could at once be freed; 30
But our joint pains unloosed the cloak,
A miserable rag indeed !

"And whither are you going, child,
To-night along these lonesome ways?"
"To Durham," answered she, half wild—
"Then come with me into the chaise."

Insensible to all relief
Sat the poor girl, and forth did send
Sob after sob, as if her grief
Could never, never have an end. 40

"My child, in Durham do you dwell?"
She checked herself in her distress,
And said, "My name is Alice Fell;
I'm fatherless and motherless."

"And I to Durham, Sir, belong."
Again, as if the thought would choke
Her very heart, her grief grew strong;
And all was for her tattered cloak !

The chaise drove on; our journey's end
Was nigh; and, sitting by my side, 50
As if she had lost her only friend
She wept, nor would be pacified.

Up to the tavern-door we post;
Of Alice and her grief I told;
And I gave money to the host,
To buy a new cloak for the old.

"And let it be of duffil grey,
As warm a cloak as man can sell!"
Proud creature was she the next day,
The little orphan, Alice Fell ! 60

BEGGARS

1802. 1807

Written at Town-end, Grasmere. Met, and
described to me by my Sister, near the quarry
at the head of Rydal lake, a place still a chosen
resort of vagrants travelling with their fami-
lies.

SHE had a tall man's height or more;
Her face from summer's noontide heat
No bonnet shaded, but she wore
A mantle, to her very feet

Descending with a graceful flow,
And on her head a cap as white as new-fallen
snow.

Her skin was of Egyptian brown:
Haughty, as if her eye had seen
Its own light to a distance thrown,
She towered, fit person for a Queen 10
To lead those ancient Amazonian files;
Or ruling Bandit's wife among the Grecian
isles.

Advancing, forth she stretched her hand
And begged an alms with doleful plea
That ceased not; on our English land
Such woes, I knew, could never be;
And yet a boon I gave her, for the crea-
ture
Was beautiful to see — a weed of glorious
feature.

I left her, and pursued my way;
And soon before me did espy 20
A pair of little Boys at play,
Chasing a crimson butterfly;
The taller followed with his hat in hand,
Wreathed round with yellow flowers the
gayest of the land.

The other wore a rimless crown
With leaves of laurel stuck about;
And, while both followed up and down,
Each whooping with a merry shout,
In their fraternal features I could trace
Unquestionable lines of that wild Suppli-
ant's face. 30

Yet *they*, so blithe of heart, seemed fit
For finest tasks of earth or air:
Wings let them have, and they might flit
Precursors to Aurora's car,
Scattering fresh flowers; though happier
far, I ween,
To hunt their fluttering game o'er rock and
level green.

They dart across my path — but lo,
Each ready with a plaintive whine !
Said I, "not half an hour ago
Your Mother has had alms of mine." 40
"That cannot be," one answered — "she
is dead:" —
I looked reproof — they saw — but neither
hung his head.

"She has been dead, Sir, many a day." —
 "Hush, boys! you're telling me a lie;
 It was your Mother, as I say!"
 And, in the twinkling of an eye,
 "Come! Come!" cried one, and without
 more ado,
 Off to some other play the joyous Vagrants
 flew!

TO A BUTTERFLY

1802. 1807

Written in the orchard, Town-end, Grasmere.
 My sister and I were parted immediately after
 the death of our mother, who died in 1778,
 both being very young.

STAY near me — do not take thy flight!
 A little longer stay in sight!
 Much converse do I find in thee,
 Historian of my infancy!
 Float near me; do not yet depart!
 Dead times revive in thee:
 Thou bring'st, gay creature as thou art!
 A solemn image to my heart,
 My father's family!

Oh! pleasant, pleasant were the days,
 The time, when, in our childish plays,
 My sister Emmeline and I
 Together chased the butterfly!
 A very hunter did I rush
 Upon the prey: — with leaps and springs
 I followed on from brake to bush;
 But she, God love her, feared to brush
 The dust from off its wings.

THE EMIGRANT MOTHER

1802. 1807

Suggested by what I have noticed in more
 than one French fugitive during the time of
 the French Revolution. If I am not mistaken,
 the lines were composed at Sockburn, when I
 was on a visit to Mrs. Wordsworth and her
 brother.

ONCE in a lonely hamlet I sojourned
 In which a Lady driven from France did
 dwell;
 The big and lesser griefs with which she
 mourned,
 In friendship she to me would often tell.
 This Lady, dwelling upon British ground,
 Where she was childless, daily would repair

To a poor neighbouring cottage; as I found,
 For sake of a young Child whose home was
 there.

Once having seen her clasp with fond em-
 brace
 This Child, I chanted to myself a lay,
 Endeavouring, in our English tongue, to
 trace
 Such things as she unto the Babe might
 say:
 And thus, from what I heard and knew, or
 guessed,
 My song the workings of her heart ex-
 pressed.

I

"Dear Babe, thou daughter of another,
 One moment let me be thy mother!
 An infant's face and looks are thine,
 And sure a mother's heart is mine:
 Thy own dear mother's far away,
 At labour in the harvest field:
 Thy little sister is at play; —
 What warmth, what comfort would it yield
 To my poor heart, if thou wouldst be
 One little hour a child to me!

II

"Across the waters I am come,
 And I have left a babe at home:
 A long, long way of land and sea!
 Come to me — I'm no enemy:
 I am the same who at thy side
 Sate yesterday, and made a nest
 For thee, sweet Baby! — thou hast tried,
 Thou know'st the pillow of my breast;
 Good, good art thou: — alas! to me
 Far more than I can be to thee.

III

"Here, little Darling, dost thou lie;
 An infant thou, a mother I!
 Mine wilt thou be, thou hast no fears;
 Mine art thou — spite of these my tears.
 Alas! before I left the spot,
 My baby and its dwelling-place;
 The nurse said to me, 'Tears should not
 Be shed upon an infant's face,
 It was unlucky' — no, no, no;
 No truth is in them who say so!

IV

"My own dear Little-one will sigh,
 Sweet Babe! and they will let him die.

He pines,' they'll say, 'it is his doom,
And you may see his hour is come.'
Oh! had he but thy cheerful smiles,
Limbs stout as thine, and lips as gay, 50
Thy looks, thy cunning, and thy wiles,
And countenance like a summer's day,
They would have hopes of him;—and
then
should behold his face again!

V

'T is gone — like dreams that we forget;
There was a smile or two — yet — yet
can remember them, I see
The smiles, worth all the world to me.
Dear Baby! I must lay thee down;
Thou troublest me with strange alarms; 60
Smiles hast thou, bright ones of thy own;
cannot keep thee in my arms;
For they confound me; — where — where is
That last, that sweetest smile of his?

VI

'Oh! how I love thee! — we will stay
Together here this one half day.
My sister's child, who bears my name,
From France to sheltering England came;
She with her mother crossed the sea;
The babe and mother near me dwell: 70
Yet does my yearning heart to thee
Turn rather, though I love her well:
Rest, little Stranger, rest thee here!
Never was any child more dear!

VII

'— I cannot help it; ill intent
I've none, my pretty Innocent!
I weep — I know they do thee wrong,
These tears — and my poor idle tongue.
Oh, what a kiss was that! my cheek
How cold it is! but thou art good; 80
Thine eyes are on me — they would speak,
I think, to help me if they could.
Blessings upon that soft, warm face,
My heart again is in its place!

VIII

'While thou art mine, my little Love,
This cannot be a sorrowful grove;
Contentment, hope, and mother's glee,
I seem to find them all in thee:
Here's grass to play with, here are flowers;
I'll call thee by my darling's name; 90
Thou hast, I think, a look of ours,
Thy features seem to me the same;

His little sister thou shalt be;
And, when once more my home I see,
I'll tell him many tales of Thee."

“MY HEART LEAPS UP WHEN
I BEHOLD”

1802. 1807

Written at Town-end, Grasmere.

My heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky:
So was it when my life began;
So is it now I am a man;
So be it when I shall grow old,
Or let me die!
The Child is father of the Man;
And I could wish my days to be
Bound each to each by natural piety.

“AMONG ALL LOVELY THINGS
MY LOVE HAD BEEN”

1802. 1807

AMONG all lovely things my Love had been;
Had noted well the stars, all flowers that
grew
About her home; but she had never seen
A glow-worm, never one, and this I knew.

While riding near her home one stormy
night
A single glow-worm did I chance to espy;
I gave a fervent welcome to the sight,
And from my horse I leapt; great joy had I.
Upon a leaf the glow-worm did I lay,
To bear it with me through the stormy
night:
And, as before, it shone without dismay;
Albeit putting forth a fainter light.

When to the dwelling of my Love I came,
I went into the orchard quietly;
And left the glow-worm, blessing it by name,
Laid safely by itself, beneath a tree.

The whole next day, I hoped, and hoped
with fear;
At night the glow-worm shone beneath the
tree;
I led my Lucy to the spot, “Look here,”
Oh! joy it was for her, and joy for me!

WRITTEN IN MARCH

WHILE RESTING ON THE BRIDGE AT
THE FOOT OF BROTHER'S WATER

1802. 1807

Extempore. This little poem was a favourite with Joanna Baillie.

THE Cock is crowing,
The stream is flowing,
The small birds twitter,
The lake doth glitter,
The green field sleeps in the sun;
The oldest and youngest
Are at work with the strongest;
The cattle are grazing,
Their heads never raising;
There are forty feeding like one!

Like an army defeated
The snow hath retreated,
And now doth fare ill
On the top of the bare hill;
The ploughboy is whooping — anon — anon:
There's joy in the mountains;
There's life in the fountains;
Small clouds are sailing,
Blue sky prevailing;
The rain is over and gone!

THE REDBREAST CHASING THE
BUTTERFLY

1802. 1807

Observed, as described, in the then beautiful
orchard, Town-end, Gramere.

ART thou the bird whom Man loves
best,
The pious bird with the scarlet breast,
Our little English Robin;
The bird that comes about our doors
When Autumn-winds are sobbing?
Art thou the Peter of Norway Boors?
Their Thomas in Finland,
And Russia far inland?
The bird, that by some name or other
All men who know thee call their brother,
The darling of children and men?
Could Father Adam open his eyes
And see this sight beneath the skies,
He'd wish to close them again.

— If the butterfly knew but his friend,
Hither his flight he would bend;
And find his way to me,
Under the branches of the tree:
In and out, he darts about;
Can this be the bird, to man so good,
That, after their bewildering,
Covered with leaves the little children,
So painfully in the wood?
What ailed thee, Robin, that thou could'st
pursue

A beautiful creature,
That is gentle by nature?
Beneath the summer sky
From flower to flower let him fly;
'Tis all that he wishes to do.
The cheerer Thou of our in-door sadness,
He is the friend of our summer gladness:
What hinders, then, that ye should be
Playmates in the sunny weather,
And fly about in the air together!
His beautiful wings in crimson are drest,
A crimson as bright as thine own:
Would'st thou be happy in thy nest,
O pious Bird! whom man loves best,
Love him, or leave him alone!

TO A BUTTERFLY

1802. 1807

Written in the orchard, Town-end, Gramere

I've watched you now a full half-hour,
Self-poised upon that yellow flower;
And, little Butterfly! indeed
I know not if you sleep or feed.
How motionless! — not frozen seas
More motionless! and then
What joy awaits you, when the breeze
Hath found you out among the trees,
And calls you forth again!

This plot of orchard-ground is ours;
My trees they are, my sister's flowers;
Here rest your wings when they are
weary;
Here lodge as in a sanctuary!
Come often to us, fear no wrong;
Sit near us on the bough!
We'll talk of sunshine and of song,
And summer days, when we were young;
Sweet childish days, that were as long
As twenty days are now.

FORESIGHT

1802. 1807

Also composed in the orchard, Town-end, Grasmere.

WHAT is work of waste and ruin —
 So as Charles and I are doing!
 Strawberry-blossoms, one and all,
 We must spare them — here are many:
 Look at it — the flower is small,
 Small and low, though fair as any:
 Do not touch it! summers two
 I am older, Anne, than you.

Pluck all the primrose, sister Anne!
 Pluck all as many as you can. 10
 — Here are daisies, take your fill;
 Pansies, and the cuckoo-flower:
 Pluck the lofty daffodil
 Pluck your bed, or make your bower;
 Fill your lap, and fill your bosom;
 Only spare the strawberry-blossom!

Primroses, the Spring may love them —
 Summer knows but little of them:
 Violets, a barren kind,
 Withered on the ground must lie; 30
 Daisies leave no fruit behind
 When the pretty flowerets die;
 Pluck them, and another year
 As many will be blowing here.

God has given a kindlier power
 To the favoured strawberry-flower.
 Hither soon as spring is fled
 You and Charles and I will walk;
 Lurking berries, ripe and red,
 Then will hang on every stalk, 30
 Each within its leafy bower;
 And for that promise spare the flower!

TO THE SMALL CELANDINE

1802. 1807

Written at Town-end, Grasmere. It is remarkable that this flower, coming out so early in the spring as it does, and so bright and beautiful, and in such profusion, should not have been noticed earlier in English verse. What adds much to the interest that attends it is its habit of shutting itself up and opening out according to the degree of light and temperature of the air.

PANSIES, lilies, kingcups, daisies,
 Let them live upon their praises;
 Long as there's a sun that sets,
 Primroses will have their glory;
 Long as there are violets,
 They will have a place in story:
 There's a flower that shall be mine,
 'Tis the little Celandine.

Eyes of some men travel far
 For the finding of a star; 10
 Up and down the heavens they go,
 Men that keep a mighty rout!
 I'm as great as they, I trow,
 Since the day I found thee out,
 Little Flower! — I'll make a stir,
 Like a sage astronomer.

Modest, yet withal an Elf
 Bold, and lavish of thyself;
 Since we needs must first have met
 I have seen thee, high and low, 20
 Thirty years or more, and yet
 'T was a face I did not know;
 Thou hast now, go where I may,
 Fifty greetings in a day.

Ere a leaf is on a bush,
 In the time before the thrush
 Has a thought about her nest,
 Thou wilt come with half a call,
 Spreading out thy glossy breast
 Like a careless Prodigal; 30
 Telling tales about the sun,
 When we've little warmth, or none.

Poets, vain men in their mood!
 Travel with the multitude:
 Never heed them; I aver
 That they all are wanton wooers;
 But the thrifty cottager,
 Who stirs little out of doors,
 Joys to spy thee near her home;
 Spring is coming, Thou art come! 40

Comfort have thou of thy merit,
 Kindly, unassuming Spirit!
 Careless of thy neighbourhood,
 Thou dost show thy pleasant face
 On the moor, and in the wood,
 In the lane; — there's not a place,
 Howsoever mean it be,
 But 't is good enough for thee.

Ill befall the yellow flowers,
 Children of the flaring hours! 50

Buttercups, that will be seen,
Whether we will see or no;
Others, too, of lofty mien;
They have done as worldlings do,
Taken praise that should be thine,
Little, humble Celandine !

Prophet of delight and mirth,
Ill-requited upon earth;
Herald of a mighty band,
Of a joyous train ensuing,
Serving at my heart's command,
Tasks that are no tasks renewing,
I will sing, as doth behove,
Hymns in praise of what I love !

TO THE SAME FLOWER

1802. 1807

PLEASURES newly found are sweet
When they lie about our feet:
February last, my heart
First at sight of thee was glad;
All unheard of as thou art,
Thou must needs, I think, have had,
Celandine ! and long ago,
Praise of which I nothing know.

I have not a doubt but he,
Whosoe'er the man might be,
Who the first with pointed rays
(Workman worthy to be sainted)
Set the sign-board in a blaze,
When the rising sun he painted
Took the fancy from a glance
At thy glittering countenance.

Soon as gentle breezes bring
News of winter's vanishing,
And the children build their bowers,
Sticking 'kerchief-plots of mould
All about with full-blown flowers,
Thick as sheep in shepherd's fold !
With the proudest thou art there,
Mantling in the tiny square.

Often have I sighed to measure
By myself a lonely pleasure,
Sighed to think, I read a book
Only read, perhaps, by me;
Yet I long could overlook
Thy bright coronet and Thee,
And thy arch and wily ways,
And thy store of other praise.

Blithe of heart, from week to week
Thou dost play at hide-and-seek;
While the patient primrose sits
Like a beggar in the cold,
Thou, a flower of wiser wits,
Slipp'st into thy sheltering hold;
Liveliest of the vernal train
When ye all are out again.

Drawn by what peculiar spell,
By what charm of sight or smell,
Does the dim-eyed curious Bee,
Labouring for her waxen cells,
Fondly settle upon Thee
Prized above all buds and bells
Opening daily at thy side,
By the season multiplied ?

Thou art not beyond the moon,
But a thing "beneath our shoon:"
Let the bold Discoverer thrud
In his bark the polar sea;
Rear who will a pyramid;
Praise it is enough for me,
If there be but three or four
Who will love my little Flower.

RESOLUTION AND INDEPENDENCE

1802. 1807

Written at Town-end, Grasmere. This of
Man I met a few hundred yards from my cottage; and the account of him is taken from his own mouth. I was in the state of feeling described in the beginning of the poem, when crossing over Barton Fell from Mr. Clarke's at the foot of Ullswater, towards Askham. The image of the hare I then observed on the ridge of the Fell.

I

THERE was a roaring in the wind all night
The rain came heavily and fell in floods;
But now the sun is rising calm and bright
The birds are singing in the distant wood
Over his own sweet voice the Stock-doves
broods;
The Jay makes answer as the Magpie
chatters;
And all the air is filled with pleasant noise
of waters.

II

All things that love the sun are out of doors
The sky rejoices in the morning's birth;

the grass is bright with rain-drops; — on
the moors¹⁰
the hare is running races in her mirth;
and with her feet she from the plashy
earth
raises a mist, that, glittering in the sun,
runs with her all the way, wherever she
doth run.

III

was a Traveller then upon the moor,
saw the hare that raced about with joy;
heard the woods and distant waters roar;
I heard them not, as happy as a boy:
the pleasant season did my heart employ:
old remembrances went from me wholly;
and all the ways of men, so vain and mel-
ancholy.²¹

IV

as it sometimes chanceth, from the
might
of joy in minds that can no further go,
as high as we have mounted in delight
our dejection do we sink as low;
to me that morning did it happen so
and fears and fancies thick upon me came;
him sadness — and blind thoughts, I knew
not, nor could name.

V

heard the sky-lark warbling in the sky;
and I bethought me of the playful hare:
even such a happy Child of earth am I;³¹
even as these blissful creatures do I fare;
far from the world I walk, and from all
care;
that there may come another day to me —
solitude, pain of heart, distress, and poverty.

VI

my whole life I have lived in pleasant
thought,
as if life's business were a summer mood;
as if all needful things would come un-
sought
so genial faith, still rich in genial good;
that how can He expect that others should
sow for him, sow for him, and at his call
love him, who for himself will take no heed
at all?⁴²

VII

thought of Chatterton, the marvellous Boy,
the sleepless Soul that perished in his
pride;

Of Him who walked in glory and in joy
Following his plough, along the mountain-
side:

By our own spirits are we deified:
We Poets in our youth begin in gladness;³
But thereof come in the end despondency
and madness.)

VIII

Now, whether it were by peculiar grace,⁵⁰
A leading from above, a something given,
Yet it befell, that, in this lonely place,
When I with these untoward thoughts had
striven,
Beside a pool bare to the eye of heaven
I saw a Man before me unawares:
The oldest man he seemed that ever wore
grey hairs.

IX

As a huge stone is sometimes seen to lie
Couched on the bald top of an eminence;
Wonder to all who do the same espy,
By what means it could thither come, and
whence;⁶⁰
So that it seems a thing endued with sense:
Like a sea-beast crawled forth, that on a
shelf
Of rock or sand repositeth, there to sun itself;

X

Such seemed this Man, not all alive nor
dead,
Nor all asleep — in his extreme old age:
His body was bent double, feet and head
Coming together in life's pilgrimage;
As if some dire constraint of pain, or rage
Of sickness felt by him in times long past,
A more than human weight upon his frame
had cast.⁷⁰

XI

Himself he propped, limbs, body, and pale
face,
Upon a long grey staff of shaven wood:
And, still as I drew near with gentle pace,
Upon the margin of that moorish flood
Motionless as a cloud the old Man stood,
That heareth not the loud winds when they
call
And moveth all together, if it move at all.

XII

At length, himself unsettling, he the pond
Stirred with his staff, and fixedly did look

Upon the muddy water, which he coned,
As if he had been reading in a book: 8.
And now a stranger's privilege I took;
And, drawing to his side, to him did say,
"This morning gives us promise of a glorious day."

XIII

A gentle answer did the old Man make,
In courteous speech which forth he slowly drew:
And him with further words I thus bespake,
"What occupation do you there pursue?
This is a lonesome place for one like you."
Ere he replied, a flash of mild surprise 90
Broke from the sable orbs of his yet-vivid eyes,

XIV

His words came feebly, from a feeble chest,
But each in solemn order followed each,
With something of a lofty utterance drest —
Choice word and measured phrase, above the reach
Of ordinary men; a stately speech;
Such as grave Livers do in Scotland use,
Religious men, who give to God and man their dues.

XV

He told, that to these waters he had come
To gather leeches, being old and poor: 100
Employment hazardous and wearisome!
And he had many hardships to endure:
From pond to pond he roamed, from moor to moor;
Housing, with God's good help, by choice or chance,
And in this way he gained an honest maintenance.

XVI

The old Man still stood talking by my side;
But now his voice to me was like a stream
Scarce heard; nor word from word could I divide;
And the whole body of the Man did seem
Like one whom I had met with in a dream;
Or like a man from some far region sent,
To give me human strength, by apt admonishment. 112

XVII

My former thoughts returned: the fear that kills;
And hope that is unwilling to be fed;

Cold, pain, and labour, and all fleshly ill
And mighty Poets in their misery dead.
— Perplexed, and longing to be comforted
My question eagerly did I renew,
"How is it that you live, and what is it you do?"

XVIII

He with a smile did then his words repeat
And said, that, gathering leeches, far and wide
He travelled; stirring thus above his feet
The waters of the pools where they abide
"Once I could meet with them on every side;
But they have dwindled long by slow decay
Yet still I persevere, and find them where they may."

XIX

While he was talking thus, the lonely place
The old Man's shape, and speech — all troubled me:
In my mind's eye I seemed to see him pass
About the weary moors continually,
Wandering about alone and silently.
While I these thoughts within myself pursued,
He, having made a pause, the same discourse renewed.

XX

And soon with this he other matter blended
Cheerfully uttered, with demeanour kind
But stately in the main; and when he ended
I could have laughed myself to scorn to find
In that decrepit Man so firm a mind.
"God," said I, "be my help and stay my cure;
I'll think of the Leech-gatherer on the lonely moor!"

"I GRIEVED FOR BUONAPARTÉ"

1802. 1807

I GRIEVED for Buonaparté, with a vain
And an unthinking grief! The tender mood
Of that Man's mind — what can it be
What food
Fed his first hopes? what knowledge could he gain?

is not in battles that from youth we
 train
 a Governor who must be wise and good,
 and temper with the sternness of the brain
 thoughts motherly, and meek as woman-
 hood.
 wisdom doth live with children round her
 knees:
 asks, leisure, perfect freedom, and the
 talk
 an holds with week-day man in the hourly
 walk
 the mind's business: these are the
 degrees
 which true Sway doth mount; this is
 the stalk
 the Power doth grow on; and her rights
 are these.

A FAREWELL

1802. 1815

Composed just before my sister and I went
 to fetch Mrs. Wordsworth from Gallow-hill,
 near Scarborough.

FAREWELL, thou little Nook of mountain-
 ground,
 thou rocky corner in the lowest stair
 of that magnificent temple which doth
 bound
 the side of our whole vale with grandeur
 rare;
 sweet garden-orchard, eminently fair,
 the loveliest spot that man hath ever
 found,
 farewell! — we leave thee to Heaven's
 peaceful care,
 thee, and the Cottage which thou dost
 surround.

Our boat is safely anchored by the shore,
 and there will safely ride when we are
 gone;
 the flowering shrubs that deck our humble
 door
 will prosper, though untended and alone:
 fields, goods, and far-off chattels we have
 none:
 these narrow bounds contain our private
 store
 of things earth makes, and sun doth shine
 upon;
 here are they in our sight — we have no
 more.

Sunshine and shower be with you, bud and
 bell!
 For two months now in vain we shall be
 sought:
 We leave you here in solitude to dwell
 With these our latest gifts of tender
 thought;
 Thou, like the morning, in thy saffron coat,
 Bright gowan, and marsh-marigold, fare-
 well!
 Whom from the borders of the Lake we
 brought,
 And placed together near our rocky Well.
 We go for One to whom ye will be dear;
 And she will prize this Bower, this Indian
 shed,
 Our own contrivance, Building without
 peer!
 — A gentle Maid, whose heart is lowly bred,
 Whose pleasures are in wild fields gatherèd,
 With joyousness, and with a thoughtful
 cheer,
 Will come to you; to you herself will wed;
 And love the blessed life that we lead here.
 Dear Spot! which we have watched with
 tender heed,
 Bringing thee chosen plants and blossoms
 blown
 Among the distant mountains, flower and
 weed,
 Which thou hast taken to thee as thy own,
 Making all kindness registered and known;
 Thou for our sakes, though Nature's child
 indeed,
 Fair in thyself and beautiful alone,
 Hast taken gifts which thou dost little
 need.
 And O most constant, yet most fickle Place,
 Thou hast thy wayward moods, as thou
 dost show
 To them who look not daily on thy face;
 Who, being loved, in love no bounds dost
 know,
 And say'st, when we forsake thee, "Let
 them go!"
 Thou easy-hearted Thing, with thy wild race
 Of weeds and flowers, till we return be slow,
 And travel with the year at a soft pace.
 Help us to tell Her tales of years gone by,
 And this sweet spring, the best beloved and
 best;

Joy will be flown in its mortality;
 Something must stay to tell us of the rest.
 Here, thronged with primroses, the steep
 rock's breast

Glittered at evening like a starry sky;
 And in this bush our sparrow built her nest,
 Of which I sang one song that will not die.

O happy Garden! whose seclusion deep
 Hath been so friendly to industrious hours;
 And to soft slumbers, that did gently steep
 Our spirits, carrying with them dreams of
 flowers, 60

And wild notes warbled among leafy bowers;
 Two burning months let summer overleap,
 And, coming back with Her who will be
 ours,
 Into thy bosom we again shall creep.

"THE SUN HAS LONG BEEN
 SET"

1802. 1807

Reprinted at the request of my Sister, in
 whose presence the lines were thrown off.

This *Impromptu* appeared, many years ago,
 among the Author's poems. from which, in sub-
 sequent editions, it was excluded.

THE sun has long been set,
 The stars are out by twos and threes,
 The little birds are piping yet
 Among the bushes and trees;
 There's a cuckoo, and one or two thrushes,
 And a far-off wind that rushes,
 And a sound of water that gushes,
 And the cuckoo's sovereign cry
 Fills all the hollow of the sky.

Who would "go parading"
 In London, "and masquerading,"
 On such a night of June
 With that beautiful soft half-moon,
 And all these innocent blisses?
 On such a night as this is!

COMPOSED UPON WESTMIN-
 STER BRIDGE, SEPT. 3, 1802

1802. 1807

Written on the roof of a coach, on my way
 to France.

EARTH has not anything to show more fair:
 Dull would he be of soul who could pass by
 A sight so touching in its majesty:

This City now doth, like a garment, wear
 The beauty of the morning; silent, bare,
 Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples
 lie

Open unto the fields, and to the sky;
 All bright and glittering in the smokeless
 air.

Never did sun more beautifully steep
 In his first splendour, valley, rock, or hill
 Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!
 The river glideth at his own sweet will:
 Dear God! the very houses seem asleep;
 And all that mighty heart is lying still!

COMPOSED BY THE SEA-SIDE
 NEAR CALAIS, AUGUST 1802

1802. 1807

FAIR Star of evening, Splendour of the west
 Star of my Country!—on the horizon
 brink

Thou hangest, stooping, as might seem, to
 sink

On England's bosom; yet well pleased to
 rest,

Meanwhile, and be to her a glorious crest
 Conspicuous to the Nations. Thou, I think
 Should'st be my Country's emblem; and
 should'st wink,

Bright Star! with laughter on her ban-
 ners, drest

In thy fresh beauty. There! that dusk
 spot

Beneath thee, that is England; there she lies
 Blessings be on you both! one hope, one life
 One life, one glory!—I, with many a tear
 For my dear Country, many heartfelt sigh
 Among men who do not love her, linger
 here.

CALAIS, AUGUST 1802

1802. 1807

Is it a reed that's shaken by the wind,
 Or what is it that ye go forth to see?
 Lords, lawyers, statesmen, squires of low
 degree,

Men known, and men unknown, sick, lame
 and blind,

Post forward all, like creatures of one kind
 With first-fruit offerings crowd to bend the
 knee

In France, before the new-born Majesty.

T is ever thus. Ye men of prostrate mind,
 A seemly reverence may be paid to power;
 But that 's a loyal virtue, never sown
 In haste, nor springing with a transient
 shower:
 When truth, when sense, when liberty were
 flown,
 What hardship had it been to wait an
 hour?
 Shame on you, feeble Heads, to slavery
 prone!

COMPOSED NEAR CALAIS, ON
 THE ROAD LEADING TO AR-
 DRES, AUGUST 7, 1802

1802. 1807

JONES ! as from Calais southward you and I
 Went pacing side by side, this public Way
 Streamed with the pomp of a too-credulous
 day,
 When faith was pledged to new-born Lib-
 erty:
 A homeless sound of joy was in the sky:
 From hour to hour the antiquated Earth
 Beat like the heart of Man: songs, gar-
 lands, mirth,
 Banners, and happy faces, far and nigh !
 And now, sole register that these things
 were,
 Two solitary greetings have I heard,
 "Good-morrow, Citizen !" a hollow word,
 As if a dead man spake it ! Yet despair
 Touches me not, though pensive as a bird
 Whose vernal coverts winter hath laid bare.

CALAIS, AUGUST 15, 1802

1802. 1807

FESTIVALS have I seen that were not
 names:
 This is young Buonaparté's natal day,
 And his is henceforth an established sway—
 Consul for life. With worship France pro-
 claims
 Her approbation, and with pomps and
 games.
 Heaven grant that other Cities may be
 gay !
 Calais is not: and I have bent my way
 To the sea-coast, noting that each man
 frames

His business as he likes. Far other show
 My youth here witnessed, in a prouder
 time;

The senselessness of joy was then sublime !
 Happy is he, who, caring not for Pope,
 Consul, or King, can sound himself to know
 The destiny of Man, and live in hope.

"IT IS A BEAUTEOUS EVEN-
 ING, CALM AND FREE"

1802. 1807

This was composed on the beach near Calais,
 in the autumn of 1802.

It is a beauteous evening, calm and free,
 • The holy time is quiet as a Nun
 Breathless with adoration; the broad sun
 Is sinking down in its tranquillity;
 The gentleness of heaven broods o'er the
 Sea:

Listen ! the mighty Being is awake,
 And doth with his eternal motion make
 A sound like thunder — everlastingly.
 Dear Child ! dear Girl ! that walkest with
 me here,
 If thou appear untouched by solemn
 thought,
 Thy nature is not therefore less divine:
 Thou liest in Abraham's bosom all the year;
 And worship'st at the Temple's inner shrine,
 God being with thee when we know it not.

ON THE EXTINCTION OF THE
 VENETIAN REPUBLIC

1802. 1807

ONCE did She hold the gorgeous east in
 fee;
 And was the safeguard of the west: the
 worth
 Of Venice did not fall below her birth,
 Venice, the eldest Child of Liberty.
 She was a maiden City, bright and free;
 No guile seduced, no force could violate;
 And, when she took unto herself a Mate,
 She must espouse the everlasting Sea.
 And what if she had seen those glories fade,
 Those titles vanish, and that strength
 decay;
 Yet shall some tribute of regret be paid
 When her long life hath reached its final
 day:

Men are we, and must grieve when even
the Shade
Of that which once was great, is passed
away.

THE KING OF SWEDEN

1802. 1807

THE Voice of song from distant lands shall
call
To that great King; shall hail the crownèd
Youth
Who, taking counsel of unbending Truth,
By one example hath set forth to all
How they with dignity may stand; or fall,
If fall they must. Now, whither doth it
tend?
And what to him and his shall be the end?
That thought is one which neither can
appal
Nor cheer him; for the illustrious Swede
hath done
The thing which ought to be; is raised
above
All consequences: work he hath begun
Of fortitude, and piety, and love,
Which all his glorious ancestors approve:
The heroes bless him, him their rightful son.

TO TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE

1802. 1807

TOUSSAINT, the most unhappy man of
men!
Whether the whistling Rustic tend his
plough
Within thy hearing, or thy head be now
Pillowed in some deep dungeon's earless
den;—
O miserable Chieftain! where and when
Wilt thou find patience? Yet die not; do
thou
Wear rather in thy bonds a cheerful brow:
Though fallen thyself, never to rise again,
Live, and take comfort. Thou hast left
behind
Powers that will work for thee; air, earth,
and skies;
There's not a breathing of the common
wind
That will forget thee; thou hast great allies;
Thy friends are exultations, agonies,
And love, and man's unconquerable mind.

COMPOSED IN THE VALLEY NEAR DOVER, ON THE DAY OF LANDING

1802. 1807

HERE, on our native soil, we breathe once
more.
The cock that crows, the smoke that curls
that sound
Of bells; those boys who in yon meadow-
ground
In white-sleeved shirts are playing; and
the roar
Of the waves breaking on the chalky
shore;—
All, all are English. Oft have I looked
round
With joy in Kent's green vales; but never
found
Myself so satisfied in heart before.
Europe is yet in bonds; but let that pass,
Thought for another moment. Thou art
free,
My Country! and 't is joy enough and
pride
For one hour's perfect bliss, to tread the
grass
Of England once again, and hear and see,
With such a dear Companion at my side.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1802

1802. 1807

Among the capricious acts of tyranny that
disgraced those times, was the chasing of all
Negroes from France by decree of the govern-
ment: we had a Fellow-passenger who was one
of the expelled.

WE had a female Passenger who came
From Calais with us, spotless in array, —
A white-robed Negro, like a lady gay,
Yet downcast as a woman fearing blame;
Meek, destitute, as seemed, of hope or aim
She sate, from notice turning not away,
But on all proffered intercourse did lay
A weight of languid speech, or to the same
No sign of answer made by word or face:
Yet still her eyes retained their tropic fire,
That, burning independent of the mind,
Joined with the lustre of her rich attire
To mock the Outcast. — O ye Heavens, be
kind!
And feel, thou Earth, for this afflicted Race!

NEAR DOVER, SEPTEMBER 1802

1802. 1807

INLAND, within a hollow vale, I stood;
And saw, while sea was calm and air was
clear,
The coast of France — the coast of France
how near!
Drawn almost into frightful neighbourhood.
I shrunk; for verily the barrier flood
Was like a lake, or river bright and fair,
A span of waters; yet what power is there!
What mightiness for evil and for good!
Even so doth God protect us if we be
Virtuous and wise. Winds blow, and waters
roll,
Strength to the brave, and Power, and
Deity;
Yet in themselves are nothing! One decree
Spake laws to *them*, and said that by the
soul
Only, the Nations shall be great and free.

IN LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1802

1802. 1807

This was written immediately after my return from France to London, when I could not but be struck, as here described, with the vanity and parade of our own country, especially in great towns and cities, as contrasted with the quiet, and I may say the desolation, that the revolution had produced in France. This must be borne in mind, or else the reader may think that in this and the succeeding Sonnets I have exaggerated the mischief engendered and fostered among us by undisturbed wealth. It would not be easy to conceive with what a depth of feeling I entered into the struggle carried on by the Spaniards for their deliverance from the usurped power of the French. Many times have I gone from Allan Bank in Grasmere vale, where we were then residing, to the top of the Raise-gap as it is called, so late as two o'clock in the morning, to meet the carrier bringing the newspaper from Keswick. Imperfect traces of the state of mind in which I then was may be found in my Tract on the Convention of Cintra, as well as in these Sonnets.

O FRIEND! I know not which way I must
look
For comfort, being, as I am, opprest,
To think that now our life is only drest
For show; mean handy-work of craftsman,
cook,

Or groom! — We must run glittering like
a brook

In the open sunshine, or we are unblest:
The wealthiest man among us is the best:
No grandeur now in nature or in book
Delights us. Rapine, avarice, expense,
This is idolatry; and these we adore:
Plain living and high thinking are no more:
The homely beauty of the good old cause
Is gone; our peace, our fearful innocence,
And pure religion breathing household
laws.

LONDON, 1802

1802. 1807

MILTON! thou should'st be living at this
hour:
England hath need of thee: she is a fen
Of stagnant waters: altar, sword, and pen,
Fireside, the heroic wealth of hall and
bower,
Have forfeited their ancient English dower
Of inward happiness. We are selfish men;
Oh! raise us up, return to us again;
And give us manners, virtue, freedom,
power.
Thy soul was like a Star, and dwelt apart:
Thou hadst a voice whose sound was like
the sea:
Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free,
So didst thou travel on life's common way,
In cheerful godliness; and yet thy heart
The lowliest duties on herself did lay.

"GREAT MEN HAVE BEEN
AMONG US"

1802. 1807

GREAT men have been among us; hands
that penned
And tongues that uttered wisdom — better
none:
The later Sidney, Marvel, Harrington,
Young Vane, and others who called Milton
friend.
These moralists could act and comprehend:
They knew how genuine glory was put on;
Taught us how rightfully a nation shone
In splendour: what strength was, that
would not bend
But in magnanimous meekness. France,
't is strange,

Hath brought forth no such souls as we had
then.

Perpetual emptiness ! unceasing change !
No single volume paramount, no code,
No master spirit, no determined road ;
But equally a want of books and men !

"IT IS NOT TO BE THOUGHT
OF"

1802. 1807

It is not to be thought of that the Flood
Of British freedom, which, to the open sea
Of the world's praise, from dark antiquity
Hath flowed, "with pomp of waters, un-
withstood,"

Roused though it be full often to a mood
Which spurns the check of salutary bands,
That this most famous Stream in bogs and
sands

Should perish; and to evil and to good
Be lost for ever. In our halls is hung
Armoury of the invincible Knights of old:
We must be free or die, who speak the
tongue

That Shakspeare spake; the faith and
morals hold

Which Milton held. — In everything we are
sprung

Of Earth's first blood, have titles manifold.

"WHEN I HAVE BORNE IN
MEMORY"

1802. 1807

WHEN I have borne in memory what has
tamed

Great Nations, how ennobling thoughts
depart

When men change swords for ledgers, and
desert

The student's bower for gold, some fears
unnamed

I had, my Country ! — am I to be blamed ?
Now, when I think of thee, and what thou art,
Verily, in the bottom of my heart,
Of those unfilial fears I am ashamed.

For dearly must we prize thee; we who find
In thee a bulwark for the cause of men:

And I by my affection was beguiled:
What wonder if a Poet now and then,
Among the many movements of his mind,
Felt for thee as a lover or a child !

COMPOSED AFTER A JOURNEY
ACROSS THE HAMBLETON
HILLS, YORKSHIRE

1802. 1807

Composed October 4th, 1802, after a journey over the Hambleton Hills, on a day memorable to me — the day of my marriage. The horizon commanded by those hills is most magnificent. — The next day, while we were travelling in a post-chaise up Wensleydale, we were stopt by one of the horses proving restive, and were obliged to wait two hours in a severe storm before the post-boy could fetch from the inn another to supply its place. The spot was in front of Bolton Hall, where Mary Queen of Scots was kept prisoner soon after her unfortunate landing at Workington. The place then belonged to the Scroopes, and memorials of her are yet preserved there. To beguile the time I composed a Sonnet. The subject was our own confinement contrasted with hers; but it was not thought worthy of being preserved.

DARK and more dark the shades of evening
fell;

The wished-for point was reached — but at
an hour

When little could be gained from that rich
dower

Of prospect, whereof many thousands tell.
Yet did the glowing west with marvellous
power

Salute us; there stood Indian citadel,
Temple of Greece, and minster with its
tower

Substantially expressed — a place for bell
Or clock to toll from ! Many a tempting
isle,

With groves that never were imagined, lay
'Mid seas how steadfast ! objects all for
the eye

Of silent rapture; but we felt the while
We should forget them; they are of the sky,
And from our earthly memory fade away.

STANZAS

WRITTEN IN MY POCKET-COPY OF THOM-
SON'S "CASTLE OF INDOLENCE"

1802. 1815

Composed in the orchard, Town-end, Grasmere, Coleridge living with us much at the time : his son Hartley has said, that his father's

character and habits are here preserved in a livelier way than in anything that has been written about him.

WITHIN our happy Castle there dwelt One
Whom without blame I may not overlook;
For never sun or living creature shone
Who more devout enjoyment with us took:
Here on his hours he hung as on a book,
On his own time here would he float away,
As doth a fly upon a summer brook;
But go to-morrow, or belike to-day,
Seek for him, — he is fled; and whither
none can say.

Thus often would he leave our peaceful
home,
And find elsewhere his business or delight;
Out of our Valley's limits did he roam:
Full many a time, upon a stormy night,
His voice came to us from the neighbour-
ing height:
Oft could we see him driving full in view
At mid-day when the sun was shining
bright;
What ill was on him, what he had to do,
A mighty wonder bred among our quiet
crew.

Ah! piteous sight it was to see this Man
When he came back to us, a withered
flower, —
Or like a sinful creature, pale and wan.
Down would he sit; and without strength
or power
Look at the common grass from hour to
hour:
And oftentimes, how long I fear to say,
Where apple-trees in blossom made a
bower,
Retired in that sunshiny shade he lay;
And, like a naked Indian, slept himself
away.

Great wonder to our gentle tribe it was
Whenever from our Valley he withdrew;
For happier soul no living creature has
Than he had, being here the long day
through.
Some thought he was a lover, and did
woo:
Some thought far worse of him, and judged
him wrong;
But verse was what he had been wedded
to;

And his own mind did like a tempest strong
Come to him thus, and drove the weary
Wight along.

With him there often walked in friendly
guise,
Or lay upon the moss by brook or tree,
A noticeable Man with large gray eyes,
And a pale face that seemed undoubtedly
As if a blooming face it ought to be;
Heavy his low-hung lip did oft appear,
Deprest by weight of musing Phantasy;
Profound his forehead was, though not
severe;
Yet some did think that he had little busi-
ness here.

Sweet heaven forbend! his was a lawful
right;
Noisy he was, and gamesome as a boy;
His limbs would toss about him with delight
Like branches when strong winds the trees
annoy.
Nor lacked his calmer hours device or toy
To banish listlessness and irksome care;
He would have taught you how you might
employ
Yourself; and many did to him repair, —
And certes not in vain; he had inventions
rare.

Expedients, too, of simplest sort he tried:
Long blades of grass, plucked round him
as he lay,
Made, to his ear attentively applied,
A pipe on which the wind would deftly play;
Glasses he had, that little things display,
The beetle panoplied in gems and gold,
A mailed angel on a battle-day;
The mysteries that cups of flowers enfold,
And all the gorgeous sights which fairies
do behold.

He would entice that other Man to hear
His music, and to view his imagery:
And, sooth, these two were each to the
other dear:
No livelier love in such a place could be:
There did they dwell — from earthly labour
free,
As happy spirits as were ever seen;
If but a bird, to keep them company,
Or butterfly sate down, they were, I ween,
As pleased as if the same had been a Maiden-
queen.

TO H. C.

SIX YEARS OLD

1802. 1807

O THOU ! whose fancies from afar are
brought;

Who of thy words dost make a mock apparel,
And fittest to unutterable thought
The breeze-like motion and the self-born
carol;

Thou faery voyager ! that dost float
In such clear water, that thy boat
May rather seem
To brood on air than on an earthly stream;
Suspended in a stream as clear as sky,
Where earth and heaven do make one
imagery; 10

O blessed vision ! happy child !
Thou art so exquisitely wild,
I think of thee with many fears
For what may be thy lot in future years.
I thought of times when Pain might be
thy guest,

Lord of thy house and hospitality;
And Grief, uneasy lover ! never rest
But when she sate within the touch of thee.
O too industrious folly !
O vain and causeless melancholy ! 20
Nature will either end thee quite;
Or, lengthening out thy season of delight,
Preserve for thee, by individual right,
A young lamb's heart among the full-grown
flocks.

What hast thou to do with sorrow,
Or the injuries of to-morrow ?
Thou art a dew-drop, which the morn
brings forth,
Ill fitted to sustain unkindly shocks,
Or to be trailed along the soiling earth;
A gem that glitters while it lives, 30
And no forewarning gives;
But, at the touch of wrong, without a strife
Slips in a moment out of life.

TO THE DAISY

1802. 1807

This and the two following were composed
in the orchard, Town-end, Grasmere, where
the bird was often seen as here described.

" Her divine skill taught me this,
That from every thing I saw
I could some instruction draw,

And raise pleasure to the height
Through the meanest object's sight.
By the murmur of a spring,
Or the least bough's rustelling ;
By a Daisy whose leaves spread
Shut when Titan goes to bed ;
Or a shady bush or tree ;
She could more infuse in me
Than all Nature's beauties can
In some other wiser man."

G. WITHER.

In youth from rock to rock I went,
From hill to hill in discontent
Of pleasure high and turbulent,
Most pleased when most uneasy;
But now my own delights I make, —
My thirst at every rill can slake,
And gladly Nature's love partake,
Of Thee, sweet Daisy !

Thee Winter in the garland wears
That thinly decks his few grey hairs; 20
Spring parts the clouds with softest airs,
That she may sun thee;
Whole Summer-fields are thine by right;
And Autumn, melancholy Wight !
Doth in thy crimson head delight
When rains are on thee.

In shoals and bands, a morrice train,
Thou greet'st the traveller in the lane;
Pleased at his greeting thee again;
Yet nothing daunted, 30
Nor grieved if thou be set at nought:
And oft alone in nooks remote
We meet thee, like a pleasant thought,
When such are wanted.

Be violets in their secret mews
The flowers the wanton Zephyrs choose;
Proud be the rose, with rains and dews
Her head impearling,
Thou liv'st with less ambitious aim,
Yet hast not gone without thy fame; 40
Thou art indeed by many a claim
The Poet's darling.

If to a rock from rains he fly,
Or, some bright day of April sky,
Imprisoned by hot sunshine lie
Near the green holly,
And wearily at length should fare;
He needs but look about, and there
Thou art ! — a friend at hand, to scare
His melancholy. 41

A hundred times, by rock or bower,
Ere thus I have lain couched an hour,

Have I derived from thy sweet power
 Some apprehension;
 Some steady love; some brief delight;
 Some memory that had taken flight;
 Some chime of fancy wrong or right;
 Or stray invention.

If stately passions in me burn,
 And one chance look to Thee should turn,
 I drink out of an humbler urn 51
 A lowlier pleasure;
 The homely sympathy that heeds
 The common life, our nature breeds;
 A wisdom fitted to the needs
 Of hearts at leisure.

Fresh-smitten by the morning ray,
 When thou art up, alert and gay,
 Then, cheerful Flower! my spirits play
 With kindred gladness: 60
 And when, at dusk, by dews opprest
 Thou sink'st, the image of thy rest
 Hath often eased my pensive breast
 Of careful sadness.

And all day long I number yet,
 All seasons through, another debt,
 Which I, wherever thou art met,
 To thee am owing;
 An instinct call it, a blind sense;
 A happy, genial influence, 70
 Coming one knows not how, nor whence,
 Nor whither going.

Child of the Year! that round dost run
 Thy pleasant course, — when day's begun
 As ready to salute the sun
 As lark or leveret,
 Thy long-lost praise thou shalt regain;
 Nor be less dear to future men
 Than in old time; — thou not in vain
 Art Nature's favourite. 80

TO THE SAME FLOWER

1802. 1807

With little here to do or see
 Of things that in the great world be,
 Daisy! again I talk to thee,
 For thou art worthy,
 Thou unassuming Common-place
 Of Nature, with that homely face,
 And yet with something of a grace,
 Which Love makes for thee!

Oft on the dappled turf at ease
 I sit, and play with similes, 10
 Loose types of things through all degrees,
 Thoughts of thy raising:
 And many a fond and idle name
 I give to thee, for praise or blame,
 As is the humour of the game,
 While I am gazing.

A nun demure of lowly port;
 Or sprightly maiden, of Love's court,
 In thy simplicity the sport
 Of all temptations; 20
 A queen in crown of rubies drest;
 A starveling in a scanty vest;
 Are all, as seems, to suit thee best,
 Thy appellations.

A little cyclops, with one eye
 Staring to threaten and defy,
 That thought comes next — and instantly
 The freak is over,
 The shape will vanish — and behold
 A silver shield with boss of gold, 30
 That spreads itself, some faery bold
 In fight to cover!

I see thee glittering from afar —
 And then thou art a pretty star;
 Not quite so fair as many are
 In heaven above thee!
 Yet like a star, with glittering crest,
 Self-poised in air thou seem'st to rest; —
 May peace come never to his nest,
 Who shall reprove thee! 40

Bright *Flower*! for by that name at last,
 When all my reveries are past,
 I call thee, and to that cleave fast,
 Sweet silent creature!
 That breath'st with me in sun and air,
 Do thou, as thou art wont, repair
 My heart with gladness, and a share
 Of thy meek nature!

TO THE DAISY

1802. 1807

This and the other Poems addressed to the same flower were composed at Town-end, Grasmere, during the earlier part of my residence there. I have been censured for the last line but one — "thy function apostolical" — as being little less than profane. How could it be

thought so? The word is adopted with reference to its derivation, implying something sent on a mission; and assuredly this little flower, especially when the subject of verse, may be regarded, in its humble degree, as administering both to moral and to spiritual purposes.

BRIGHT Flower! whose home is everywhere,
 Bold in maternal Nature's care,
 And all the long year through the heir
 Of joy or sorrow;
 Methinks that there abides in thee
 Some concord with humanity,
 Given to no other flower I see
 The forest thorough!

Is it that Man is soon deprest?
 A thoughtless Thing! who, once unblest,
 Does little on his memory rest,
 Or on his reason,
 And Thou would'st teach him how to find
 A shelter under every wind,
 A hope for times that are unkind
 And every season?

Thou wander'st the wide world about,
 Unchecked by pride or scrupulous doubt,
 With friends to greet thee, or without,
 Yet pleased and willing;
 Meek, yielding to the occasion's call,
 And all things suffering from all,
 Thy function apostolical
 In peace fulfilling.

THE GREEN LINNET

1803. 1807

BENEATH these fruit-tree boughs that shed
 Their snow-white blossoms on my head,
 With brightest sunshine round me spread
 Of spring's unclouded weather,
 In this sequestered nook how sweet
 To sit upon my orchard-seat!
 And birds and flowers once more to greet,
 My last year's friends together.

One have I marked, the happiest guest
 In all this covert of the blest:
 Hail to Thee, far above the rest
 In joy of voice and pinion!
 Thou, Linnet! in thy green array,
 Presiding Spirit here to-day,
 Dost lead the revels of the May;
 And this is thy dominion.

While birds, and butterflies, and flowers,
 Make all one band of paramours,
 Thou, ranging up and down the bowers,
 Art sole in thy employment:
 A life, a Presence like the Air,
 Scattering thy gladness without care,
 Too blest with any one to pair;
 Thyself thy own enjoyment.

Amid yon tuft of hazel trees,
 That twinkle to the gusty breeze,
 Behold him perched in ecstasies,
 Yet seeming still to hover;
 There! where the flutter of his wings
 Upon his back and body flings
 Shadows and sunny glimmerings,
 That cover him all over.

My dazzled sight he oft deceives,
 A Brother of the dancing leaves;
 Then flits, and from the cottage-eaves
 Pours forth his song in gushes;
 As if by that exulting strain
 He mocked and treated with disdain
 The voiceless Form he chose to feign,
 While fluttering in the bushes.

YEW-TREES

1803. 1815

Written at Grasmere. These yew-trees are still standing, but the spread of that at Lorton is much diminished by mutilation. I will here mention that a little way up the hill, on the road leading from Rosthwaite to Stonethwaite (in Borrowdale), lay the trunk of a yew-tree, which appeared as you approached, so vast was its diameter, like the entrance of a cave, and not a small one. Calculating upon what I have observed of the slow growth of this tree in rocky situations, and of its durability, I have often thought that the one I am describing must have been as old as the Christian era. The tree lay in the line of a fence. Great masses of its ruins were strewn about, and some had been rolled down the hillside and lay near the road at the bottom. As you approached the tree, you were struck with the number of shrubs and young plants, ashes, etc., which had found a bed upon the decayed trunk and grew to no inconsiderable height, forming, as it were, a part of the hedgerow. In no part of England, or of Europe, have I ever seen a yew-tree at all approaching this in magnitude, as it must have stood. By the bye, Hutton, the old Guide, of Keswick, had been so im-

ressed with the remains of this tree, that he
sed gravely to tell strangers that there could
e no doubt of its having been in existence be-
ore the flood.

HERE is a Yew-tree, pride of Lorton Vale,
Which to this day stands single, in the
midst

Of its own darkness, as it stood of yore;
Not loth to furnish weapons for the bands
Of Umfraville or Percy ere they marched
To Scotland's heaths; or those that crossed
the sea

And drew their sounding bows at Azincour,
Perhaps at earlier Crecy, or Poitiers.

Of vast circumference and gloom profound
This solitary Tree! a living thing 10
Produced too slowly ever to decay;
Of form and aspect too magnificent
To be destroyed. But worthier still of
note

Are those fraternal Four of Borrowdale,
Joined in one solemn and capacious grove;
Huge trunks! and each particular trunk a
growth

Of intertwined fibres serpentine
Up-coiling, and inveterately convolved;
Nor uninformed with Phantasy, and looks
That threaten the profane; — a pillared
shade, 20

Upon whose grassless floor of red-brown
hue,

By sheddings from the pining umbrage
tinged

Perennially — beneath whose sable roof
Of boughs, as if for festal purpose, decked
With unrejoicing berries — ghostly Shapes
May meet at noontide; Fear and trembling
Hope,

Silence and Foresight; Death the Skeleton
And Time the Shadow; — there to cele-
brate,

As in a natural temple scattered o'er
With altars undisturbed of mossy stone, 30
United worship; or in mute repose
To lie, and listen to the mountain flood
Murmuring from Glaramara's inmost caves.

"WHO FANCIED WHAT A
PRETTY SIGHT"

1803. 1807

Who fancied what a pretty sight
This Rock would be if edged around

With living snow-drops? circlet bright!
How glorious to this orchard-ground!
Who loved the little Rock, and set
Upon its head this coronet?

Was it the humour of a child?
Or rather of some gentle maid,
Whose brows, the day that she was styled
The shepherd-queen, were thus arrayed?
Of man mature, or matron sage?
Or old man toying with his age?

I asked — 't was whispered; The device
To each and all might well belong:
It is the Spirit of Paradise
That prompts such work, a Spirit strong,
That gives to all the self-same bent
Where life is wise and innocent.

"IT IS NO SPIRIT WHO FROM
HEAVEN HATH FLOWN"

1803. 1807

Written at Town-end, Grasmere. I remem-
ber the instant my sister, S. H., called me to
the window of our Cottage, saying, "Look
how beautiful is yon star! It has the sky
all to itself." I composed the verses imme-
diately.

It is no Spirit who from heaven hath flown,
And is descending on his embassy;
Nor Traveller gone from earth the heavens
to espy!

'T is Hesperus — there he stands with glit-
tering crown,
First admonition that the sun is down!
For yet it is broad day-light: clouds pass
by;

A few are near him still — and now the sky,
He hath it to himself — 't is all his own.
O most ambitious Star! an inquest wrought
Within me when I recognised thy light;
A moment I was startled at the sight:
And, while I gazed, there came to me a
thought

That I might step beyond my natural race
As thou seem'st now to do; might one day
trace

Some ground not mine; and, strong her
strength above,

My Soul, an Apparition in the place,
Tread there with steps that no one shall
reprove!

MEMORIALS OF A TOUR IN SCOTLAND

1803

Mr. Coleridge, my Sister. and myself started together from Town-end to make a tour in Scotland. Poor Coleridge was at that time in bad spirits, and somewhat too much in love with his own dejection; and he departed from us, as is recorded in my Sister's Journal, soon after we left Loch Lomond. The verses that stand foremost among these Memorials were not actually written for the occasion, but transplanted from my "Epistle to Sir George Beaumont."

I

DEPARTURE FROM THE VALE
OF GRASMERE

AUGUST 1803

1803. 1827

THE gentlest Shade that walked Elysian
plains

Might sometimes covet dissoluble chains;
Even for the tenants of the zone that lies
Beyond the stars, celestial Paradise,
Methinks 't would heighten joy, to overleap
At will the crystal battlements, and peep
Into some other region, though less fair,
To see how things are made and managed
there.

Change for the worse might please, incur-
sion bold

Into the tracts of darkness and of cold; 10
O'er Limbo lake with æry flight to steer,
And on the verge of Chaos hang in fear.

Such animation often do I find,
Power in my breast, wings growing in my
mind,

Then, when some rock or hill is overpast,
Perchance without one look behind me cast.
Some barrier with which Nature, from the
birth

Of things, has fenced this fairest spot on
earth.

O pleasant transit, Grasmere! to resign
Such happy fields, abodes so calm as
thine; 20

Not like an outcast with himself at strife;
The slave of business, time, or care for
life,

But moved by choice; or, if constrained in
part,

Yet still with Nature's freedom at the
heart;—

To cull contentment upon wildest shores,
And luxuries extract from bleakest moors;
With prompt embrace all beauty to enfold,
And having rights in all that we behold.

— Then why these lingering steps? —
bright adieu,

For a brief absence, proves that love is
true;

Ne'er can the way be irksome or for-
lorn

That winds into itself for sweet return.

II

AT THE GRAVE OF BURNS

1803

SEVEN YEARS AFTER HIS DEATH

1803. 1845

For illustration, see my Sister's Journal. It
may be proper to add that the second of these
pieces, though *felt* at the time, was not com-
posed till many years after.

I SHIVER, Spirit fierce and bold,
At thought of what I now behold:
As vapours breathed from dungeons cold,
Strike pleasure dead,
So sadness comes from out the mould
Where Burns is laid.

And have I then thy bones so near,
And thou forbidden to appear?
As if it were thyself that's here
I shrink with pain;
And both my wishes and my fear
Alike are vain.

Off weight — nor press on weight! — away
Dark thoughts! — they came, but not to
stay;

With chastened feelings would I pay
The tribute due
To him, and aught that hides his clay
From mortal view.

Fresh as the flower, whose modest worth
He sang, his genius "glinted" forth,

lose like a star that touching earth,
 For so it seems,
 Both glorify its humble birth
 With matchless beams.

The piercing eye, the thoughtful brow,
 The struggling heart, where be they
 now? —

Full soon the Aspirant of the plough,
 The prompt, the brave,
 Slept, with the obscurest, in the low
 And silent grave. 30

Mourned with thousands, but as one
 More deeply grieved, for He was gone
 Whose light I hailed when first it shone,
 And showed my youth
 How Verse may build a princely throne
 On humble truth.

Alas! where'er the current tends,
 Regret pursues and with it blends, —
 Huge Criffel's hoary top ascends
 By Skiddaw seen, — 40
 Neighbours we were, and loving friends
 We might have been;

True friends though diversely inclined;
 But heart with heart and mind with mind,
 Where the main fibres are entwined,
 Through Nature's skill,
 May even by contraries be joined
 More closely still.

The tear will start, and let it flow;
 Thou "poor Inhabitant below," 50
 At this dread moment — even so —
 Might we together
 Have sate and talked where gowans blow,
 Or on wild heather.

What treasures would have then been
 placed
 Within my reach; of knowledge graced
 By fancy what a rich repast!
 But why go on? —
 Oh! spare to sweep, thou mournful blast,
 His grave grass-grown. 60

There, too, a Son, his joy and pride,
 (Not three weeks past the Stripling died,)
 Lies gathered to his Father's side,
 Soul-moving sight!
 Yet one to which is not denied
 Some sad delight:

For he is safe, a quiet bed
 Hath early found among the dead,
 Harboured where none can be misled,
 Wronged, or distrest; 70
 And surely here it may be said
 That such are blest.

And oh for Thee, by pitying grace
 Checked oft-times in a devious race,
 May He who halloweth the place
 Where Man is laid
 Receive thy Spirit in the embrace
 For which it prayed!

Sighing I turned away; but ere
 Night fell I heard, or seemed to hear, 80
 Music that sorrow comes not near,
 A ritual hymn,
 Chaunted in love that casts out fear
 By Seraphim.

III

THOUGHTS

SUGGESTED THE DAY FOLLOWING, ON
 THE BANKS OF NITH, NEAR THE POET'S
 RESIDENCE

1803. 1845

Too frail to keep the lofty vow
 That must have followed when his brow
 Was wreathed — "The Vision" tells us
 how —
 With holly spray,
 He faltered, drifted to and fro,
 And passed away.

Well might such thoughts, dear Sister,
 throng
 Our minds when, lingering all too long,
 Over the grave of Burns we hung
 In social grief — 10
 Indulged as if it were a wrong
 To seek relief.

But, leaving each unquiet theme
 Where gentlest judgments may misdeem,
 And prompt to welcome every gleam
 Of good and fair,
 Let us beside this limpid Stream
 Breathe hopeful air.

Enough of sorrow, wreck, and blight;
 Think rather of those moments bright 20

When to the consciousness of right
 His course was true,
 When Wisdom prospered in his sight
 And virtue grew.

Yes, freely let our hearts expand,
 Freely as in youth's season bland,
 When side by side, his Book in hand,
 We wont to stray,
 Our pleasure varying at command
 Of each sweet Lay.

30

How oft inspired must he have trod
 These pathways, you far-stretching road !
 There lurks his home; in that Abode,
 With mirth elate,
 Or in his nobly-pensive mood,
 The Rustic sate.

Proud thoughts that Image overawes,
 Before it humbly let us pause,
 And ask of Nature, from what cause
 And by what rules
 She trained her Burns to win applause
 That shames the Schools.

40

Through busiest street and loneliest glen
 Are felt the flashes of his pen;
 He rules 'mid winter snows, and when
 Bees fill their hives;
 Deep in the general heart of men
 His power survives.

What need of fields in some far clime
 Where Heroes, Sages, Bards sublime,
 And all that fetched the flowing rhyme
 From genuine springs,
 Shall dwell together till old Time
 Folds up his wings ?

50

Sweet Mercy ! to the gates of Heaven
 This Minstrel lead, his sins forgiven;
 The rueful conflict, the heart riven
 With vain endeavour,
 And memory of Earth's bitter leaven,
 Effaced for ever.

60

But why to Him confine the prayer,
 When kindred thoughts and yearnings
 bear
 On the frail heart the purest share
 With all that live ? —
 The best of what we do and are,
 Just God, forgive !

IV

TO THE SONS OF BURNS
 AFTER VISITING THE GRAVE OF THE
 FATHER

1803. 1807

"The Poet's grave is in a corner of the church-yard. We looked at it with melancholy and painful reflections, repeating to each other his own verses —

" 'Is there a man whose judgment clear,' etc."

Extract from the Journal of my Fellow-Travelers

'MID crowded obelisks and urns
 I sought the untimely grave of Burns;
 Sons of the Bard, my heart still mourns
 With sorrow true;
 And more would grieve, but that it turns
 Trembling to you !

Through twilight shades of good and ill
 Ye now are panting up life's hill,
 And more than common strength and skill
 Must ye display;
 If ye would give the better will
 Its lawful sway.

Hath Nature strung your nerves to bear
 Intemperance with less harm, beware !
 But if the Poet's wit ye share,
 Like him can speed
 The social hour — of tenfold care
 There will be need;

For honest men delight will take
 To spare your failings for his sake,
 Will flatter you, — and fool and rake
 Your steps pursue;
 And of your Father's name will make
 A snare for you.

Far from their noisy haunts retire,
 And add your voices to the quire
 That sanctify the cottage fire
 With service meet;
 There seek the genius of your Sire,
 His spirit greet;

Or where, 'mid "lonely heights and hows,
 He paid to Nature tuneful vows;
 Or wiped his honourable brows
 Bedewed with toil,
 While reapers strove, or busy ploughs
 Upturned the soil;

His judgment with benignant ray
 Shall guide, his fancy cheer, your way;
 But ne'er to a seductive lay
 Let faith be given; 40
 Nor deem that "light which leads astray,
 Is light from Heaven."

Let no mean hope your souls enslave;
 Be independent, generous, brave;
 Your Father such example gave,
 And such revere;
 But be admonished by his grave,
 And think, and fear!

V

TO A HIGHLAND GIRL

AT INVERSNEYDE, UPON LOCH LOMOND

1803. 1807

This delightful creature and her demeanour
 are particularly described in my Sister's Journal.
 The sort of prophecy with which the
 verses conclude has, through God's goodness,
 been realised; and now, approaching the close
 of my 73d year, I have a most vivid remem-
 brance of her and the beautiful objects with
 which she was surrounded. She is alluded to
 in the Poem of "The Three Cottage Girls"
 among my Continental Memorials. In illus-
 tration of this class of poems I have scarcely
 anything to say beyond what is anticipated in
 my Sister's faithful and admirable Journal.

SWEET Highland Girl, a very shower
 Of beauty is thy earthly dower!
 Twice seven consenting years have shed
 Their utmost bounty on thy head:
 And these grey rocks; that household
 lawn;

Those trees, a veil just half withdrawn;
 This fall of water that doth make
 A murmur near the silent lake;
 This little bay; a quiet road
 That holds in shelter thy Abode — 10
 In truth together do ye seem
 Like something fashioned in a dream;
 Such Forms as from their covert peep
 When earthly cares are laid asleep!
 But, O fair Creature! in the light
 Of common day, so heavenly bright,
 I bless Thee, Vision as thou art,
 I bless thee with a human heart;
 God shield thee to thy latest years!
 Thee, neither know I, nor thy peers; 20
 And yet my eyes are filled with tears.

With earnest feeling I shall pray
 For thee when I am far away:
 For never saw I mien, or face,
 In which more plainly I could trace
 Benignity and home-bred sense
 Ripening in perfect innocence.
 Here scattered, like a random seed,
 Remote from men, Thou dost not need
 The embarrassed look of shy distress, 30
 And maidenly shamefacedness:
 Thou wear'st upon thy forehead clear
 The freedom of a Mountaineer:
 A face with gladness overspread!
 Soft smiles, by human kindness bred!
 And seemliness complete, that sways
 Thy courtesies, about thee plays;
 With no restraint, but such as springs
 From quick and eager visitings
 Of thoughts that lie beyond the reach 40
 Of thy few words of English speech:
 A bondage sweetly brooked, a strife
 That gives thy gestures grace and life!
 So have I, not unmoved in mind,
 Seen birds of tempest-loving kind —
 Thus beating up against the wind.

What hand but would a garland cull
 For thee who art so beautiful?
 O happy pleasure! here to dwell
 Beside thee in some heathy dell; 50
 Adopt your homely ways, and dress,
 A Shepherd, thou a Shepherdess!
 But I could frame a wish for thee
 More like a grave reality:
 Thou art to me but as a wave
 Of the wild sea; and I would have
 Some claim upon thee, if I could,
 Though but of common neighbourhood.
 What joy to hear thee, and to see!
 Thy elder Brother I would be, 60
 Thy Father — anything to thee!

Now thanks to Heaven! that of its
 grace
 Hath led me to this lonely place.
 Joy have I had; and going hence
 I bear away my recompence.
 In spots like these it is we prize
 Our Memory, feel that she hath eyes:
 Then, why should I be loth to stir?
 I feel this place was made for her;
 To give new pleasure like the past, 70
 Continued long as life shall last.
 Nor am I loth, though pleased at heart,
 Sweet Highland Girl! from thee to part:
 For I, methinks, till I grow old,
 As fair before me shall behold,

As I do now, the cabin small,
The lake, the bay, the waterfall;
And Thee, the Spirit of them all!

VI

GLEN-ALMAIN

OR, THE NARROW GLEN

1803. 1807

IN this still place, remote from men,
Sleeps Ossian, in the NARROW GLEN;
In this still place, where murmurs on
But one meek streamlet, only one:
He sang of battles, and the breath
Of stormy war, and violent death;
And should, methinks, when all was past,
Have rightfully been laid at last
Where rocks were rudely heaped, and rent
As by a spirit turbulent; ¹⁰
Where sights were rough, and sounds were
wild,

And everything unreconciled;
In some complaining, dim retreat,
For fear and melancholy meet;
But this is calm; there cannot be
A more entire tranquillity.

Does then the Bard sleep here indeed?
Or is it but a groundless creed?
What matters it? — I blame them not
Whose Fancy in this lonely Spot ²⁰
Was moved; and in such way expressed
Their notion of its perfect rest.
A convent, even a hermit's cell,
Would break the silence of this Dell:
It is not quiet, is not ease;
But something deeper far than these:
The separation that is here
Is of the grave; and of austere
Yet happy feelings of the dead:
And, therefore, was it rightly said ³⁰
That Ossian, last of all his race!
Lies buried in this lonely place.

VII

STEPPING WESTWARD

1803. 1807

While my Fellow-traveller and I were walk-
ing by the side of Loch Ketterine, one fine
evening after sunset, in our road to a Hut

where, in the course of our Tour, we had been
hospitably entertained some weeks before, we
met, in one of the loneliest parts of that solitary
region, two well-dressed Women, one of whom
said to us, by way of greeting, "What, you are
stepping westward?"

"What, you are stepping westward?" —
"Yea."

— 'T would be a *wildish* destiny,
If we, who thus together roam
In a strange Land, and far from home,
Were in this place the guests of Chance:
Yet who would stop, or fear to advance,
Though home or shelter he had none,
With such a sky to lead him on?

The dewy ground was dark and cold;
Behind, all gloomy to behold;
And stepping westward seemed to be
A kind of *heavenly* destiny:
I liked the greeting; 't was a sound
Of something without place or bound;
And seemed to give me spiritual right
To travel through that region bright.

The voice was soft, and she who spake
Was walking by her native lake:
The salutation had to me
The very sound of courtesy:
Its power was felt; and while my eye
Was fixed upon the glowing Sky,
The echo of the voice enwrought
A human sweetness with the thought
Of travelling through the world that lay
Before me in my endless way.

VIII

THE SOLITARY REAPER

1803. 1807

BEHOLD her, single in the field,
Yon solitary Highland Lass!
Reaping and singing by herself;
Stop here, or gently pass!
Alone she cuts and binds the grain,
And sings a melancholy strain;
O listen! for the Vale profound
Is overflowing with the sound.

No Nightingale did ever chaunt
More welcome notes to weary bands ¹⁰
Of travellers in some shady haunt,
Among Arabian sands:

A voice so thrilling ne'er was heard
In spring-time from the Cuckoo-bird,
Breaking the silence of the seas
Among the farthest Hebrides.

Will no one tell me what she sings? —
Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow
For old, unhappy, far-off things,
And battles long ago: 20
Or is it some more humble lay,
Familiar matter of to-day?
Some natural sorrow, loss, or pain,
That has been, and may be again?

Whate'er the theme, the Maiden sang
As if her song could have no ending;
I saw her singing at her work,
And o'er the sickle bending; —
I listened, motionless and still;
And, as I mounted up the hill 30
The music in my heart I bore,
Long after it was heard no more.

IX

ADDRESS TO KILCHURN CASTLE,
UPON LOCH AWE

1803. 1827

The first three lines were thrown off at the moment I first caught sight of the Ruin from a small eminence by the wayside; the rest was added many years after.

"From the top of the hill a most impressive scene opened upon our view, — a ruined Castle on an Island (for an Island the flood had made it) at some distance from the shore, backed by a Cove of the Mountain Cruachan, down which came a foaming stream. The Castle occupied every foot of the Island that was visible to us, appearing to rise out of the water, — mists rested upon the mountain side, with spots of sunshine; there was a mild desolation in the low grounds, a solemn grandeur in the mountains, and the Castle was wild, yet stately — not dismantled of turrets — nor the walls broken down, though obviously a ruin." — *Extract from the Journal of my Companion.*

CHILD of loud-throated War! the mountain Stream
Roars in thy hearing; but thy hour of rest
Is come, and thou art silent in thy age;
Save when the wind sweeps by and sounds
are caught
Ambiguous, neither wholly thine nor theirs.

Oh! there is life that breathes not; Powers
there are
That touch each other to the quick in
modes

Which the gross world no sense hath to
perceive,
No soul to dream of. What art Thou,
from care

Cast off — abandoned by thy rugged Sire, 10
Nor by soft Peace adopted; though, in
place

And in dimension, such that thou might'st
seem

But a mere footstool to yon sovereign Lord,
Huge Cruachan, (a thing that meaner hills
Might crush, nor know that it had suffered
harm;)

Yet he, not loth, in favour of thy claims
To reverence, suspends his own; submit-
ting

All that the God of Nature hath conferred,
All that he holds in common with the stars,
'To the memorial majesty of Time 20

Impersonated in thy calm decay!
Take, then, thy seat, Vicegerent unre-
proved!

Now, while a farewell gleam of evening
light

Is fondly lingering on thy shattered front,
Do thou, in turn, be paramount; and rule
Over the pomp and beauty of a scene
Whose mountains, torrents, lake, and
woods, unite

To pay thee homage; and with these are
joined,

In willing admiration and respect,
Two Hearts, which in thy presence might
be called 30

Youthful as Spring. — Shade of departed
Power,

Skeleton of unfleshed humanity,
The chronicle were welcome that should
call

Into the compass of distinct regard
The toils and struggles of thy infant years!
Yon foaming flood seems motionless as
ice;

Its dizzy turbulence eludes the eye,
Frozen by distance; so, majestic Pile,
To the perception of this Age, appear
Thy fierce beginnings, softened and sub-
dued 40

And quieted in character — the strife,
The pride, the fury uncontrollable,
Lost on the aerial heights of the Crusades!

X

ROB ROY'S GRAVE

1803. 1807

I have since been told that I was misinformed as to the burial-place of Rob Roy. If so, I may plead in excuse that I wrote on apparently good authority, namely, that of a well-educated Lady who lived at the head of the Lake, within a mile or less of the point indicated as containing the remains of One so famous in the neighbourhood.

The history of Rob Roy is sufficiently known; his grave is near the head of Loch Ketterine, in one of those small pinfold-like Burial-grounds, of neglected and desolate appearance, which the traveller meets with in the Highlands of Scotland.

A FAMOUS man is Robin Hood,
The English ballad-singer's joy!
And Scotland has a thief as good,
An outlaw of as daring mood;
She has her brave ROB ROY!
Then clear the weeds from off his Grave,
And let us chant a passing stave,
In honour of that Hero brave!

Heaven gave Rob Roy a dauntless heart
And wondrous length and strength of arm:
Nor craved he more to quell his foes,
Or keep his friends from harm.

Yet was Rob Roy as wise as brave;
Forgive me if the phrase be strong; —
A Poet worthy of Rob Roy
Must scorn a timid song.

Say, then, that he was wise as brave;
As wise in thought as bold in deed:
For in the principles of things
He sought his moral creed.

Said generous Rob, "What need of books?
Burn all the statutes and their shelves:
They stir us up against our kind;
And worse, against ourselves.

"We have a passion — make a law,
Too false to guide us or control!
And for the law itself we fight
In bitterness of soul.

"And, puzzled, blinded thus, we lose
Distinctions that are plain and few:
These find I graven on my heart:
That tells me what to do.

"The creatures see of flood and field,
And those that travel on the wind!
With them no strife can last; they live
In peace, and peace of mind.

"For why? — because the good old rule
Sufficeth them, the simple plan,
That they should take, who have the power,
And they should keep who can.

"A lesson that is quickly learned,
A signal this which all can see!
Thus nothing here provokes the strong
To wanton cruelty.

"All freakishness of mind is checked;
He tamed, who foolishly aspires;
While to the measure of his might
Each fashions his desires.

"All kinds, and creatures, stand and fall
By strength of prowess or of wit:
'Tis God's appointment who must sway,
And who is to submit.

"Since, then, the rule of right is plain,
And longest life is but a day;
To have my ends, maintain my rights,
I'll take the shortest way."

And thus among these rocks he lived,
Through summer heat and winter snow:
The Eagle, he was lord above,
And Rob was lord below.

So was it — *would*, at least, have been
But through untowardness of fate;
For Polity was then too strong —
He came an age too late;

Or shall we say an age too soon?
For, were the bold Man living *now*,
How might he flourish in his pride,
With buds on every bough!

Then rents and factors, rights of chase,
Sheriffs, and lairds and their domains,
Would all have seemed but paltry things,
Not worth a moment's pains.

Rob Roy had never lingered here,
To these few meagre Vales confined;
But thought how wide the world, the times
How fairly to his mind !

And to his Sword he would have said,
" Do Thou my sovereign will enact
From land to land through half the earth !
Judge thou of law and fact ! 80

" 'T is fit that we should do our part,
Becoming, that mankind should learn
That we are not to be surpassed
In fatherly concern.

" Of old things all are over old,
Of good things none are good enough : —
We'll show that we can help to frame
A world of other stuff.

" I, too, will have my kings that take
From me the sign of life and death : 90
Kingdoms shall shift about, like clouds,
Obedient to my breath."

And, if the word had been fulfilled,
As *might* have been, then, thought of joy !
France would have had her present Boast,
And we our own Rob Roy !

Oh ! say not so; compare them not;
I would not wrong thee, Champion brave !
Would wrong thee nowhere; least of all
Here standing by thy grave. 100

For Thou, although with some wild thoughts,
Wild Chieftain of a savage Clan !
Hadst this to boast of; thou didst love
The *liberty* of man.

And, had it been thy lot to live
With us who now behold the light,
Thou would'st have nobly stirred thyself,
And battled for the Right.

For thou wert still the poor man's stay,
The poor man's heart, the poor man's
hand; 110
And all the oppressed, who wanted strength,
Had thine at their command.

Bear witness many a pensive sigh
Of thoughtful Herdsman when he strays
Alone upon Loch Veol's heights,
And by Loch Lomond's braes !

And, far and near, through vale and hill,
Are faces that attest the same;
The proud heart flashing through the eyes,
At sound of ROB ROY's name. 120

XI SONNET

COMPOSED AT ——— CASTLE

1803. 1807

The Castle here mentioned was Nidpath near Peebles. The person alluded to was the then Duke of Queensbury. The fact was told me by Walter Scott.

DEGENERATE Douglas ! oh, the unworthy
Lord !

Whom mere despite of heart could so far
please,

And love of havoc, (for with such disease
Fame taxes him,) that he could send forth
word

To level with the dust a noble horde,
A brotherhood of venerable Trees,
Leaving an ancient dome, and towers like
these,

Beggared and outraged ! — Many hearts
deplored

The fate of those old Trees; and oft with
pain

The traveller, at this day, will stop and gaze
On wrongs, which Nature scarcely seems
to heed:

For sheltered places, bosoms, nooks, and
bays,

And the pure mountains, and the gentle
Tweed,

And the green silent pastures, yet remain.

XII YARROW UNVISITED

1803. 1807

See the various Poems the scene of which is laid upon the banks of the Yarrow; in particular, the exquisite Ballad of Hamilton beginning

" Busk ye, busk ye, my bonny, bonny Bride,
Busk ye, busk ye, my winsome Marrow ! — "

FROM Stirling castle we had seen
The mazy Forth unravelled;
Had trod the banks of Clyde, and Tay,
And with the Tweed had travelled;

And when we came to Clovenford,
Then said my "winsome Marrow,"
"Whatever betide, we'll turn aside,
And see the Braes of Yarrow."

"Let Yarrow folk, frae Selkirk town,
Who have been buying, selling, 10
Go back to Yarrow, 't is their own;
Each maiden to her dwelling!
On Yarrow's banks let herons feed,
Hares couch, and rabbits burrow!
But we will downward with the Tweed,
Nor turn aside to Yarrow.

"There's Galla Water, Leader Haughs,
Both lying right before us;
And Dryborough, where with chiming
Tweed

The lintwhites sing in chorus; 20
There's pleasant Tiviot-dale, a land
Made blithe with plough and harrow:
Why throw away a needful day
To go in search of Yarrow?

"What's Yarrow but a river bare,
That glides the dark hills under?
There are a thousand such elsewhere
As worthy of your wonder."
— Strange words they seemed of slight and
scorn

My True-love sighed for sorrow; 30
And looked me in the face, to think
I thus could speak of Yarrow!

"Oh! green," said I, "are Yarrow's holms,
And sweet is Yarrow flowing!
Fair hangs the apple frae the rock,
But we will leave it growing.
O'er hilly path, and open Strath,
We'll wander Scotland thorough;
But, though so near, we will not turn
Into the dale of Yarrow. 40

"Let beeves and home-bred kine partake
The sweets of Burn-mill meadow;
The swan on still St. Mary's Lake
Float double, swan and shadow!
We will not see them; will not go,
To-day, nor yet to-morrow,
Enough if in our hearts we know
There's such a place as Yarrow.

"Be Yarrow stream unseen, unknown!
It must, or we shall rue it: 50
We have a vision of our own;
Ah! why should we undo it?

The treasured dreams of times long past,
We'll keep them, winsome Marrow!
For when we're there, although 't is fair,
'T will be another Yarrow!

"If Care with freezing years should come,
And wandering seem but folly, —
Should we be loth to stir from home,
And yet be melancholy; 60
Should life be dull, and spirits low,
'T will soothe us in our sorrow,
That earth has something yet to show,
The bonny holms of Yarrow!"

XIII

THE MATRON OF JEDBOROUGH
AND HER HUSBAND

1803. 1807

At Jedborough, my companion and I went
into private lodgings for a few days; and
the following Verses were called forth by
the character and domestic situation of our
Hostess.

AGE! twine thy brows with fresh spring
flowers,

And call a train of laughing Hours;
And bid them dance, and bid them sing;
And thou, too, mingle in the ring!
Take to thy heart a new delight;
If not, make merry in despite
That there is One who scorns thy power: —
But dance! for under Jedborough Tower,
A Matron dwells who, though she bears
The weight of more than seventy years, 10
Lives in the light of youthful glee,
And she will dance and sing with thee.

Nay! start not at that Figure — there!
Him who is rooted to his chair!
Look at him — look again! for he
Hath long been of thy family.
With legs that move not, if they can,
And useless arms, a trunk of man,
He sits, and with a vacant eye;
A sight to make a stranger sigh! 20
Deaf, drooping, that is now his doom:
His world is in this single room:
Is this a place for mirthful cheer?
Can merry-making enter here?

The joyous Woman is the Mate
Of him in that forlorn estate!
He breathes a subterraneous damp;
But bright as Vesper shines her lamp:

He is as mute as Jedborough Tower:
 She jocund as it was of yore,
 With all its bravery on; in times
 When all alive with merry chimes,
 Upon a sun-bright morn of May,
 It roused the Vale to holiday.

I praise thee, Matron! and thy due
 Is praise, heroic praise, and true!
 With admiration I behold
 Thy gladness unsubdued and bold:
 Thy looks, thy gestures, all present
 The picture of a life well spent:
 This do I see; and something more;
 A strength unthought of heretofore!
 Delighted am I for thy sake;
 And yet a higher joy partake:
 Our Human-nature throws away
 Its second twilight, and looks gay;
 A land of promise and of pride
 Unfolding, wide as life is wide.

Ah! see her helpless Charge! enclosed
 Within himself it seems, composed;
 To fear of loss, and hope of gain,
 The strife of happiness and pain,
 Utterly dead! yet in the guise
 Of little infants, when their eyes
 Begin to follow to and fro
 The persons that before them go,
 He tracks her motions, quick or slow,
 Her buoyant spirit can prevail
 Where common cheerfulness would fail;
 She strikes upon him with the heat
 Of July suns; he feels it sweet;
 An animal delight though dim!
 'T is all that now remains for him!

The more I looked, I wondered more —
 And, while I scanned them o'er and o'er,
 Some inward trouble suddenly
 Broke from the Matron's strong black eye —
 A remnant of uneasy light,
 A flash of something over-bright!
 Nor long this mystery did detain
 My thoughts; — she told in pensive strain
 That she had borne a heavy yoke,
 Been stricken by a twofold stroke;
 Ill health of body; and had pined
 Beneath worse ailments of the mind.
 So be it! — but let praise ascend
 To Him who is our lord and friend!
 Who from disease and suffering
 Hath called for thee a second spring;
 Repaid thee for that sore distress
 By no untimely joyousness;
 Which makes of thine a blissful state;
 And cheers thy melancholy Mate!

XIV

"FLY, SOME KIND HARBINGER,
 TO GRASMERE-DALE!"

1803. 1815

This was actually composed the last day of
 our tour between Dalston and Grasmere.

FLY, some kind Harbinger, to Grasmere-
 dale!

Say that we come, and come by this day's
 light;

Fly upon swiftest wing round field and
 height,

But chiefly let one Cottage hear the tale;

There let a mystery of joy prevail,

The kitten frolic, like a gamesome sprite,

And Rover whine, as at a second sight

Of near-approaching good that shall not
 fail:

And from that Infant's face let joy appear;

Yea, let our Mary's one companion child —

That hath her six weeks' solitude beguiled

With intimations manifold and dear,

While we have wandered over wood and
 wild —

Smile on his Mother now with bolder cheer.

XV

THE BLIND HIGHLAND BOY

A TALE TOLD BY THE FIRE-SIDE, AFTER
 RETURNING TO THE VALE OF GRASMERE

1803. 1807

The story was told me by George Mackereth,
 for many years parish-clerk of Grasmere. He
 had been an eye-witness of the occurrence. The
 vessel in reality was a washing-tub, which the
 little fellow had met with on the shore of
 the Loch.

Now we are tired of boisterous joy,
 Have romped enough, my little Boy!
 Jane hangs her head upon my breast,
 And you shall bring your stool and rest;
 This corner is your own.

There! take your seat, and let me see
 That you can listen quietly:

And, as I promised, I will tell

That strange adventure which befell

A poor blind Highland Boy.

A *Highland Boy* ! — why call him so ?
 Because, my Darlings, ye must know
 That, under hills which rise like towers,
 Far higher hills than these of ours !
 He from his birth had lived.

He ne'er had seen one earthly sight,
 The sun, the day; the stars, the night;
 Or tree, or butterfly, or flower,
 Or fish in stream, or bird in bower,
 Or woman, man, or child.

And yet he neither drooped nor pined,
 Nor had a melancholy mind;
 For God took pity on the Boy,
 And was his friend; and gave him joy
 Of which we nothing know.

His Mother, too, no doubt, above
 Her other children him did love:
 For, was she here, or was she there,
 She thought of him with constant care,
 And more than mother's love.

And proud she was of heart, when, clad
 In crimson stockings, tartan plaid,
 And bonnet with a feather gay,
 To Kirk he on the Sabbath day
 Went hand in hand with her.

A dog, too, had he; not for need,
 But one to play with and to feed;
 Which would have led him, if bereft
 Of company or friends, and left
 Without a better guide.

And then the bagpipes he could blow —
 And thus from house to house would go;
 And all were pleased to hear and see,
 For none made sweeter melody
 Than did the poor blind Boy.

Yet he had many a restless dream;
 Both when he heard the eagles scream,
 And when he heard the torrents roar,
 And heard the water beat the shore
 Near which their cottage stood.

Beside a lake their cottage stood,
 Not small like ours, a peaceful flood;
 But one of mighty size, and strange;
 That, rough or smooth, is full of change,
 And stirring in its bed.

For to this lake, by night and day,
 The great Sea-water finds its way

Through long, long windings of the hills
 And drinks up all the pretty rills
 And rivers large and strong:

Then hurries back the road it came —
 Returns, on errand still the same;
 This did it when the earth was new;
 And this for evermore will do
 As long as earth shall last.

And, with the coming of the tide,
 Come boats and ships that safely ride
 Between the woods and lofty rocks;
 And to the shepherds with their flocks
 Bring tales of distant lands.

And of those tales, whate'er they were,
 The blind Boy always had his share;
 Whether of mighty towns, or vales
 With warmer suns and softer gales,
 Or wonders of the Deep.

Yet more it pleased him, more it stirred,
 When from the water-side he heard
 The shouting, and the jolly cheers;
 The bustle of the mariners
 In stillness or in storm.

But what do his desires avail ?
 For He must never handle sail;
 Nor mount the mast, nor row, nor float
 In sailor's ship, or fisher's boat,
 Upon the rocking waves.

His Mother often thought, and said,
 What sin would be upon her head
 If she should suffer this: " My Son,
 Whate'er you do, leave this undone;
 The danger is so great."

Thus lived he by Loch Leven's side
 Still sounding with the sounding tide,
 And heard the billows leap and dance,
 Without a shadow of mischance,
 Till he was ten years old.

When one day (and now mark me well,
 Ye soon shall know how this befell)
 He in a vessel of his own,
 On the swift flood is hurrying down,
 Down to the mighty Sea.

In such a vessel never more
 May human creature leave the shore !
 If this or that way he should stir,

Woe to the poor blind Mariner !
For death will be his doom.

But say what bears him ? — Ye have seen
The Indian's bow, his arrows keen,
Rare beasts, and birds with plumage bright;
Gifts which, for wonder or delight,
Are brought in ships from far. 110

Such gifts had those seafaring men
Spread round that haven in the glen;
Each hut, perchance, might have its own,
And to the Boy they all were known —
He knew and prized them all.

The rarest was a Turtle-shell
Which he, poor Child, had studied well;
A shell of ample size, and light
As the pearly car of Amphitrite,
That sportive dolphins drew. 120

And, as a Coracle that braves
On Vaga's breast the fretful waves,
This shell upon the deep would swim,
And gaily lift its fearless brim
Above the tossing surge.

And this the little blind Boy knew:
And he a story strange yet true
Had heard, how in a shell like this
An English Boy, O thought of bliss !
Had stoutly launched from shore; 130

Launched from the margin of a bay
Among the Indian isles, where lay
His father's ship, and had sailed far —
To join that gallant ship of war,
In his delightful shell.

Our Highland Boy oft visited
The house that held this prize; and, led
By choice or chance, did thither come
One day when no one was at home,
And found the door unbarred. 140

While there he sate, alone and blind,
That story flashed upon his mind; —
A bold thought roused him, and he took
The shell from out its secret nook,
And bore it on his head.

He launched his vessel, — and in pride
Of spirit, from Loch Leven's side,
Stepped into it — his thoughts all free
As the light breezes that with glee 149
Sang through the adventurer's hair.

A while he stood upon his feet;
He felt the motion — took his seat;
Still better pleased as more and more
The tide retreated from the shore,
And sucked, and sucked him in.

And there he is in face of Heaven.
How rapidly the Child is driven !
The fourth part of a mile, I ween,
He thus had gone, ere he was seen
By any human eye. 160

But when he was first seen, oh me
What shrieking and what misery !
For many saw; among the rest
His Mother, she who loved him best,
She saw her poor blind Boy.

But for the child, the sightless Boy,
It is the triumph of his joy !
The bravest traveller in balloon,
Mounting as if to reach the moon,
Was never half so blessed. 170

And let him, let him go his way,
Alone, and innocent, and gay !
For, if good Angels love to wait
On the forlorn unfortunate,
This Child will take no harm.

But now the passionate lament,
Which from the crowd on shore was sent,
The cries which broke from old and young
In Gaelic, or the English tongue,
Are stifled — all is still. 180

And quickly with a silent crew
A boat is ready to pursue;
And from the shore their course they take,
And swiftly down the running lake
They follow the blind Boy.

But soon they move with softer pace;
So have ye seen the fowler chase
On Grasmere's clear unruffled breast
A youngling of the wild-duck's nest
With deftly-lifted oar; 190

Or as the wily sailors crept
To seize (while on the Deep it slept)
The hapless creature which did dwell
Erewhile within the dancing shell,
They steal upon their prey.

With sound the least that can be made,
They follow, more and more afraid,

More cautious as they draw more near;
But in his darkness he can hear,
And guesses their intent. 200

"*Lei-gha — Lei-gha*" — he then cried out,
"*Lei-gha — Lei-gha*" — with eager shout;
(Thus did he cry, and thus did pray,
And what he meant was, "Keep away,
And leave me to myself!"

Alas! and when he felt their hands —
You've often heard of magic wands,
That with a motion overthrow
A palace of the proudest show,
Or melt it into air: 210

So all his dreams — that inward light
With which his soul had shone so bright —
All vanished; — 't was a heartfelt cross
To him, a heavy, bitter loss,
As he had ever known.

But hark! a gratulating voice,
With which the very hills rejoice:
'T is from the crowd, who tremblingly
Have watched the event, and now can
see
That he is safe at last. 220

And then, when he was brought to land,
Full sure they were a happy band,
Which, gathering round, did on the banks

Of that great Water give God thanks,
And welcomed the poor Child.

And in the general joy of heart
The blind Boy's little dog took part;
He leapt about, and oft did kiss
His master's hands in sign of bliss,
With sound like lamentation. 225

But most of all, his Mother dear,
She who had fainted with her fear,
Rejoiced when waking she espies
The Child; when she can trust her eyes,
And touches the blind Boy.

She led him home, and wept amain,
When he was in the house again:
Tears flowed in torrents from her eyes;
She kissed him — how could she chastise?
She was too happy far. 230

Thus, after he had fondly braved
The perilous Deep, the Boy was saved;
And, though his fancies had been wild,
Yet he was pleased and reconciled
To live in peace on shore.

And in the lonely Highland dell
Still do they keep the Turtle-shell
And long the story will repeat
Of the blind Boy's adventurous feat,
And how he was preserved. 235

OCTOBER 1803

1803. 1807

ONE might believe that natural miseries
Had blasted France, and made of it a land
Unfit for men; and that in one great band
Her sons were bursting forth, to dwell at
ease.

But 'tis a chosen soil, where sun and
breeze

Shed gentle favours: rural works are there,
And ordinary business without care;
Spot rich in all things that can soothe and
please!

How piteous then that there should be such
dearth

Of knowledge; that whole myriads should
unite

To work against themselves such fell de-
spite:

Should come in phrensy and in drunken
mirth,

Impatient to put out the only light
Of Liberty that yet remains on earth!

"THERE IS A BONDAGE WORSE,
FAR WORSE, TO BEAR"

1803. 1807

THERE is a bondage worse, far worse, to
bear

Than his who breathes, by roof, and floor,
and wall,

Pent in, a Tyrant's solitary Thrall:

'T is his who walks about in the open air,
One of a Nation who, henceforth, must wear
Their fetters in their souls. For who could
be,

Who, even the best, in such condition, free

From self-reproach, reproach that he must
share
With Human-nature? Never be it ours
To see the sun how brightly it will shine,
And know that noble feelings, manly
powers,
Instead of gathering strength, must droop
and pine;
And earth with all her pleasant fruits and
flowers
Fade, and participate in man's decline.

OCTOBER 1803

1803. 1807

THESE times strike monied worldlings with
dismay:
Even rich men, brave by nature, taint the
air
With words of apprehension and despair:
While tens of thousands, thinking on the
affray,
Men unto whom sufficient for the day
And minds not stinted or untilled are given,
Sound, healthy, children of the God of
heaven,
Are cheerful as the rising sun in May.
What do we gather hence but firmer faith
That every gift of noble origin
Is breathed upon by Hope's perpetual
breath;
That virtue and the faculties within
Are vital, — and that riches are akin
To fear, to change, to cowardice, and death?

"ENGLAND! THE TIME IS COME
WHEN THOU SHOULD'ST WEAN"

1803. 1807

ENGLAND! the time is come when thou
should'st wean
Thy heart from its emasculating food;
The truth should now be better understood;
Old things have been unsettled; we have
seen
Fair seed-time, better harvest might have
been
But for thy trespasses; and, at this day,
If for Greece, Egypt, India, Africa,
Aught good were destined, thou would'st
step between.
England! all nations in this charge agree:
But worse, more ignorant in love and hate,

Far — far more abject, is thine Enemy:
Therefore the wise pray for thee, though
the freight
Of thy offences be a heavy weight:
Oh grief that Earth's best hopes rest all
with Thee!

OCTOBER 1803

1803. 1807

WHEN, looking on the present face of
things,
I see one Man, of men the meanest too!
Raised up to sway the world, to do, undo,
With mighty Nations for his underlings,
The great events with which old story rings
Seem vain and hollow; I find nothing great:
Nothing is left which I can venerate;
So that a doubt almost within me springs
Of Providence, such emptiness at length
Seems at the heart of all things. But, great
God!
I measure back the steps which I have trod:
And tremble, seeing whence proceeds the
strength
Of such poor Instruments, with thoughts
sublime
I tremble at the sorrow of the time.

TO THE MEN OF KENT

OCTOBER 1803

1803. 1807

VANGUARD of Liberty, ye men of Kent,
Ye children of a Soil that doth advance
Her haughty brow against the coast of
France,
Now is the time to prove your hardiment!
To France be words of invitation sent!
They from their fields can see the counte-
nance
Of your fierce war, may ken the glittering
lance
And hear you shouting forth your brave
intent.
Left single, in bold parley, ye, of yore,
Did from the Norman win a gallant wreath;
Confirmed the charters that were yours
before; —
No parleying now! In Britain is one breath;
We all are with you now from shore to
shore: —
Ye men of Kent, 't is victory or death!

IN THE PASS OF KILLICRANKY

1803. 1807

An invasion being expected, October 1803.

SIX thousand veterans practised in war's
game,
Tried men, at Killicranky were arrayed
Against an equal host that wore the plaid,
Shepherds and herdsmen. — Like a whirl-
wind came
The Highlanders, the slaughter spread like
flame;
And Garry, thundering down his mountain-
road,
Was stopped, and could not breathe be-
neath the load
Of the dead bodies. — 'T was a day of shame
For them whom precept and the pedantry
Of cold mechanic battle do enslave.
O for a single hour of that Dundee,
Who on that day the word of onset gave !
Like conquest would the Men of England
see;
And her Foes find a like inglorious grave.

ANTICIPATION, OCTOBER 1803

1803. 1807

SHOUT, for a mighty Victory is won !
On British ground the Invaders are laid
low;
The breath of Heaven has drifted them
like snow,
And left them lying in the silent sun,
Never to rise again ! — the work is done.
Come forth, ye old men, now in peaceful
show
And greet your sons ! drums beat and
trumpets blow !
Make merry, wives ! ye little children,
stun
Your grandame's ears with pleasure of your
noise !
Clap, infants, clap your hands ! Divine
must be
That triumph, when the very worst, the
pain,
And even the prospect of our brethren
slain,
Hath something in it which the heart
enjoys : —
In glory will they sleep and endless sanc-
tity.

LINES ON THE EXPECTED
INVASION, 1803

1803. 1845

COME ye — who, if (which Heaven avert !)
the Land
Were with herself at strife, would take
your stand,
Like gallant Falkland, by the Monarch's
side,
And, like Montrose, make Loyalty your
pride —
Come ye — who, not less zealous, might
display
Banners at enmity with regal sway,
And, like the Pym and Miltons of that day,
Think that a State would live in sounder
health
If Kingship bowed its head to Common-
wealth —
Ye too — whom no discreditable fear
Would keep, perhaps with many a fruitless
tear,
Uncertain what to choose and how to
steer —
And ye — who might mistake for sober
sense
And wise reserve the plea of indolence —
Come ye — whate'er your creed — O waken
all,
Whate'er your temper, at your Country's
call;
Resolving (this a free-born Nation can)
To have one Soul, and perish to a man,
Or save this honoured Land from every
Lord
But British reason and the British sword.

THE FARMER OF TILSBURY
VALE

1803. 1815

The character of this man was described to me, and the incident upon which the verses turn was told me, by Mr. Pool of Nether Stowey, with whom I became acquainted through our common friend, S. T. Coleridge. During my residence at Alfoxden I used to see much of him and had frequent occasions to admire the course of his daily life, especially his conduct to his labourers and poor neighbours: their virtues he carefully encouraged, and weighed their faults in the scales of charity. If I seem in these verses to have treated the weaknesses of the farmer, and his transgression, too ten-

erly, it may in part be ascribed to my having received the story from one so averse to all harsh judgment. After his death, was found in his escritoir a lock of grey hair carefully preserved, with a notice that it had been cut from the head of his faithful shepherd, who had served him for a length of years. I need scarcely add that he felt for all men as his brothers. He was much beloved by distinguished persons — Mr. Coleridge, Mr. Southey, Sir H. Davy, and many others; and in his own neighbourhood was highly valued as a magistrate, a man of business, and in every other social relation. The latter part of the poem, perhaps, requires some apology as being too much of an echo to the "Reverie of Poor Susan."

'Tis not for the unfeeling, the falsely refined,
The squeamish in taste, and the narrow of mind,
And the small critic wielding his delicate pen,
That I sing of old Adam, the pride of old men.

He dwells in the centre of London's wide Town;
His staff is a sceptre — his grey hairs a crown;
And his bright eyes look brighter, set off by the streak
Of the unfaded rose that still blooms on his cheek.

'Mid the dews, in the sunshine of morn, —
'mid the joy
Of the fields, he collected that bloom, when a boy,
That countenance there fashioned, which, spite of a stain
That his life hath received, to the last will remain.

A Farmer he was; and his house far and near
Was the boast of the country for excellent cheer:
How oft have I heard in sweet Tilsbury Vale
Of the silver-rimmed horn whence he dealt his mild ale!

Yet Adam was far as the farthest from ruin,
His fields seemed to know what their Master was doing:

And turnips, and corn-land, and meadow,
and lea,
All caught the infection — as generous as he.

Yet Adam prized little the feast and the bowl, —
The fields better suited the ease of his soul:
He strayed through the fields like an indolent wight,
The quiet of nature was Adam's delight.

For Adam was simple in thought; and the poor,
Familiar with him, made an inn of his door:
He gave them the best that he had; or, to say
What less may mislead you, they took it away.

Thus thirty smooth years did he thrive on his farm:
The Genius of plenty preserved him from harm:
At length, what to most is a season of sorrow,
His means are run out, — he must beg, or must borrow.

To the neighbours he went, — all were free with their money;
For his hive had so long been replenished with honey,
That they dreamt not of dearth; — He continued his rounds,
Knocked here — and knocked there, pounds still adding to pounds.

He paid what he could with his ill-gotten pelf,
And something, it might be, reserved for himself:
Then (what is too true) without hinting a word,
Turned his back on the country — and off like a bird.

You lift up your eyes! — but I guess that you frame
A judgment too harsh of the sin and the shame;
In him it was scarcely a business of art,
For this he did all in the ease of his heart.

To London — a sad emigration I ween —
With his grey hairs he went from the brook and the green;

And there, with small wealth but his legs
and his hands,
As lonely he stood as a crow on the
sands.

All trades, as need was, did old Adam as-
sume, —
Served as stable-boy, errand-boy, porter,
and groom; 50
But nature is gracious, necessity kind,
And, in spite of the shame that may lurk in
his mind,

He seems ten birthdays younger, is green
and is stout;
Twice as fast as before does his blood run
about;
You would say that each hair of his beard
was alive,
And his fingers are busy as bees in a hive.

For he's not like an Old Man that leisurely
goes
About work that he knows, in a track that
he knows;
But often his mind is compelled to demur,
And you guess that the more then his body
must stir. 60

In the throng of the town like a stranger is
he,
Like one whose own country's far over the
sea;
And Nature, while through the great city
he hies,
Full ten times a day takes his heart by
surprise.

This gives him the fancy of one that is
young,
More of soul in his face than of words on
his tongue;
Like a maiden of twenty he trembles and
sighs,
And tears of fifteen will come into his eyes.

What's a tempest to him, or the dry parch-
ing heats?
Yet he watches the clouds that pass over
the streets; 70
With a look of such earnestness often will
stand,
You might think he'd twelve reapers at
work in the Strand.

Where proud Covent-garden, in desolate
hours
Of snow and hoar-frost, spreads her frost
and her flowers,
Old Adam will smile at the pains that he
made
Poor winter look fine in such strange
masquerade.

'Mid coaches and chariots, a waggon
of
straw,
Like a magnet, the heart of old Adam can
draw;
With a thousand soft pictures his memory
will teem,
And his hearing is touched with the sound
of a dream.

Up the Haymarket hill he oft whistles his
way,
Thrusts his hands in a waggon, and smells
at the hay;
He thinks of the fields he so often has
mown,
And is happy as if the rich freight were his
own.

But chiefly to Smithfield he loves to roam
pair, —
If you pass by at morning, you'll meet with
him there.
The breath of the cows you may see him
inhale,
And his heart all the while is in Tilsbury
Vale.

Now farewell, old Adam! when low the
art laid,
May one blade of grass spring up over thy
head;
And I hope that thy grave, wheresoever it
be,
Will hear the wind sigh through the leaves
of a tree.

TO THE CUCKOO

1804. 1807

Composed in the orchard, Town-end, Gram-
mere.

O BLITHE New-comer! I have heard,
I hear thee and rejoice.
O Cuckoo! shall I call thee Bird,
Or but a wandering Voice?

While I am lying on the grass
By twofold shout I hear,
From hill to hill it seems to pass,
At once far off, and near.

Though babbling only to the Vale,
Of sunshine and of flowers,
Thou bringest unto me a tale
Of visionary hours.

Thrice welcome, darling of the Spring!
Even yet thou art to me
No bird, but an invisible thing,
A voice, a mystery;

The same whom in my school-boy days
I listened to; that Cry
Which made me look a thousand ways
In bush, and tree, and sky.

To seek thee did I often rove
Through woods and on the green;
And thou wert still a hope, a love;
Still longed for, never seen.

And I can listen to thee yet;
Can lie upon the plain
And listen, till I do beget
That golden time again.

O blessed Bird! the earth we pace
Again appears to be
An unsubstantial, faery place;
That is fit home for Thee!

"SHE WAS A PHANTOM OF DELIGHT"

1804. 1807

Written at Town-end, Grasmere. The germ of this poem was four lines composed as a part of the verses on the Highland Girl. Though beginning in this way, it was written from my heart, as is sufficiently obvious.

SHE was a Phantom of delight
When first she gleamed upon my sight;
A lovely Apparition, sent
To be a moment's ornament;
Her eyes as stars of Twilight fair;
Like Twilight's, too, her dusky hair;
But all things else about her drawn
From May-time and the cheerful Dawn;
A dancing Shape, an Image gay,
To haunt, to startle, and way-lay.

I saw her upon nearer view,
A Spirit, yet a Woman too!
Her household motions light and free,
And steps of virgin-liberty;
A countenance in which did meet
Sweet records, promises as sweet;
A Creature not too bright or good
For human nature's daily food;
For transient sorrows, simple wiles,
Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears, and smiles.

And now I see with eye serene
The very pulse of the machine;
A Being breathing thoughtful breath,
A Traveller between life and death;
The reason firm, the temperate will,
Endurance, foresight, strength, and skill;
A perfect Woman, nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort, and command;
And yet a Spirit still, and bright
With something of angelic light.

"I WANDERED LONELY AS A CLOUD"

1804. 1807

Written at Town-end, Grasmere. The Daffodils grew and still grow on the margin of Ullswater, and probably may be seen to this day as beautiful in the month of March, nodding their golden heads beside the dancing and foaming waves.

I WANDERED lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company:
I gazed — and gazed — but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

THE AFFLICTION OF MARGARET

1804. 1807

Written at Town-end, Grasmere. This was taken from the case of a poor widow who lived in the town of Penrith. Her sorrow was well known to Mrs. Wordsworth, to my Sister, and, I believe, to the whole town. She kept a shop, and when she saw a stranger passing by, she was in the habit of going out into the street to enquire of him after her son.

I

WHERE art thou, my beloved Son,
Where art thou, worse to me than dead?
Oh find me, prosperous or undone!
Or, if the grave be now thy bed,
Why am I ignorant of the same
That I may rest; and neither blame
Nor sorrow may attend thy name?

II

Seven years, alas! to have received
No tidings of an only child;
To have despaired, have hoped, believed, 10
And been for evermore beguiled;
Sometimes with thoughts of very bliss!
I catch at them, and then I miss;
Was ever darkness like to this?

III

He was among the prime in worth,
An object beauteous to behold;
Well born, well bred; I sent him forth
Ingenuous, innocent, and bold:
If things ensued that wanted grace,
As hath been said, they were not base; 20
And never blush was on my face.

IV

Ah! little doth the young one dream,
When full of play and childish cares,
What power is in his wildest scream,
Heard by his mother unawares!
He knows it not, he cannot guess:
Years to a mother bring distress;
But do not make her love the less.

V

Neglect me! no, I suffered long
From that ill thought; and, being blind,
Said, "Pride shall help me in my wrong;
Kind mother have I been, as kind
As ever breathed:" and that is true;
I've wet my path with tears like dew,
Weeping for him when no one knew.

VI

My Son, if thou be humbled, poor,
Hopeless of honour and of gain,
Oh! do not dread thy mother's door;
Think not of me with grief and pain:
I now can see with better eyes;
And worldly grandeur I despise,
And fortune with her gifts and lies.

VII

Alas! the fowls of heaven have wings,
And blasts of heaven will aid their flight;
They mount — how short a voyage brings
The wanderers back to their delight!
Chains tie us down by land and sea;
And wishes, vain as mine, may be
All that is left to comfort thee.

VIII

Perhaps some dungeon hears thee groan,
Maimed, mangled by inhuman men;
Or thou upon a desert thrown
Inheritest the lion's den;
Or hast been summoned to the deep,
Thou, thou and all thy mates, to keep
An incommunicable sleep.

IX

I look for ghosts; but none will force
Their way to me: 't is falsely said
That there was ever intercourse
Between the living and the dead;
For, surely, then I should have sight
Of him I wait for day and night,
With love and longings infinite.

X

My apprehensions come in crowds;
I dread the rustling of the grass;
The very shadows of the clouds
Have power to shake me as they pass:
I question things and do not find
One that will answer to my mind;
And all the world appears unkind.

XI

Beyond participation lie
My troubles, and beyond relief:
If any chance to heave a sigh,
They pity me, and not my grief.
Then come to me, my Son, or send
Some tidings that my woes may end;
I have no other earthly friend!

THE FORSAKEN

1804. 1845

This was an overflow from the "Affliction of Margaret —," and was excluded as superfluous there, but preserved in the faint hope that it may turn to account by restoring a shy lover to some forsaken damsel. My poetry has been complained of as deficient in interests of this sort, — a charge which the piece beginning, "Lyre! though such power do in thy magic live," will scarcely tend to obviate. The natural imagery of these verses was supplied by frequent, I might say intense, observation of the Rydal torrent. What an animating contrast is the ever-changing aspect of that, and indeed of every one of our mountain brooks, to the monotonous tone and unmitigated fury of such streams among the Alps as are fed all the summer long by glaciers and melting snows. A traveller observing the exquisite purity of the great rivers, such as the Rhine at Geneva, and the Reuss at Lucerne, when they issue out of their respective lakes, might fancy for a moment that some power in nature produced this beautiful change, with a view to make amends for those Alpine sullings which the waters exhibit near their fountain heads; but, alas! how soon does that purity depart before the influx of tributary waters that have flowed through cultivated plains and the crowded abodes of men.

THE peace which others seek they find;
The heaviest storms not longest last;
Heaven grants even to the guiltiest mind
An amnesty for what is past;
When will my sentence be reversed?
I only pray to know the worst;
And wish as if my heart would burst.

O weary struggle! silent years
Tell seemingly no doubtful tale;
And yet they leave it short, and fears
And hopes are strong and will prevail.
My calmest faith escapes not pain;
And, feeling that the hope is vain,
I think that he will come again.

REPENTANCE

A PASTORAL BALLAD

1804. 1820

Written at Town-end, Grasmere. Suggested by the conversation of our next neighbour, Margaret Ashburner.

THE fields which with covetous spirit we
sold,
Those beautiful fields, the delight of the
day,
Would have brought us more good than a
burthen of gold,
Could we but have been as contented as
they.

When the troublesome Tempter beset us,
said I,
"Let him come, with his purse proudly
grasped in his hand;
But, Allan, be true to me, Allan, — we'll
die
Before he shall go with an inch of the
land!"

There dwelt we, as happy as birds in their
bowers;
Unfettered as bees that in gardens abide;
We could do what we liked with the land,
it was ours;
And for us the brook murmured that ran
by its side.

But now we are strangers, go early or late;
And often, like one overburthened with sin,
With my hand on the latch of the half-
opened gate,
I look at the fields, but I cannot go in!

When I walk by the hedge on a bright
summer's day,
Or sit in the shade of my grandfather's
tree,
A stern face it puts on, as if ready to say,
"What ails you, that you must come creep-
ing to me!"

With our pastures about us, we could not
be sad;
Our comfort was near if we ever were
crossed;
But the comfort, the blessings, and wealth
that we had,
We slighted them all, — and our birth-right
was lost.

Oh, ill-judging sire of an innocent son
 Who must now be a wanderer ! but peace
 to that strain !
 Think of evening's repose when our labour
 was done,
 The sabbath's return; and its leisure's soft
 chain !

And in sickness, if night had been sparing
 of sleep,
 How cheerful, at sunrise, the hill where I
 stood,
 Looking down on the kine, and our treasure³⁰
 of sheep
 That besprinkled the field; 't was like youth
 in my blood !

Now I cleave to the house, and am dull as a
 snail;
 And, oftentimes, hear the church-bell with
 a sigh,
 That follows the thought — We 've no land
 in the vale,
 Save six feet of earth where our forefathers
 lie !

THE SEVEN SISTERS

OR, THE SOLITUDE OF BINNORIE

1804. 1807

I

SEVEN Daughters had Lord Archibald,
 All children of one mother:
 You could not say in one short day
 What love they bore each other.
 A garland, of seven lilies, wrought !
 Seven Sisters that together dwell;
 But he, bold Knight as ever fought,
 Their Father, took of them no thought,
 He loved the wars so well.
 Sing, mournfully, oh ! mournfully,
 The solitude of Binnorie !

II

Fresh blows the wind, a western wind,
 And from the shores of Erin,
 Across the wave, a Rover brave
 To Binnorie is steering:
 Right onward to the Scottish strand
 The gallant ship is borne;
 The warriors leap upon the land,
 And hark ! the Leader of the band
 Hath blown his bugle horn.

Sing, mournfully, oh ! mournfully,
 The solitude of Binnorie.

III

Beside a grotto of their own,
 With boughs above them closing,
 The Seven are laid, and in the shade
 They lie like fawns reposing.
 But now, upstarting with affright
 At noise of man and steed,
 Away they fly to left, to right —
 Of your fair household, Father-knight,
 Methinks you take small heed !
 Sing, mournfully, oh ! mournfully,
 The solitude of Binnorie.

IV

Away the seven fair Campbells fly,
 And, over hill and hollow,
 With menace proud, and insult loud,
 The youthful Rovers follow.
 Cried they, " Your Father loves to roam:
 Enough for him to find
 The empty house when he comes home;
 For us your yellow ringlets comb,
 For us be fair and kind !"
 Sing, mournfully, oh ! mournfully,
 The solitude of Binnorie.

V

Some close behind, some side to side,
 Like clouds in stormy weather;
 They run, and cry, " Nay, let us die,
 And let us die together."
 A lake was near; the shore was steep;
 There never foot had been;
 They ran, and with a desperate leap
 Together plunged into the deep,
 Nor ever more were seen.
 Sing, mournfully, oh ! mournfully,
 The solitude of Binnorie.

VI

The stream that flows out of the lake,
 As through the glen it rambles,
 Repeats a moan o'er moss and stone,
 For those seven lovely Campbells.
 Seven little Islands, green and bare,
 Have risen from out the deep:
 The fishers say, those sisters fair,
 By faeries all are buried there,
 And there together sleep.
 Sing, mournfully, oh ! mournfully,
 The solitude of Binnorie.

ADDRESS TO MY INFANT
DAUGHTER, DORA

BEING REMINDED THAT SHE WAS A
MONTH OLD THAT DAY, SEPTEMBER 16

1804. 1815

— HAST thou then survived —
Mild Offspring of infirm humanity,
Weak Infant ! among all forlornest things
The most forlorn — one life of that bright
star,
The second glory of the Heavens ? — Thou
hast,
Already hast survived that great decay,
That transformation through the wide earth
felt,
And by all nations. In that Being's sight
From whom the Race of human kind pro-
ceed,
A thousand years are but as yesterday; 10
And one day's narrow circuit is to Him
Not less capacious than a thousand years.
What is time ? What outward glory ?
neither
A measure is of Thee, whose claims extend
Through "heaven's eternal year." — Yet
Hail to Thee,
Faint, feeble Monthling ! — by that name,
methinks,
Thy scanty breathing-time is portioned out
Not idly. — Hadst thou been of Indian birth,
Laid on a casual bed of moss and leaves,
And rudely canopied by leafy boughs, 20
Or to the churlish elements exposed
In the blank plains, — the coldness of the
night,
Or the night's darkness, or its cheerful
face
Of beauty, by the changing moon adorned,
Would, with imperious admonition, then
Have scored thine age, and punctually
timed
Thine infant history, on the minds of those
Who might have wandered with thee. —
Mother's love,
For less than mother's love in other breasts,
Will, among us warm-clad and warmly
housed, 30
Do for thee what the finger of the heavens
Doth all too often harshly execute
For thy unblest coevals, amid wilds
Where fancy hath small liberty to grace
The affections, to exalt them or refine;
And the maternal sympathy itself,

Though strong, is, in the main, a joyless
tie
Of naked instinct, wound about the heart.
Happier, far happier is thy lot and ours !
Even now — to solemnise thy helpless state,
And to enliven in the mind's regard 41
Thy passive beauty — parallels have risen,
Resemblances, or contrasts, that connect,
Within the region of a father's thoughts,
Thee and thy mate and sister of the sky.
And first; — thy sinless progress, through a
world
By sorrow darkened and by care disturbed,
Apt likeness bears to hers, through gathered
clouds,
Moving untouched in silvery purity,
And cheering oft-times their reluctant
gloom. 50
Fair are ye both, and both are free from
stain:
But thou, how leisurely thou fill'st thy
horn
With brightness ! leaving her to post along,
And range about, disquieted in change,
And still impatient of the shape she wears.
Once up, once down the hill, one journey,
Babe,
That will suffice thee; and it seems that
now
Thou hast fore-knowledge that such task is
thine;
Thou travellest so contentedly, and sleep'st
In such a heedless peace. Alas ! full soon
Hath this conception, grateful to behold, 61
Changed countenance, like an object sullied
o'er
By breathing mist; and thine appears
to be
A mournful labour, while to her is given
Hope, and a renovation without end.
— That smile forbids the thought; for on
thy face
Smiles are beginning, like the beams of
dawn,
To shoot and circulate; smiles have there
been seen,
Tranquil assurances that Heaven supports
The feeble motions of thy life, and cheers
Thy loneliness: or shall those smiles be
called 71
Feelers of love, put forth as if to explore
This untried world, and to prepare thy
way
Through a strait passage intricate and
dim ?

Such are they; and the same are tokens,
 signs,
 Which, when the appointed season hath
 arrived,
 Joy, as her holiest language, shall adopt;
 And Reason's godlike Power be proud to
 own.

THE KITTEN AND FALLING LEAVES

1804. 1807

Seen at Town-end, Grasmere. The elder-
 bush has long since disappeared: it hung over
 the wall near the Cottage; and the Kitten con-
 tinued to leap up, catching the leaves as here
 described. The infant was Dora.

THAT way look, my Infant, lo!
 What a pretty baby-show!
 See the Kitten on the wall,
 Sporting with the leaves that fall,
 Withered leaves — one — two — and three —
 From the lofty elder-tree!
 Through the calm and frosty air
 Of this morning bright and fair,
 Eddying round and round they sink
 Softly, slowly: one might think,
 From the motions that are made,
 Every little leaf conveyed
 Sylph or Faery hither tending, —
 To this lower world descending,
 Each invisible and mute,
 In his wavering parachute.
 — But the Kitten, how she starts,
 Crouches, stretches, paws, and darts!
 First at one, and then its fellow
 Just as light and just as yellow;
 There are many now — now one —
 Now they stop and there are none.
 What intenseness of desire
 In her upward eye of fire!
 With a tiger-leap half-way
 Now she meets the coming prey,
 Lets it go as fast, and then
 Has it in her power again:
 Now she works with three or four,
 Like an Indian conjurer;
 Quick as he in feats of art,
 Far beyond in joy of heart.
 Were her antics played in the eye
 Of a thousand standers-by,
 Clapping hands with shout and stare,
 What would little Tabby care
 For the plaudits of the crowd?

Over happy to be proud,
 Over wealthy in the treasure
 Of her own exceeding pleasure!

'Tis a pretty baby-treat;
 Nor, I deem, for me unmeet;
 Here, for neither Babe nor me,
 Other play-mate can I see.
 Of the countless living things,
 That with stir of feet and wings
 (In the sun or under shade,
 Upon bough or grassy blade)
 And with busy revellings,
 Chirp and song, and murmurings,
 Made this orchard's narrow space,
 And this vale so blithe a place;
 Multitudes are swept away
 Never more to breathe the day:
 Some are sleeping; some in bands
 Travelled into distant lands;
 Others slunk to moor and wood,
 Far from human neighbourhood;
 And, among the Kinds that keep
 With us closer fellowship,
 With us openly abide,
 All have laid their mirth aside.

Where is he that giddy Sprite,
 Blue-cap, with his colours bright,
 Who was blest as bird could be,
 Feeding in the apple-tree;
 Made such wanton spoil and rout,
 Turning blossoms inside out;
 Hung — head pointing towards the ground —
 Fluttered, perched, into a round
 Bound himself, and then unbound;
 Lithest, gaudiest Harlequin!
 Prettiest Tumbler ever seen!
 Light of heart and light of limb;
 What is now become of Him?
 Lambs, that through the mountains went
 Frisking, bleating merriment,
 When the year was in its prime,
 They are sobered by this time.
 If you look to vale or hill,
 If you listen, all is still,
 Save a little neighbouring rill,
 That from out the rocky ground
 Strikes a solitary sound.
 Vainly glitter hill and plain,
 And the air is calm in vain;
 Vainly Morning spreads the lure
 Of a sky serene and pure;
 Creature none can she decoy
 Into open sign of joy:
 Is it that they have a fear
 Of the dreary season near?

Or that other pleasures be
 Sweeter even than gaiety?
 Yet, whate'er enjoyments dwell
 In the impenetrable cell
 Of the silent heart which Nature
 Furnishes to every creature;
 Whatsoe'er we feel and know
 Too sedate for outward show,
 Such a light of gladness breaks,
 Pretty Kitten! from thy freaks, —
 Spreads with such a living grace
 O'er my little Dora's face;
 Yes, the sight so stirs and charms
 Thee, Baby, laughing in my arms,
 That almost I could repine
 That your transports are not mine,
 That I do not wholly fare
 Even as ye do, thoughtless pair!
 And I will have my careless season
 Spite of melancholy reason,
 Will walk through life in such a way
 That, when time brings on decay,
 Now and then I may possess
 Hours of perfect gladness.
 — Pleased by any random toy;
 By a kitten's busy joy,
 Or an infant's laughing eye
 Sharing in the ecstasy;
 I would fare like that or this,
 Find my wisdom in my bliss;
 Keep the sprightly soul awake,
 And have faculties to take,
 Even from things by sorrow wrought,
 Matter for a jocund thought,
 Spite of care, and spite of grief,
 To gambol with Life's falling Leaf.

TO THE SPADE OF A FRIEND

(AN AGRICULTURIST)

COMPOSED WHILE WE WERE LABOURING
 TOGETHER IN HIS PLEASURE-GROUND

1804. 1807

This person was Thomas Wilkinson, a quaker
 by religious profession; by natural constitution
 of mind, or shall I venture to say, by God's
 grace, he was something better. He had in-
 herited a small estate, and built a house upon
 it near Yanwath, upon the banks of the Emont.
 I have heard him say that his heart used to
 beat, in his boyhood, when he heard the sound
 of a drum and fife. Nevertheless, the spirit of
 enterprise in him confined itself to tilling his

ground, and conquering such obstacles as stood
 in the way of its fertility. Persons of his reli-
 gious persuasion do now, in a far greater degree
 than formerly, attach themselves to trade and
 commerce. He kept the old track. As repre-
 sented in this poem, he employed his leisure
 hours in shaping pleasant walks by the side of
 his beloved river, where he also built some-
 thing between a hermitage and a summer-
 house, attaching to it inscriptions after the
 manner of Shenstone at his Leasowes. He used
 to travel from time to time, partly from love of
 nature, and partly with religious friends in the
 service of humanity. His admiration of genius
 in every department did him much honour.
 Through his connection with the family in
 which Edmund Burke was educated, he be-
 came acquainted with that great man, who
 used to receive him with great kindness and
 consideration; and many times have I heard
 Wilkinson speak of those interesting interviews.
 He was honoured also by the friendship of
 Elizabeth Smith, and of Thomas Clarkson and
 his excellent wife, and was much esteemed by
 Lord and Lady Lonsdale, and every member
 of that family. Among his verses (he wrote
 many) are some worthy of preservation — one
 little poem in particular upon disturbing, by
 prying curiosity, a bird while hatching her
 young in his garden. The latter part of this
 innocent and good man's life was melancholy.
 He became blind, and also poor by becoming
 surety for some of his relations. He was a
 bachelor. He bore, as I have often witnessed,
 his calamities with unfailing resignation. I will
 only add that, while working in one of his
 fields, he unearthed a stone of considerable
 size, then another, then two more, and, observ-
 ing that they had been placed in order as if
 forming the segment of a circle, he proceeded
 carefully to uncover the soil, and brought into
 view a beautiful Druid's temple of perfect
 though small dimensions. In order to make
 his farm more compact, he exchanged this
 field for another; and, I am sorry to add, the
 new proprietor destroyed this interesting relic
 of remote ages for some vulgar purpose.

SPADE! with which Wilkinson hath tilled
 his lands,
 And shaped these pleasant walks by
 Emont's side,
 Thou art a tool of honour in my hands;
 I press thee through the yielding soil, with
 pride.

Rare master has it been thy lot to know;
 Long hast Thou served a man to reason
 true;

Whose life combines the best of high and
low,
The labouring many and the resting few;
Health, meekness, ardour, quietness se-
cure,
And industry of body and of mind; ¹⁰
And elegant enjoyments, that are pure
As nature is; too pure to be refined.

Here often hast Thou heard the Poet sing
In concord with his river murmuring by;
Or in some silent field, while timid spring
Is yet uncheered by other minstrelsy.

Who shall inherit Thee when death has
laid
Low in the darksome cell thine own dear
lord?
That man will have a trophy, humble
Spade! ¹⁹
A trophy nobler than a conqueror's sword.

If he be one that feels, with skill to part
False praise from true, or, greater from
the less,
Thee will he welcome to his hand and
heart,
Thou monument of peaceful happiness!

He will not dread with Thee a toilsome
day —
Thee his loved servant, his inspiring mate!
And, when thou art past service, worn
away,
No dull oblivious nook shall hide thy fate.

His thrift thy uselessness will never scorn;
An *heir-loom* in his cottage wilt thou
be: — ³⁰
High will he hang thee up, well pleased to
adorn
His rustic chimney with the last of Thee!

THE SMALL CELANDINE

1804. 1807

THERE is a Flower, the lesser Celandine,
That shrinks, like many more, from cold
and rain;
And, the first moment that the sun may
shine,
Bright as the sun himself, 't is out again!

When hailstones have been falling, swarm
on swarm,
Or blasts the green field and the trees
distrest,
Oft have I seen it muffled up from harm,
In close self-shelter, like a Thing at rest.

But lately, one rough day, this Flower I
passed
And recognised it, though an altered form,
Now standing forth an offering to the blast,
And buffeted at will by rain and storm.

I stopped, and said with inly-muttered
voice,
"It doth not love the shower, nor seek the
cold:
This neither is its courage nor its choice,
But its necessity in being old.

"The sunshine may not cheer it, nor the
dew;
It cannot help itself in its decay;
Stiff in its members, withered, changed of
hue."
And, in my spleen, I smiled that it was
grey.

To be a Prodigal's Favourite — then, worse
truth,
A Miser's Pensioner — behold our lot!
O Man, that from thy fair and shining
youth
Age might but take the things Youth
needed not!

AT APPLETHWAITE, NEAR KESWICK

1804. 1842

This place was presented to me by Sir George Beaumont with a view to the erection of a house upon it, for the sake of being near to Coleridge, then living, and likely to remain, at Greta Hall near Keswick. The severe necessities that prevented this arose from his domestic situation. This little property, with a considerable addition that still leaves it very small, lies beautifully upon the banks of a rill that gurgles down the side of Skiddaw, and the orchard and other parts of the grounds command a magnificent prospect of Derwent Water, and of the mountains of Borrowdale and Newlands. Many years ago I gave the place to my daughter.

BEAUMONT ! it was thy wish that I should
 rear
 A seemly Cottage in this sunny Dell,
 On favoured ground, thy gift, where I
 might dwell
 In neighbourhood with One to me most
 dear,
 That undivided we from year to year
 Might work in our high Calling — a bright
 hope
 To which our fancies, mingling, gave free
 scope
 Till checked by some necessities severe.
 And should these slacken, honoured BEAU-
 MONT ! still
 Even then we may perhaps in vain implore
 Leave of our fate thy wishes to fulfil.
 Whether this boon be granted us or not,
 Old Skiddaw will look down upon the Spot
 With pride, the Muses love it evermore.

TO THE SUPREME BEING

FROM THE ITALIAN OF MICHAEL ANGELO

1804. 1807

THE prayers I make will then be sweet
 indeed
 If Thou the spirit give by which I pray:
 My unassisted heart is barren clay,
 That of its native self can nothing feed:
 Of good and pious works thou art the seed,
 That quickens only where thou say'st it
 may:
 Unless Thou show to us thine own true way
 No man can find it: Father ! Thou must
 lead.
 Do Thou, then, breathe those thoughts
 into my mind
 By which such virtue may in me be bred
 That in thy holy footsteps I may tread;
 The fetters of my tongue do Thou unbind,
 That I may have the power to sing of thee,
 And sound thy praises everlastingly.

ODE TO DUTY

1805. 1807

This ode is on the model of Gray's Ode to Adversity, which is copied from Horace's Ode to Fortune. Many and many a time have I been twitted by my wife and sister for having forgotten this dedication of myself to the stern lawgiver. Transgressor indeed I have been,

from hour to hour, from day to day : I would fain hope, however, not more flagrantly or in a worse way than most of my tuneful brethren. But these last words are in a wrong strain. We should be rigorous to ourselves and forbearing, if not indulgent, to others, and, if we make comparisons at all, it ought to be with those who have morally excelled us.

"Jam nou consilio bonus, sed more ed perductus, ut non tantum rectè facere possim, sed nisi rectè facere non possim."

STERN Daughter of the Voice of God !
 O Duty ! if that name thou love
 Who art a light to guide, a rod
 To check the erring, and reprove;
 Thou, who art victory and law
 When empty terrors overawe;
 From vain temptations dost set free;
 And calm'st the weary strife of frail hu-
 manity !

There are who ask not if thine eye
 Be on them; who, in love and truth, 10
 Where no misgiving is, rely
 Upon the genial sense of youth:
 Glad Hearts ! without reproach or blot
 Who do thy work, and know it not:
 Oh ! if through confidence misplaced
 They fail, thy saving arms, dread Power !
 around them cast.

Serene will be our days and bright,
 And happy will our nature be,
 When love is an unerring light,
 And joy its own security. 20
 And they a blissful course may hold
 Even now, who, not unwisely bold,
 Live in the spirit of this creed;
 Yet seek thy firm support, according to
 their need.

I, loving freedom, and untried;
 No sport of every random gust,
 Yet being to myself a guide,
 Too blindly have reposed my trust:
 And oft, when in my heart was heard
 Thy timely mandate, I deferred 30
 The task, in smoother walks to stray;
 But thee I now would serve more strictly,
 if I may.

Through no disturbance of my soul,
 Or strong compunction in me wrought,
 I supplicate for thy control;
 But in the quietness of thought:

Me this unchartered freedom tires;
 I feel the weight of chance-desires:
 My hopes no more must change their name,
 I long for a repose that ever is the same. 40

Stern Lawgiver ! yet thou dost wear
 The Godhead's most benignant grace;
 Nor know we anything so fair
 As is the smile upon thy face:
 Flowers laugh before thee on their beds
 And fragrance in thy footing treads;
 Thou dost preserve the stars from wrong;
 And the most ancient heavens, through
 Thee, are fresh and strong.

To humbler functions, awful Power !
 I call thee: I myself commend 50
 Unto thy guidance from this hour;
 Oh, let my weakness have an end !
 Give unto me, made lowly wise,
 The spirit of self-sacrifice;
 The confidence of reason give;
 And in the light of truth thy Bondman let
 me live !

TO A SKY-LARK

1805. 1807

UP with me ! up with me into the clouds !
 For thy song, Lark, is strong;
 Up with me, up with me into the clouds !
 Singing, singing,
 With clouds and sky about thee ringing,
 Lift me, guide me till I find
 That spot which seems so to thy mind !

I have walked through wildernesses dreary
 And to-day my heart is weary;
 Had I now the wings of a Faery, 10
 Up to thee would I fly.
 There is madness about thee, and joy divine
 In that song of thine;
 Lift me, guide me high and high
 To thy banqueting-place in the sky.

Joyous as morning
 Thou art laughing and scorning;
 Thou hast a nest for thy love and thy rest,
 And, though little troubled with sloth,
 Drunken Lark ! thou would'st be loth 20
 To be such a traveller as I.
 Happy, happy Liver,
 With a soul as strong as a mountain river
 Pouring out praise to the Almighty Giver,
 Joy and jollity be with us both !

Alas ! my journey, rugged and uneven,
 Through prickly moors or dusty ways must
 wind;

But hearing thee, or others of thy kind,
 As full of gladness and as free of heaven,
 I, with my fate contented, will plod on, 30
 And hope for higher raptures, when life's
 day is done.

FIDELITY

1805. 1807

The young man whose death gave occasion to this poem was named Charles Gough, and had come early in the spring to Paterdale for the sake of angling. While attempting to cross over Helvellyn to Grasmere he slipped from a steep part of the rock where the ice was not thawed, and perished. His body was discovered as is told in this poem. Walter Scott heard of the accident, and both he and I, without either of us knowing that the other had taken up the subject, each wrote a poem in admiration of the dog's fidelity. His contains a most beautiful stanza : —

"How long didst thou think that his silence was slumber,
 When the wind waved his garment how oft didst thou start."

I will add that the sentiment in the last four lines of the last stanza in my verses was uttered by a shepherd with such exactness, that a traveller, who afterwards reported his account in print, was induced to question the man whether he had read them, which he had not.

A BARKING sound the Shepherd hears,
 A cry as of a dog or fox;
 He halts — and searches with his eyes
 Among the scattered rocks:
 And now at distance can discern
 A stirring in a brake of fern;
 And instantly a dog is seen,
 Glancing through that covert green.

The Dog is not of mountain breed;
 Its motions, too, are wild and shy; 30
 With something, as the Shepherd thinks,
 Unusual in its cry:
 Nor is there any one in sight
 All round, in hollow or on height;
 Nor shout, nor whistle strikes his ear;
 What is the creature doing here ?

It was a cove, a huge recess,
 That keeps, till June, December's snow;

A lofty precipice in front,
A silent tarn below !
Far in the bosom of Helvellyn,
Remote from public road or dwelling,
Pathway, or cultivated land;
From trace of human foot or hand.

There sometimes doth a leaping fish
Send through the tarn a lonely cheer;
The crags repeat the raven's croak,
In symphony austere;
Thither the rainbow comes — the cloud —
And mists that spread the flying shroud; 30
And sunbeams; and the sounding blast,
That, if it could, would hurry past;
But that enormous barrier holds it fast.

Not free from boding thoughts, a while
The Shepherd stood; then makes his way
O'er rocks and stones, following the Dog
As quickly as he may;
Nor far had gone before he found
A human skeleton on the ground;
The appalled Discoverer with a sigh 40
Looks round, to learn the history.

From those abrupt and perilous rocks
The Man had fallen, that place of fear !
At length upon the Shepherd's mind
It breaks, and all is clear:
He instantly recalled the name,
And who he was, and whence he came;
Remembered, too, the very day
On which the Traveller passed this way.

But hear a wonder, for whose sake 50
This lamentable tale I tell !
A lasting monument of words
This wonder merits well.
The Dog which still was hovering nigh,
Repeating the same timid cry,
This Dog had been through three months' space
A dweller in that savage place.

Yes, proof was plain that, since the day
When this ill-fated Traveller died,
The Dog had watched about the spot, 60
Or by his master's side:
How nourished here through such long time
He knows, who gave that love sublime;
And gave that strength of feeling, great
Above all human estimate !

INCIDENT

CHARACTERISTIC OF A FAVOURITE DOG

1805. 1807

This Dog I knew well. It belonged to Mrs. Wordsworth's brother, Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, who then lived at Sockburn on the Tees, a beautiful retired situation where I used to visit him and his sisters before my marriage. My sister and I spent many months there after our return from Germany in 1799.

ON his morning rounds the Master
Goes to learn how all things fare;
Searches pasture after pasture,
Sheep and cattle eyes with care;
And, for silence or for talk,
He hath comrades in his walk;
Four dogs, each pair a different breed,
Distinguished two for scent, and two for speed.

See a hare before him started !
— Off they fly in earnest chase; 10
Every dog is eager-hearted,
All the four are in the race:
And the hare whom they pursue,
Knows from instinct what to do;
Her hope is near: no turn she makes;
But, like an arrow, to the river takes.

Deep the river was, and crusted
Thinly by a one night's frost;
But the nimble Hare hath trusted
To the ice, and safely crost; 20
She hath crost, and without heed
All are following at full speed,
When, lo ! the ice, so thinly spread,
Breaks — and the greyhound, DART, is over-head !

Better fate have PRINCE and SWALLOW —
See them cleaving to the sport !
MUSIC has no heart to follow,
Little MUSIC, she stops short.
She hath neither wish nor heart,
Hers is now another part: 30
A loving creature she, and brave !
And fondly strives her struggling friend to save.

From the brink her paws she stretches,
Very hands as you would say !
And afflicting moans she fetches,
As he breaks the ice away.

For herself she hath no fears, —
 Him alone she sees and hears, —
 Makes efforts with complainings; nor gives
 o'er
 Until her fellow sinks to re-appear no more. 39

TRIBUTE

TO THE MEMORY OF THE SAME DOG

1805. 1807

LIE here, without a record of thy worth,
 Beneath a covering of the common earth !
 It is not from unwillingness to praise,
 Or want of love, that here no Stone we raise;
 More thou deserv'st; but *this* man gives to
 man,
 Brother to brother, *this* is all we can.
 Yet they to whom thy virtues made thee
 dear
 Shall find thee through all changes of the
 year:
 This Oak points out thy grave; the silent
 tree
 Will gladly stand a monument of thee. 10
 We grieved for thee, and wished thy end
 were past;
 And willingly have laid thee here at last:
 For thou hadst lived till everything that
 cheers
 In thee had yielded to the weight of years;
 Extreme old age had wasted thee away,
 And left thee but a glimmering of the day:
 Thy ears were deaf, and feeble were thy
 knees, —
 I saw thee stagger in the summer breeze,
 Too weak to stand against its sportive
 breath,
 And ready for the gentlest stroke of death.
 It came, and we were glad; yet tears were
 shed; 21
 Both man and woman wept when thou wert
 dead;
 Not only for a thousand thoughts that were,
 Old household thoughts, in which thou hadst
 thy share;
 But for some precious boons vouchsafed to
 thee,
 Found scarcely anywhere in like degree !
 For love, that comes wherever life and sense
 Are given by God, in thee was most intense;
 A chain of heart, a feeling of the mind,
 A tender sympathy, which did thee bind 30
 Not only to us Men, but to thy Kind:

Yea, for thy fellow-brutes in thee we saw
 A soul of love, love's intellectual law: —
 Hence, if we wept, it was not done in shame;
 Our tears from passion and from reason
 came,
 And, therefore, shalt thou be an honoured
 name !

"WHEN TO THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE BUSY WORLD"

1805. 1815

The grove still exists, but the plantation has
 been walled in, and is not so accessible as when
 my brother John wore the path in the manner
 here described. The grove was a favourite
 haunt with us all while we lived at Town-end.

WHEN, to the attractions of the busy world,
 Preferring studious leisure, I had chosen
 A habitation in this peaceful Vale,
 Sharp season followed of continual storm
 In deepest winter; and, from week to week,
 Pathway, and lane, and public road, were
 clogged

With frequent showers of snow. Upon a
 hill

At a short distance from my cottage, stands
 A stately Fir-grove, whither I was wont
 To hasten, for I found, beneath the roof 10
 Of that perennial shade, a cloistral place
 Of refuge, with an unincumbered floor.
 Here, in safe covert, on the shallow snow,
 And, sometimes, on a speck of visible earth,
 The redbreast near me hopped; nor was I
 loth

To sympathise with vulgar coppice birds
 That, for protection from the nipping blast,
 Hither repaired. — A single beech-tree grew
 Within this grove of firs ! and, on the fork
 Of that one beech, appeared a thrush's
 nest; 20

A last year's nest, conspicuously built
 At such small elevation from the ground
 As gave sure sign that they, who in that
 house

Of nature and of love had made their home
 Amid the fir-trees, all the summer long
 Dwelt in a tranquil spot. And oftentimes,
 A few sheep, stragglers from some moun-
 tain-flock,

Would watch my motions with suspicious
 stare,
 From the remotest outskirts of the grove, —

Some nook where they had made their final
 stand, ³⁰
 Buddling together from two fears—the
 fear
 Of me and of the storm. Full many an
 hour
 Here did I lose. But in this grove the
 trees
 Had been so thickly planted, and had
 thriven
 In such perplexed and intricate array;
 That vainly did I seek, beneath their stems
 A length of open space, where to and fro
 My feet might move without concern or
 care;
 And, baffled thus, though earth from day
 to day
 Was fettered, and the air by storm dis-
 turbed, ⁴⁰
 Ceased the shelter to frequent,—and
 prized,
 Less than I wished to prize, that calm
 recess.
 The snows dissolved, and genial Spring
 returned
 To clothe the fields with verdure. Other
 haunts
 Meanwhile were mine; till, one bright
 April day,
 By chance retiring from the glare of noon
 To this forsaken covert, there I found
 A hoary pathway traced between the trees,
 And winding on with such an easy line
 Along a natural opening, that I stood ⁵⁰
 Much wondering how I could have sought
 in vain
 For what was now so obvious. To abide,
 For an allotted interval of ease,
 Under my cottage-roof, had gladly come
 From the wild sea a cherished Visitant;
 And with the sight of this same path—
 begun,
 Begun and ended, in the shady grove,
 Pleasant conviction flashed upon my mind
 That, to this opportune recess allured,
 He had surveyed it with a finer eye, ⁶⁰
 A heart more wakeful; and had worn the
 track
 By pacing here, unwearied and alone,
 In that habitual restlessness of foot
 That haunts the Sailor measuring o'er and
 o'er
 His short domain upon the vessel's deck,
 While she pursues her course through the
 dreary sea.

When thou hadst quitted Esthwaite's
 pleasant shore,
 And taken thy first leave of those green
 hills
 And rocks that were the play-ground of thy
 youth,
 Year followed year, my Brother! and we
 two, ⁷⁰
 Conversing not, knew little in what mould
 Each other's mind was fashioned; and at
 length,
 When once again we met in Grasmere Vale,
 Between us there was little other bond
 Than common feelings of fraternal love.
 But thou, a Schoolboy, to the sea hadst
 carried
 Undying recollections! Nature there
 Was with thee; she, who loved us both, she
 still
 Was with thee; and even so didst thou
 become
 A silent Poet; from the solitude ⁸⁰
 Of the vast sea didst bring a watchful
 heart
 Still couchant, an inevitable ear,
 And an eye practised like a blind man's
 touch.
 — Back to the joyless Ocean thou art gone;
 Nor from this vestige of thy musing hours
 Could I withhold thy honoured name,—
 and now
 I love the fir-grove with a perfect love.
 Thither do I withdraw when cloudless suns
 Shine hot, or wind blows troublesome and
 strong;
 And there I sit at evening, when the steep
 Of Silver-how, and Grasmere's peaceful
 lake, ⁹⁰
 And one green island, gleam between the
 stems
 Of the dark firs, a visionary scene!
 And, while I gaze upon the spectacle
 Of clouded splendour, on this dream-like
 sight
 Of solemn loveliness, I think on thee,
 My Brother, and on all which thou hast
 lost.
 Nor seldom, if I rightly guess, while Thou,
 Muttering the verses which I muttered first
 Among the mountains, through the mid-
 night watch ¹⁰⁰
 Art pacing thoughtfully the vessel's deck
 In some far region, here, while o'er my
 head,
 At every impulse of the moving breeze,

The fir-grove murmurs with a sea-like
 sound,
 Alone I tread this path;—for aught I
 know,
 Timing my steps to thine; and, with a
 store
 Of undistinguishable sympathies,
 Mingling most earnest wishes for the day
 When we, and others whom we love, shall
 meet
 A second time, in Grasmere's happy Vale. 110

ELEGIAC VERSES

IN MEMORY OF MY BROTHER, JOHN
 WORDSWORTH,

COMMANDER OF THE E. I. COMPANY'S SHIP THE
 EARL OF ABERGAVENNY, IN WHICH HE PER-
 ISHED BY CALAMITOUS SHIPWRECK, FEB. 6,
 1805

1805. 1845

Composed near the Mountain track that
 leads from Grasmere through Grisdale Hawes,
 where it descends towards Paterdale.

"Here did we stop; and here looked round,
 While each into himself descends."

The point is two or three yards below the
 outlet of Grisdale tarn, on a foot-road by
 which a horse may pass to Paterdale—a ridge
 of Helvellyn on the left, and the summit of
 Fairfield on the right.

I

THE Sheep-boy whistled loud, and lo!
 That instant, startled by the shock,
 The Buzzard mounted from the rock
 Deliberate and slow:
 Lord of the air, he took his flight;
 Oh! could he on that woeful night
 Have lent his wing, my Brother dear,
 For one poor moment's space to Thee,
 And all who struggled with the Sea,
 When safety was so near. 10

II

Thus in the weakness of my heart
 I spoke (but let that pang be still)
 When rising from the rock at will,
 I saw the Bird depart.
 And let me calmly bless the Power
 That meets me in this unknown Flower.
 Affecting type of him I mourn!
 With calmness suffer and believe,
 And grieve, and know that I must grieve,
 Not cheerless, though forlorn. 20

III

Here did we stop; and here looked round
 While each into himself descends,
 For that last thought of parting Friends
 That is not to be found.
 Hidden was Grasmere Vale from sight,
 Our home and his, his heart's delight,
 His quiet heart's selected home.
 But time before him melts away,
 And he hath feeling of a day
 Of blessedness to come.

IV

Full soon in sorrow did I weep,
 Taught that the mutual hope was dust,
 In sorrow, but for higher trust,
 How miserably deep!
 All vanished in a single word,
 A breath, a sound, and scarcely heard:
 Sea—Ship—drowned—Shipwreck—so
 it came,
 The meek, the brave, the good, was gone;
 He who had been our living John
 Was nothing but a name.

V

That was indeed a parting! oh,
 Glad am I, glad that it is past;
 For there were some on whom it cast
 Unutterable woe.
 But they as well as I have gains;—
 From many a humble source, to pains
 Like these, there comes a mild release;
 Even here I feel it, even this Plant
 Is in its beauty ministrant
 To comfort and to peace.

VI

He would have loved thy modest grace,
 Meek Flower! To Him I would have said,
 "It grows upon its native bed
 Beside our Parting-place;
 There, cleaving to the ground, it lies
 With multitude of purple eyes,
 Spangling a cushion green like moss;
 But we will see it, joyful tide!
 Some day, to see it in its pride,
 The mountain will we cross." 20

VII

— Brother and Friend, if verse of mine
 Have power to make thy virtues known,
 Here let a monumental Stone
 Stand—sacred as a Shrine;

And to the few who pass this way,
 Traveller or Shepherd, let it say,
 Long as these mighty rocks endure, —
 Oh do not Thou too fondly brood,
 Although deserving of all good,
 In any earthly hope, however pure ! 70

TO THE DAISY

1805. 1815

SWEET Flower ! belike one day to have
 A place upon thy Poet's grave,
 To welcome thee once more;
 But He, who was on land, at sea,
 My Brother, too, in loving thee,
 Although he loved more silently,
 Sleeps by his native shore.

Ah ! hopeful, hopeful was the day
 When to that Ship he bent his way,
 To govern and to guide: 10
 His wish was gained: a little time
 Would bring him back in manhood's prime
 And free for life, these hills to climb;
 With all his wants supplied.

And full of hope day followed day
 While that stout Ship at anchor lay
 Beside the shores of Wight;
 The May had then made all things green;
 And, floating there, in pomp serene,
 That Ship was goodly to be seen, 20
 His pride and his delight !

Yet then, when called ashore, he sought
 The tender peace of rural thought:
 In more than happy mood
 To your abodes, bright daisy Flowers !
 He then would steal at leisure hours,
 And loved you glittering in your bowers
 A starry multitude.

But hark the word ! — the ship is gone; —
 Returns from her long course: — anon 30
 Sets sail: — in season due,
 Once more on English earth they stand:
 But, when a third time from the land
 They parted, sorrow was at hand
 For Him and for his crew.

Ill-fated Vessel ! — ghastly shock !
 — At length delivered from the rock,
 The deep she hath regained;
 And through the stormy night they steer;
 Labouring for life, in hope and fear, 40

To reach a safer shore — how near,
 Yet not to be attained !

“ Silence ! ” the brave Commander cried:
 To that calm word a shriek replied,
 It was the last death-shriek.
 — A few (my soul oft sees that sight)
 Survive upon the tall mast's height;
 But one dear remnant of the night —
 For Him in vain I seek.

Six weeks beneath the moving sea 50
 He lay in slumber quietly;
 Unforced by wind or wave
 To quit the Ship for which he died,
 (All claims of duty satisfied;)
 And there they found him at her side;
 And bore him to the grave.

Vain service ! yet not vainly done
 For this, if other end were none,
 That He, who had been cast
 Upon a way of life unmeet 60
 For such a gentle Soul and sweet,
 Should find an undisturbed retreat
 Near what he loved, at last —

That neighbourhood of grove and field
 To Him a resting-place should yield,
 A meek man and a brave !
 The birds shall sing and ocean make
 A mournful murmur for *his* sake;
 And Thou, sweet Flower, shalt sleep and
 wake
 Upon his senseless grave. 70

ELEGIAC STANZAS

SUGGESTED BY A PICTURE OF PEELE
 CASTLE, IN A STORM, PAINTED BY SIR
 GEORGE BEAUMONT

1805. 1807

Sir George Beaumont painted two pictures
 of this subject, one of which he gave to Mrs.
 Wordsworth, saying she ought to have it;
 but Lady Beaumont interfered, and after Sir
 George's death she gave it to Sir Uvedale
 Price, in whose house at Foxley I have seen it.

I WAS thy neighbour once, thou rugged
 Pile !
 Four summer weeks I dwelt in sight of
 thee:
 I saw thee every day; and all the while
 Thy Form was sleeping on a glassy sea.

So pure the sky, so quiet was the air !
 So like, so very like, was day to day !
 Whene'er I looked, thy Image still was
 there;
 It trembled, but it never passed away.

How perfect was the calm ! it seemed no
 sleep;
 No mood, which season takes away, or
 brings:
 I could have fancied that the mighty Deep
 Was even the gentlest of all gentle Things.

Ah ! THEN, if mine had been the Painter's
 hand,

To express what then I saw; and add the
 gleam,

The light that never was, on sea or land,
 The consecration, and the Poet's dream;

I would have planted thee, thou hoary
 Pile

Amid a world how different from this !
 Beside a sea that could not cease to smile;
 On tranquil land, beneath a sky of bliss.

Thou shouldst have seemed a treasure-
 house divine

Of peaceful years; a chronicle of heaven;—
 Of all the sunbeams that did ever shine
 The very sweetest had to thee been given.

A Picture had it been of lasting ease,
 Elysian quiet, without toil or strife;
 No motion but the moving tide, a breeze,
 Or merely silent Nature's breathing life.

in the fond illusion of my heart,
 Picture would I at that time have
 made:

the soul of truth in every part,
 peace that might not be betrayed.

it would have been, — 't is so no

mitted to a new control:

is gone, which nothing can re-

hath humanised my Soul.

could I now behold

be what I have been:

will ne'er be old;

I speak with mind

Then, Beaumont, Friend ! who would have
 been the Friend,
 If he had lived, of Him whom I deplore
 This work of thine I blame not, but com-
 mend;

This sea in anger, and that dismal shore.

O 't is a passionate Work ! — yet wise and
 well,

Well chosen is the spirit that is here;
 That Hulk which labours in the dead
 swell,

This rueful sky, this pageantry of fear !

And this huge Castle, standing here su-
 lime,

I love to see the look with which it brave
 Cased in the unfeeling armour of old time
 The lightning, the fierce wind, and tran-
 pling waves.

Farewell, farewell the heart that live
 alone,

Housed in a dream, at distance from the
 Kind !

Such happiness, wherever it be known,
 Is to be pitied; for 't is surely blind.

But welcome fortitude, and patient cheer.
 And frequent sights of what is to be borne
 Such sights, or worse, as are before me
 here. —

Not without hope we suffer and we mourn

LOUISA

AFTER ACCOMPANYING HER ON A
 MOUNTAIN EXCURSION

1805. 1807

Written at Town-end, Grassmere.

I MET Louisa in the shade,
 And, having seen that lovely Maid,
 Why should I fear to say
 That, nymph-like, she is fleet and strong,
 And down the rocks can leap along
 Like rivulets in May ?

She loves her fire, her cottage-home;
 Yet o'er the moorland will she roam
 In weather rough and bleak;
 And, when against the wind she strains,
 Oh ! might I kiss the mountain rains
 That sparkle on her cheek.

Take all that's mine "beneath the moon,"
[f I with her but half a noon
May sit beneath the walls
Of some old cave, or mossy nook,
When up she winds along the brook
To hunt the waterfalls.

TO A YOUNG LADY

WHO HAD BEEN REPROACHED FOR TAK-
ING LONG WALKS IN THE COUNTRY

1805. 1807

Composed at the same time and on the same
view as "I met Louisa in the shade": indeed
they were designed to make one piece.

DEAR Child of Nature, let them rail !
— There is a nest in a green dale,
A harbour and a hold;
Where thou, a Wife and Friend, shalt see
Thy own heart-stirring days, and be
A light to young and old.

There, healthy as a shepherd boy,
And treading among flowers of joy
Which at no season fade,
Thou, while thy babes around thee cling,
Shalt show us how divine a thing
A Woman may be made.

Thy thoughts and feelings shall not die,
Nor leave thee, when grey hairs are nigh,
A melancholy slave;
But an old age serene and bright,
And lovely as a Lapland night,
Shall lead thee to thy grave.

VAUDRACOUR AND JULIA

1805. 1820

Written at Town-end, Grasmere. Faithfully
narrated, though with the omission of many
pathetic circumstances, from the mouth of a
French lady, who had been an eye-and-ear-wit-
ness of all that was done and said. Many long
years after, I was told that Duplignè was then
a monk in the Convent of La Trappe.

The following tale was written as an Episode,
in a work from which its length may perhaps
exclude it. The facts are true; no invention
as to these has been exercised, as none was
needed.

O HAPPY time of youthful lovers (thus
My story may begin) O balmy time,
In which a love-knot on a lady's brow
Is fairer than the fairest star in heaven !
To such inheritance of blessed fancy
(Fancy that sports more desperately with
minds

Than ever fortune hath been known to do)
The high-born Vaudracour was brought,
by years

Whose progress had a little overstepped
His stripling prime. A town of small re-
pute,

Among the vine-clad mountains of Au-
vergne,

Was the Youth's birth-place. There he
wooed a Maid

Who heard the heart-felt music of his suit
With answering vows. Plebeian was the
stock,

Plebeian, though ingenuous, the stock,
From which her graces and her honours
sprung:

And hence the father of the enamoured
Youth,

With haughty indignation, spurned the
thought

Of such alliance. — From their cradles up,
With but a step between their several
homes,

Twins had they been in pleasure; after
strife

And petty quarrels, had grown fond again;
Each other's advocate, each other's stay;
And, in their happiest moments, not con-
tent,

If more divided than a sportive pair
Of sea-fowl, conscious both that they are
hovering

Within the eddy of a common blast,
Or hidden only by the concave depth
Of neighbouring billows from each other's
sight.

Thus, not without concurrence of an age
Unknown to memory, was an earnest given
By ready nature for a life of love,
For endless constancy, and placid truth;
But whatsoe'er of such rare treasure lay
Reserved, had fate permitted, for support
Of their maturer years, his present mind
Was under fascination; — he beheld
A vision, and adored the thing he saw.
Arabian fiction never filled the world
With half the wonders that were wrought
for him.

Earth breathed in one great presence of the
spring;
Life turned the meanest of her implements,
Before his eyes, to price above all gold;
The house she dwelt in was a sainted
shrine;

Her chamber-window did surpass in glory
The portals of the dawn; all paradise
Could, by the simple opening of a door,
Let itself in upon him: — pathways, walks,
Swarmed with enchantment, till his spirit
sank,

Surcharged, within him, overblest to move
Beneath a sun that wakes a weary world 51
To its dull round of ordinary cares;
A man too happy for mortality!

So passed the time, till whether through
effect

Of some unguarded moment that dissolved
Virtuous restraint — ah, speak it, think it,
not!

Deem rather that the fervent Youth, who
saw

So many bars between his present state
And the dear haven where he wished to be
In honourable wedlock with his Love, 60
Was in his judgment tempted to decline
To perilous weakness, and entrust his cause
To nature for a happy end of all;

Deem that by such fond hope the Youth
was swayed,

And bear with their transgression, when I
add

That Julia, wanting yet the name of wife,
Carried about her for a secret grief
The promise of a mother.

To conceal

The threatened shame, the parents of the
Maid

Found means to hurry her away by night,
And unforewarned, that in some distant
spot 71

She might remain shrouded in privacy,
Until the babe was born. When morning
came

The Lover, thus bereft, stung with his loss,
And all uncertain whither he should turn,
Chafed like a wild beast in the toils; but
soon

Discovering traces of the fugitives,
Their steps he followed to the Maid's re-
treat.

Easily may the sequel be divined —
Walks to and fro — watchings at every
hour; 80

And the fair Captive, who, whene'er she
may,

Is busy at her casement as the swallow
Fluttering its pinions, almost within reach,
About the pendent nest, did thus espy
Her Lover! — thence a stolen interview,
Accomplished under friendly shade of
night.

I pass the raptures of the pair; — such
theme

Is, by innumerable poets, touched
In more delightful verse than skill of mine
Could fashion; chiefly by that darling bard
Who told of Juliet and her Romeo, 85
And of the lark's note heard before its
time,

And of the streaks that laced the severing
clouds

In the unrelenting east. — Through all her
courts

The vacant city slept; the busy winds,
That keep no certain intervals of rest,
Moved not; meanwhile the galaxy dis-
played

Her fires, that like mysterious pulses beat
Aloft; — momentous but uneasy bliss!
To their full hearts the universe seemed
hung 100

On that brief meeting's slender filament!

They parted; and the generous Vaudra-
cour

Reached speedily the native threshold, bent
On making (so the Lovers had agreed)
A sacrifice of birthright to attain
A final portion from his father's hand;
Which granted, Bride and Bridegroom then
would flee

To some remote and solitary place,
Shady as night, and beautiful as heaven,
Where they may live, with no one to be-
hold 110

Their happiness, or to disturb their love.
But *now* of this no whisper; not the less,
If ever an obtrusive word were dropped
Touching the matter of his passion, still,
In his stern father's hearing, Vaudracour
Persisted openly that death alone
Should abrogate his human privilege
Divine, of swearing everlasting truth,
Upon the altar, to the Maid he loved.

"You shall be baffled in your mad in-
tent 120

If there be justice in the court of France,"
Muttered the Father. — From these words
the Youth

Conceived a terror; and, by night or day,
Stirred nowhere without weapons, that full
soon

Found dreadful provocation: for at night
When to his chamber he retired, attempt
Was made to seize him by three armed
men,

Acting, in furtherance of the father's will,
Under a private signet of the State.

One the rash Youth's ungovernable hand
Slew, and as quickly to a second gave ¹³¹
A perilous wound — he shuddered to be-
hold

The breathless corse; then peacefully re-
signed

His person to the law, was lodged in prison,
And wore the fetters of a criminal.

Have you observed a tuft of winged seed
That, from the dandelion's naked stalk,
Mounted aloft, is suffered not to use
Its natural gifts for purposes of rest,
Driven by the autumnal whirlwind to and
fro ¹⁴⁰

Through the wide element? or have you
marked

The heavier substance of a leaf-clad bough,
Within the vortex of a foaming flood,
Tormented? by such aid you may con-
ceive

The perturbation that ensued; — ah, no!
Desperate the Maid — the Youth is stained
with blood;

Unmatchable on earth is their disquiet!
Yet as the troubled seed and tortured
bough

Is Man, subjected to despotic sway.

For him, by private influence with the
Court, ¹⁵⁰

Was pardon gained, and liberty procured;
But not without exaction of a pledge,
Which liberty and love dispersed in air.

He flew to her from whom they would
divide him —

He clove to her who could not give him
peace —

Yea, his first word of greeting was, — "All
right

Is gone from me; my lately-towering hopes,
To the least fibre of their lowest root,
Are withered; thou no longer canst be
mine,

I thine — the conscience-stricken must not
woo ¹⁶⁰

The unruffled Innocent, — I see thy face,
Behold thee, and my misery is complete!"

"One, are we not?" exclaimed the
Maiden — "One,
For innocence and youth, for weal and
woe?"

Then with the father's name she coupled
words

Of vehement indignation; but the Youth
Checked her with filial meekness; for no
thought

Uncharitable crossed his mind, no sense
Of hasty anger rising in the eclipse
Of true domestic loyalty, did e'er ¹⁷⁰

Find place within his bosom. — Once again
The persevering wedge of tyranny

Achieved their separation: and once more
Were they united, — to be yet again

Disparted, pitiable lot! But here
A portion of the tale may well be left
In silence, though my memory could add
Much how the Youth, in scanty space of
time,

Was traversed from without; much, too,
of thoughts

That occupied his days in solitude ¹⁸⁰
Under privation and restraint; and what,
Through dark and shapeless fear of things
to come,

And what, through strong compunction for
the past,

He suffered — breaking down in heart and
mind!

Doomed to a third and last captivity,
His freedom he recovered on the eve
Of Julia's travail. When the babe was
born,

Its presence tempted him to cherish schemes
Of future happiness. "You shall return,
Julia," said he, "and to your father's
house ¹⁹⁰

Go with the child. — You have been
wretched; yet

The silver shower, whose reckless burthen
weighs

Too heavily upon the lily's head,
Oft leaves a saving moisture at its root.

Malice, beholding you, will melt away.
Go! — 't is a town where both of us were
born;

None will reproach you, for our truth is
known;

And if, amid those once-bright bowers, our
fate

Remain unpitied, pity is not in man.

With ornaments — the prettiest, nature
yields ²⁰⁰

Or art can fashion, shall you deck our boy,
And feed his countenance with your own
sweet looks
Till no one can resist him. — Now, even
now,

I see him sporting on the sunny lawn;
My father from the window sees him too;
Startled, as if some new-created thing
Enriched the earth, or Faery of the woods
Bounded before him; — but the unweeting
Child

Shall by his beauty win his grandsire's
heart 209

So that it shall be softened, and our loves
End happily, as they began !”

These gleams

Appeared but seldom; oftener was he seen
Propping a pale and melancholy face
Upon the Mother's bosom; resting thus
His head upon one breast, while from the
other

The Babe was drawing in its quiet food.
— That pillow is no longer to be thine,
Fond Youth ! that mournful solace now
must pass

Into the list of things that cannot be !
Unwedded Julia, terror-smitten, hears 220
The sentence, by her mother's lip pro-
nounced,

That dooms her to a convent. — Who shall
tell,

Who dares report, the tidings to the lord
Of her affections ? so they blindly asked
Who knew not to what quiet depths a weight
Of agony had pressed the Sufferer down:
The word, by others dreaded, he can hear
Composed and silent, without visible sign
Of even the least emotion. Noting this,
When the impatient object of his love 230
Upbraided him with slackness, he returned
No answer, only took the Mother's hand
And kissed it; seemingly devoid of pain,
Or care, that what so tenderly he pressed,
Was a dependant on the obdurate heart
Of one who came to disunite their lives
For ever — sad alternative ! preferred,
By the unbending Parents of the Maid,
To secret 'spousals meanly disavowed.
— So be it !

In the city he remained 240

A season after Julia had withdrawn
To those religious walls. He, too, de-
parts —
Who with him ? — even the senseless Lit-
tle-one.

With that sole charge he passed the city-
gates,
For the last time, attendant by the side
Of a close chair, a litter, or sedan,
In which the Babe was carried. To a hill,
That rose a brief league distant from the
town,

The dwellers in that house where he had
lodged

Accompanied his steps, by anxious love 250
Impelled; — they parted from him there,
and stood

Watching below till he had disappeared
On the hill top. His eyes he scarcely took,
Throughout that journey, from the vehicle
(Slow-moving ark of all his hopes !) that
veiled

The tender infant: and, at every inn,
And under every hospitable tree
At which the bearers halted or reposed,
Laid him with timid care upon his knees,
And looked, as mothers ne'er were known
to look, 260

Upon the nursling which his arms em-
braced.

This was the manner in which Vaudra-
cour

Departed with his infant; and thus reached
His father's house, where to the innocent
child

Admittance was denied. The young man
spoke

No word of indignation or reproof,
But of his father begged, a last request,
That a retreat might be assigned to him
Where in forgotten quiet he might dwell,
With such allowance as his wants required;
For wishes he had none. To a lodge that
stood 270

Deep in a forest, with leave given, at the
age

Of four-and-twenty summers he withdrew;
And thither took with him his motherless
Babe,

And one domestic for their common needs,
An aged woman. It consoled him here
To attend upon the orphan, and perform
Obsequious service to the precious child,
Which, after a short time, by some mis-
take

Or indiscretion of the Father, died. — 280
The Tale I follow to its last recess
Of suffering or of peace, I know not which:
Theirs be the blame who caused the woe,
not mine !

From this time forth he never shared a
smile
With mortal creature. An Inhabitant
Of that same town, in which the pair had left
so lively a remembrance of their griefs,
By chance of business, coming within
reach
Of his retirement, to the forest lodge
Repaired, but only found the matron there,
Who told him that his pains were thrown
away,
For that her Master never uttered word
Of living thing — not even to her. — Be-
hold !
While they were speaking, Vaudracour
approached;
But, seeing some one near, as on the latch
Of the garden-gate his hand was laid, he
shrunk —
And, like a shadow, glided out of view.
Shocked at his savage aspect, from the
place
The visitor retired.

Thus lived the Youth
Cut off from all intelligence with man, 300
And shunning even the light of common
day;
Nor could the voice of Freedom, which
through France
Full speedily resounded, public hope,
Or personal memory of his own deep
wrongs,
Rouse him: but in those solitary shades
His days he wasted, an imbecile mind !

THE COTTAGER TO HER INFANT

BY MY SISTER

1805. 1815

Suggested to her while beside my sleeping
children.

THE days are cold, the nights are long,
The north-wind sings a doleful song;
Then hush again upon my breast;
All merry things are now at rest,
Save thee, my pretty Love !

The kitten sleeps upon the hearth,
The crickets long have ceased their mirth ;
There 's nothing stirring in the house
Save one wee, hungry, nibbling mouse,
Then why so busy thou ?

Nay ! start not at that sparkling light;
'T is but the moon that shines so bright
On the window pane bedropped with rain:
Then, little Darling ! sleep again,
And wake when it is day.

THE WAGGONER

1805. 1815

Written at Town-end, Grasmere. The char-
acters and story from fact.

In Cairo's crowded streets
The impatient Merchant, wondering, waits in vain,
And Mecca saddens at the long delay.

THOMSON.

TO

CHARLES LAMB, ESQ.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

When I sent you, a few weeks ago, the tale
of Peter Bell, you asked "why 'The Wag-
goner' was not added ?" — To say the truth
— from the higher tone of imagination, and
the deeper touches of passion aimed at in the
former, I apprehended this little Piece could
not accompany it without disadvantage. In
the year 1806, if I am not mistaken, "The
Waggoner" was read to you in manuscript,
and, as you have remembered it for so long a
time, I am the more encouraged to hope, that,
since the localities on which the Poem partly
depends did not prevent its being interesting to
you, it may prove acceptable to others. Being
therefore in some measure the cause of its
present appearance, you must allow me the
gratification of inscribing it to you; in ac-
knowledgment of the pleasure I have derived
from your Writings, and of the high esteem
with which

I am very truly yours,

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

RYDAL MOUNT, May 20, 1819.

CANTO FIRST

'T is spent — this burning day of June !
Soft darkness o'er its latest gleams is
stealing;
The buzzing dor-hawk, round and round,
is wheeling, —
That solitary bird
Is all that can be heard
In silence deeper far than that of deepest
noon !

Confiding Glow-worms, 't is a night
Propitious to your earth-born light !

But, where the scattered stars are seen
 In hazy straits the clouds between, 10
 Each, in his station twinkling not,
 Seems changed into a pallid spot.
 The mountains against heaven's grave
 weight

Rise up, and grow to wondrous height.
 The air, as in a lion's den,
 Is close and hot; — and now and then
 Comes a tired and sultry breeze
 With a haunting and a panting,
 Like the stifling of disease;
 But the dews allay the heat, 20
 And the silence makes it sweet.
 Hush, there is some one on the stir!
 'Tis Benjamin the Waggoner;
 Who long hath trod this toilsome way,
 Companion of the night and day.
 That far-off tinkling's drowsy cheer,
 Mixed with a faint yet grating sound
 In a moment lost and found,
 The Wain announces — by whose side
 Along the banks of Rydal Mere 30
 He paces on, a trusty Guide, —
 Listen! you can scarcely hear!
 Hither he his course is bending; —
 Now he leaves the lower ground,
 And up the craggy hill ascending
 Many a stop and stay he makes,
 Many a breathing-fit he takes; —
 Steep the way and wearisome,
 Yet all the while his whip is dumb!

The Horses have worked with right
 good-will, 40
 And so have gained the top of the hill;
 He was patient, they were strong,
 And now they smoothly glide along,
 Recovering breath, and pleased to win
 The praises of mild Benjamin.
 Heaven shield him from mishap and snare!
 But why so early with this prayer? —
 Is it for threatenings in the sky?
 Or for some other danger nigh?
 No; none is near him yet, though he 50
 Be one of much infirmity;
 For at the bottom of the brow,
 Where once the DOVE and OLIVE-BOUGH
 Offered a greeting of good ale
 To all who entered Grasmere Vale;
 And called on him who must depart
 To leave it with a jovial heart;
 There, where the DOVE and OLIVE-BOUGH
 Once hung, a Poet harbours now,
 A simple water-drinking Bard; 60
 Why need our Hero then (though frail

His best resolves) be on his guard?
 He marches by, secure and bold;
 Yet while he thinks on times of old,
 It seems that all looks wondrous cold;
 He shrugs his shoulders, shakes his head,
 And, for the honest folk within,
 It is a doubt with Benjamin
 Whether they be alive or dead!

Here is no danger, — none at all!
 Beyond his wish he walks secure;
 But pass a mile — and *then* for trial, —
 Then for the pride of self-denial;
 If he resist that tempting door, 20
 Which with such friendly voice will call;
 If he resist those casement panes,
 And that bright gleam which thence will
 fall

Upon his Leaders' bells and manes,
 Inviting him with cheerful lure:
 For still, though all be dark elsewhere, 30
 Some shining notice will be *there*,
 Of open house and ready fare.

The place to Benjamin right well
 Is known, and by as strong a spell
 As used to be that sign of love
 And hope — the OLIVE-BOUGH and DOVE;
 He knows it to his cost, good Man!
 Who does not know the famous SWAN?
 Object uncouth! and yet our boast,
 For it was painted by the Host; 40
 His own conceit the figure planned,
 'T was coloured all by his own hand;
 And that frail Child of thirsty clay,
 Of whom I sing this rustic lay,
 Could tell with self-dissatisfaction
 Quaint stories of the bird's attraction!

Well! that is past — and in despite
 Of open door and shining light.
 And now the conqueror essays
 The long ascent of Dunmail-raise; 100
 And with his team is gentle here
 As when he clomb from Rydal Mere;
 His whip they do not dread — his voice
 They only hear it to rejoice.

To stand or go is at *their* pleasure;
 Their efforts and their time they measure
 By generous pride within the breast;
 And, while they strain, and while they rest,
 He thus pursues his thoughts at leisure.

Now am I fairly safe to-night — 110
 And with proud cause my heart is light:
 I trespassed lately worse than ever —
 But Heaven has blest a good endeavour;
 And, to my soul's content, I find
 The evil One is left behind.

Yes, let my master fume and fret,
 Here am I — with my horses yet !
 My jolly team, he finds that ye
 Will work for nobody but me !
 Full proof of this the Country gained; 120
 It knows how ye were vexed and strained,
 And forced unworthy stripes to bear,
 When trusted to another's care.
 Here was it — on this rugged slope,
 Which now ye climb with heart and hope,
 I saw you, between rage and fear,
 Plunge, and fling back a spiteful ear,
 And ever more and more confused,
 As ye were more and more abused:
 As chance would have it, passing by 130
 I saw you in that jeopardy:
 A word from me was like a charm;
 Ye pulled together with one mind;
 And your huge burthen, safe from harm,
 Moved like a vessel in the wind !
 — Yes, without me, up hills so high
 'T is vain to strive for mastery.
 Then grieve not, jolly team ! though tough
 The road we travel, steep, and rough;
 Though Rydal-heights and Dunmail-raise,
 And all their fellow banks and braes, 141
 Full often make you stretch and strain,
 And halt for breath and halt again,
 Yet to their sturdiness 't is owing
 That side by side we still are going !
 While Benjamin in earnest mood
 His meditations thus pursued,
 A storm, which had been smothered long,
 Was growing inwardly more strong;
 And, in its struggles to get free, 150
 Was busily employed as he.
 The thunder had begun to growl —
 He heard not, too intent of soul;
 The air was now without a breath —
 He marked not that 't was still as death.
 But soon large rain-drops on his head
 Fell with the weight of drops of lead; —
 He starts — and takes, at the admonition,
 A sage survey of his condition.
 The road is black before his eyes, 160
 Glimmering faintly where it lies;
 Black is the sky — and every hill,
 Up to the sky, is blacker still —
 Sky, hill, and dale, one dismal room,
 Hung round and overhung with gloom;
 Save that above a single height
 Is to be seen a lurid light,
 Above Helm-crag — a streak half dead,
 A burning of portentous red;
 And near that lurid light, full well 170

The ASTROLOGER, sage Sidrophel,
 Where at his desk and book he sits,
 Puzzling aloft his curious wits;
 He whose domain is held in common
 With no one but the ANCIENT WOMAN,
 Cowering beside her rifted cell,
 As if intent on magic spell; —
 Dread pair, that, spite of wind and weather,
 Still sit upon Helm-crag together !
 The ASTROLOGER was not unseen 180
 By solitary Benjamin;
 But total darkness came anon,
 And he and everything was gone:
 And suddenly a ruffling breeze,
 (That would have rocked the sounding
 trees
 Had aught of sylvan growth been there)
 Swept through the Hollow long and bare:
 The rain rushed down — the road was bat-
 tered,
 As with the force of billows shattered;
 The horses are dismayed, nor know 190
 Whether they should stand or go;
 And Benjamin is groping near them,
 Sees nothing, and can scarcely hear them.
 He is astounded, — wonder not, —
 With such a charge in such a spot;
 Astounded in the mountain gap
 With thunder-peals, clap after clap,
 Close-treading on the silent flashes —
 And somewhere, as he thinks, by crashes
 Among the rocks; with weight of rain, 200
 And sullen motions long and slow,
 That to a dreary distance go —
 Till, breaking in upon the dying strain,
 A rending o'er his head begins the fray
 again.
 Meanwhile, uncertain what to do,
 And oftentimes compelled to halt,
 The horses cautiously pursue
 Their way, without mishap or fault;
 And now have reached that pile of stones,
 Heaped over brave King Dunmail's bones;
 His who had once supreme command, 211
 Last king of rocky Cumberland;
 His bones, and those of all his Power
 Slain here in a disastrous hour !
 When, passing through this narrow strait,
 Stony, and dark, and desolate,
 Benjamin can faintly hear
 A voice that comes from some one near,
 A female voice: — " Whoe'er you be,
 Stop," it exclaimed, " and pity me ! " 220
 And, less in pity than in wonder,
 Amid the darkness and the thunder,

The Waggoner, with prompt command,
Summons his horses to a stand.

While, with increasing agitation,
The Woman urged her supplication,
In rueful words, with sobs between —
The voice of tears that fell unseen;
There came a flash — a startling glare,
And all Seat-Sandal was laid bare ! 230
"It is not a time for nice suggestion,
And Benjamin, without a question,
Taking her for some way-worn rover,
Said, "Mount, and get you under cover !"

Another voice, in tone as hoarse
As a swollen brook with rugged course,
Cried out, "Good brother, why so fast ?
I've had a glimpse of you — *avast* !
(Or, since it suits you to be civil,
Take her at once — for good and evil !" 240

"It is my Husband," softly said
The Woman, as if half afraid:
By this time she was snug within,
Through help of honest Benjamin;
She and her Babe, which to her breast
With thankfulness the Mother pressed;
And now the same strong voice more near
Said cordially, "My Friend, what cheer ?
Rough doings these ! as God's my judge
The sky owes somebody a grudge ! 250
We've had in half an hour or less
A twelvemonth's terror and distress !"

Then Benjamin entreats the Man
Would mount, too, quickly as he can:
The Sailor — Sailor now no more,
But such he had been heretofore —
To courteous Benjamin replied,
"Go you your way, and mind not me;
For I must have, whate'er betide,
My Ass and fifty things beside, — 260
Go, and I'll follow speedily !"

The Waggon moves — and with its load
Descends along the sloping road;
And the rough Sailor instantly
Turns to a little tent hard by:
For when, at closing-in of day,
The family had come that way,
Green pasture and the soft warm air
Tempted them to settle there. —
Green is the grass for beast to graze, 270
Around the stones of Dunmail-raise !

The Sailor gathers up his bed,
Takes down the canvas overhead;
And, after farewell to the place,
A parting word — though not of grace,
Pursues, with Ass and all his store,
The way the Waggon went before.

CANTO SECOND

If Wytheburn's modest House of prayer,
As lowly as the lowliest dwelling,
Had, with its belfry's humble stock,
A little pair that hang in air,
Been mistress also of a clock,
(And one, too, not in crazy plight)
Twelve strokes that clock would have been
telling

Under the brow of old Helvellyn —
Its bead-roll of midnight,
Then, when the Hero of my tale
Was passing by, and, down the vale
(The vale now silent, hushed I ween
As if a storm had never been)
Proceeding with a mind at ease;
While the old Familiar of the seas,
Intent to use his utmost haste,
Gained ground upon the Waggon fast,
And gives another lusty cheer;
For spite of rumbling of the wheels,
A welcome greeting he can hear; — 280
It is a fiddle in its glee
Dinning from the CHERRY TREE !

Thence the sound — the light is there —
As Benjamin is now aware,
Who, to his inward thoughts confined,
Had almost reached the festive door,
When, startled by the Sailor's roar,
He hears a sound and sees a light,
And in a moment calls to mind
That 't is the village MERRY-NIGHT ! 290

Although before in no dejection,
At this insidious recollection
His heart with sudden joy is filled, —
His ears are by the music thrilled,
His eyes take pleasure in the road
Glittering before him bright and broad;
And Benjamin is wet and cold,
And there are reasons manifold
That make the good, tow'rds which he's
yearning,
Look fairly like a lawful earning. 300

Nor has thought time to come and go,
To vibrate between yes and no;
For, cries the Sailor, "Glorious chance
That blew us hither ! — let him dance,
Who can or will ! — my honest soul,
Our treat shall be a friendly bowl !"
He draws him to the door — "Come in,
Come, come," cries he to Benjamin !
And Benjamin — ah, woe is me !
Gave the word — the horses heard 310
And halted, though reluctantly.

"Blithe souls and lightsome hearts have
we,

Feasting at the CHERRY TREE!"

This was the outside proclamation,

This was the inside salutation;

What bustling — jostling — high and low!

A universal overflow!

What tankards foaming from the tap!

What store of cakes in every lap!

What thumping — stumping — overhead!

The thunder had not been more busy: 61

With such a stir you would have said,

This little place may well be dizzy!

'Tis who can dance with greatest vigour —

'Tis what can be most prompt and eager;

As if it heard the fiddle's call,

The pewter clatters on the wall;

The very bacon shows its feeling,

Swinging from the smoky ceiling!

A steaming bowl, a blazing fire, 70

What greater good can heart desire?

'T were worth a wise man's while to try

The utmost anger of the sky:

To seek for thoughts of a gloomy cast,

If such the bright amends at last.

Now should you say I judge amiss,

The CHERRY TREE shows proof of this;

For soon of all the happy there,

Our Travellers are the happiest pair;

All care with Benjamin is gone — 80

A Cæsar past the Rubicon!

He thinks not of his long, long strife; —

The Sailor, Man by nature gay,

Hath no resolves to throw away;

And he hath now forgot his Wife,

Hath quite forgotten her — or may be

Thinks her the luckiest soul on earth,

Within that warm and peaceful berth,

Under cover,

Terror over, 90

Sleeping by her sleeping Baby.

With bowl that sped from hand to hand,

The gladdest of the gladsome band,

Amid their own delight and fun,

They hear — when every dance is done,

When every whirling bout is o'er —

The fiddle's *squeak* — that call to bliss,

Ever followed by a kiss;

They envy not the happy lot,

But enjoy their own the more! 100

While thus our jocund Travellers fare,

Up springs the Sailor from his chair —

Limps (for I might have told before

That he was lame) across the floor —

Is gone — returns — and with a prize;

With what? — a Ship of lusty size;

A gallant stately Man-of-war,

Fixed on a smoothly-sliding car.

Surprise to all, but most surprise

To Benjamin, who rubs his eyes, 110

Not knowing that he had befriended

A Man so gloriously attended!

"This," cries the Sailor, "a Third-rate
is —

Stand back, and you shall see her gratis!

This was the Flag-ship at the Nile,

The Vanguard — you may smirk and smile,

But, pretty Maid, if you look near,

You'll find you've much in little here!

A nobler ship did never swim,

And you shall see her in full trim: 120

I'll set, my friends, to do you honour,

Set every inch of sail upon her."

So said, so done; and masts, sails, yards,

He names them all; and interlards

His speech with uncouth terms of art,

Accomplished in the showman's part;

And then, as from a sudden check,

Cries out — "'T is there, the quarter-deck

On which brave Admiral Nelson stood —

A sight that would have roused your blood!

One eye he had, which, bright as ten, 131

Burned like a fire among his men;

Let this be land, and that be sea,

Here lay the French — and *thus* came we!"

Hushed was by this the fiddle's sound,

The dancers all were gathered round,

And, such the stillness of the house,

You might have heard a nibbling mouse;

While, borrowing helps where'er he may,

The Sailor through the story runs 140

Of ships to ships and guns to guns;

And does his utmost to display

The dismal conflict, and the might

And terror of that marvellous night!

"A bowl, a bowl of double measure,"

Cries Benjamin, "a draught of length,

To Nelson, England's pride and treasure

Her bulwark and her tower of strength!"

When Benjamin had seized the bowl,

The mastiff, from beneath the waggon, 150

Where he lay, watchful as a dragon,

Rattled his chain; — 't was all in vain,

For Benjamin, triumphant soul!

He heard the monitory growl;

Heard — and in opposition quaffed

A deep, determined, desperate draught!

Nor did the battered Tar forget,

Or flinch from what he deemed his debt:

Then, like a hero crowned with laurel,

Back to her place the ship he led;
 Wheeled her back in full apparel;
 And so, flag flying at mast head,
 Re-yoked her to the Ass: — anon,
 Cries Benjamin, "We must be gone."
 Thus, after two hours' hearty stay,
 Again behold them on their way!

CANTO THIRD

RIGHT gladly had the horses stirred,
 When they the wished-for greeting heard,
 The whip's loud notice from the door,
 That they were free to move once more.
 You think, those doings must have bred
 In them disheartening doubts and dread;
 No, not a horse of all the eight,
 Although it be a moonless night,
 Fears either for himself or freight;
 For this they know (and let it hide,
 In part, the offences of their guide)
 That Benjamin, with clouded brains,
 Is worth the best with all their pains;
 And, if they had a prayer to make,
 The prayer would be that they may take
 With him whatever comes in course,
 The better fortune or the worse;
 That no one else may have business near
 them,

And, drunk or sober, he may steer them.

So, forth in dauntless mood they fare,
 And with them goes the guardian pair.

Now, heroes, for the true commotion,
 The triumph of your late devotion
 Can aught on earth impede delight,
 Still mounting to a higher height;
 And higher still — a greedy flight!
 Can any low-born care pursue her?
 Can any mortal clog come to her?
 No notion have they — not a thought,
 That is from joyless regions brought!
 And, while they coast the silent lake,
 Their inspiration I partake;
 Share their empyreal spirits — yea,
 With their enraptured vision, see —
 O fancy — what a jubilee!
 What shifting pictures — clad in gleams
 Of colour bright as feverish dreams!
 Earth, spangled sky, and lake serene,
 Involved and restless all — a scene
 Pregnant with mutual exaltation,
 Rich change, and multiplied creation!
 This sight to me the Muse imparts; —
 And then, what kindness in their hearts!
 What tears of rapture, what vow-making,

160

Profound entreaties, and hand-shaking!
 What solemn, vacant, interlacing,
 As if they'd fall asleep embracing!
 Then, in the turbulence of glee,
 And in the excess of amity,
 Says Benjamin, "That Ass of thine,
 He spoils thy sport, and hinders mine:
 If he were tethered to the waggon,
 He'd drag as well what he is dragging,
 And we, as brother should with brother,
 Might trudge it alongside each other!"

Forthwith, obedient to command,
 The horses made a quiet stand;
 And to the waggon's skirts was tied
 The Creature, by the Mastiff's side,
 The Mastiff wondering, and perplex
 With dread of what will happen next;
 And thinking it but sorry cheer,
 To have such company so near!

This new arrangement made, the Wain
 Through the still night proceeds again;
 No Moon hath risen her light to lend;
 But indistinctly may be kenned
 The VANGUARD, following close behind,
 Sails spread, as if to catch the wind!

"Thy wife and child are snug and warm,
 Thy ship will travel without harm;
 I like," said Benjamin, "her shape and
 stature:

And this of mine — this bulky creature
 Of which I have the steering — this,
 Seen fairly, is not much amiss!
 We want your streamers, friend, you know;
 But, altogether as we go,
 We make a kind of handsome show!
 Among these hills, from first to last,
 We've weathered many a furious blast;
 Hard passage forcing on, with head
 Against the storm, and canvas spread.
 I hate a boaster; but to thee
 Will say 't, who know'st both land and
 sea,

The unluckiest hulk that stems the brine
 Is hardly worse beset than mine,
 When cross-winds on her quarter beat;
 And, fairly lifted from my feet,
 I stagger onward — heaven knows how;
 But not so pleasantly as now:
 Poor pilot I, by snows confounded,
 And many a foundrous pit surrounded!
 Yet here we are, by night and day
 Grinding through rough and smooth on
 way;

Through foul and fair our task fulfilling;
 And long shall be so yet — God willing!"

"Ay," said the Tar, "through fair and
 foul —
 But save us from yon screeching owl!"
 That instant was begun a fray
 Which called their thoughts another way:
 The mastiff, ill-conditioned carl! 101
 What must he do but growl and snarl,
 Till more and more dissatisfied
 With the meek comrade at his side!
 Will, not incensed though put to proof,
 The Ass, uplifting a hind hoof,
 Salutes the Mastiff on the head;
 And so were better manners bred,
 And all was calmed and quieted.
 "Yon screech-owl," says the Sailor,
 turning 110
 Back to his former cause of mourning,
 "Yon owl! — pray God that all be well!
 'Tis worse than any funeral bell;
 As sure as I've the gift of sight,
 We shall be meeting ghosts to-night!"
 — Said Benjamin, "This whip shall lay
 A thousand, if they cross our way.
 I know that Wanton's noisy station,
 I know him and his occupation;
 The jolly bird hath learned his cheer 120
 Upon the banks of Windermere;
 Where a tribe of them make merry,
 Mocking the Man that keeps the ferry;
 Hallooing from an open throat,
 Like travellers shouting for a boat.
 — The tricks he learned at Windermere
 This vagrant owl is playing here —
 That is the worst of his employment:
 He's at the top of his enjoyment!"
 This explanation stilled the alarm, 130
 Cured the foreboder like a charm;
 This, and the manner, and the voice,
 Summoned the Sailor to rejoice;
 His heart is up — he fears no evil
 From life or death, from man or devil;
 He wheels — and, making many stops,
 Brandished his crutch against the mountain
 tops;
 And, while he talked of blows and scars,
 Benjamin, among the stars,
 Beheld a dancing — and a glancing; 140
 Such retreating and advancing
 As, I ween, was never seen
 In bloodiest battle since the days of Mars!

CANTO FOURTH

Thus they, with freaks of proud delight,
 Beguile the remnant of the night;

And many a snatch of jovial song
 Regales them as they wind along;
 While to the music, from on high,
 The echoes make a glad reply. —
 But the sage Muse the revel heeds
 No farther than her story needs;
 Nor will she servilely attend
 The loitering journey to its end. 150
 — Blithe spirits of her own impel
 The Muse, who scents the morning air,
 To take of this transported pair
 A brief and unreprieved farewell;
 To quit the slow-paced waggon's side,
 And wander down yon hawthorn dell,
 With murmuring Greta for her guide.
 — There doth she ken the awful form
 Of Raven-crag — black as a storm —
 Glimmering through the twilight pale; 20
 And Ghimmer-crag, his tall twin brother,
 Each peering forth to meet the other: —
 And, while she roves through St. John's
 Vale,
 Along the smooth unpathwayed plain,
 By sheep-track or through cottage lane,
 Where no disturbance comes to intrude
 Upon the pensive solitude,
 Her unsuspecting eye, perchance,
 With the rude shepherd's favoured glance,
 Beholds the faeries in array, 30
 Whose party-coloured garments gay
 The silent company betray:
 Red, green, and blue; a moment's sight!
 For Skiddaw-top with rosy light
 Is touched — and all the band take flight.
 — Fly also, Muse! and from the dell
 Mount to the ridge of Nathdale Fell;
 Thence, look thou forth o'er wood and lawn
 Hoar with the frost-like dews of dawn;
 Across yon meadowy bottom look, 40
 Where close fogs hide their parent brook;
 And see, beyond that hamlet small,
 The ruined towers of Threlkeld-hall,
 Lurking in a double shade,
 By trees and lingering twilight made!
 There, at Blencathara's rugged feet,
 Sir Lancelot gave a safe retreat
 To noble Clifford; from annoy
 Concealed the persecuted boy,
 Well pleased in rustic garb to feed 50
 His flock, and pipe on shepherd's reed
 Among this multitude of hills,
 Craggs, woodlands, waterfalls, and rills;
 Which soon the morning shall enfold,
 From east to west, in ample vest
 Of massy gloom and radiance bold.

The mists, that o'er the streamlet's bed
 Hung low, begin to rise and spread;
 Even while I speak, their skirts of grey
 Are smitten by a silver ray; 60
 And lo ! — up Castrigg's naked steep
 (Where, smoothly urged, the vapours sweep
 Along — and scatter and divide,
 Like fleecy clouds self-multiplied)
 The stately waggon is ascending,
 With faithful Benjamin attending,
 Apparent now beside his team —
 Now lost amid a glittering steam :
 And with him goes his Sailor-friend,
 By this time near their journey's end; 70
 And, after their high-minded riot,
 Sickening into thoughtful quiet;
 As if the morning's pleasant hour
 Had for their joys a killing power.
 And, sooth, for Benjamin a vein
 Is opened of still deeper pain
 As if his heart by notes were stung
 From out the lowly hedge-rows flung;
 As if the Warbler lost in light
 Reproved his soarings of the night, 80
 In strains of rapture pure and holy
 Upbraided his distempered folly.

Drooping is he, his step is dull;
 But the horses stretch and pull;
 With increasing vigour climb,
 Eager to repair lost time;
 Whether, by their own desert,
 Knowing what cause there is for shame,
 They are labouring to avert
 As much as may be of the blame, 90
 Which, they foresee, must soon alight
 Upon his head, whom, in despite
 Of all his failings, they love best;
 Whether for him they are distress,
 Or, by length of fasting roused,
 Are impatient to be housed:
 Up against the hill they strain
 Tugging at the iron chain,
 Tugging all with might and main,
 Last and foremost, every horse 100
 To the utmost of his force !
 And the smoke and respiration,
 Rising like an exhalation,
 Blend with the mist — a moving shroud —
 To form an undissolving cloud;
 Which, with slant ray, the merry sun
 Takes delight to play upon.
 Never golden-haired Apollo,
 Pleased some favourite chief to follow
 Through accidents of peace or war, 110
 In a perilous moment threw

Around the object of his care
 Veil of such celestial hue;
 Interposed so bright a screen —
 Him and his enemies between !

Alas ! what boots it ? — who can hide,
 When the malicious Fates are bent
 On working out an ill intent ?
 Can destiny be turned aside ?
 No — sad progress of my story ! 11
 Benjamin, this outward glory
 Cannot shield thee from thy Master,
 Who from Keswick has pricked forth,
 Sour and surly as the north;
 And, in fear of some disaster,
 Comes to give what help he may,
 And to hear what thou canst say;
 If, as needs he must forebode,
 Thou hast been loitering on the road !
 His fears, his doubts, may now tab
 flight — 12

The wished-for object is in sight;
 Yet, trust the Muse, it rather hath
 Stirred him up to livelier wrath;
 Which he stifles, moody man !
 With all the patience that he can;
 To the end that, at your meeting,
 He may give thee decent greeting.

There he is — resolved to stop,
 Till the waggon gains the top;
 But stop he cannot — must advance: 14
 Him Benjamin, with lucky glance,
 Espies — and instantly is ready,
 Self-collected, poised, and steady:
 And, to be the better seen,
 Issues from his radiant shroud,
 From his close-attending cloud,
 With careless air and open mien.
 Erect his port, and firm his going;
 So struts yon cock that now is crowing;
 And the morning light in grace 15
 Strikes upon his lifted face,
 Hurrying the pallid hue away
 That might his trespasses betray.
 But what can all avail to clear him,
 Or what need of explanation,
 Parley or interrogation ?
 For the Master sees, alas !
 That unhappy Figure near him,
 Limping o'er the dewy grass,
 Where the road it fringes, sweet, 16
 Soft and cool to way-worn feet;
 And, O indignity ! an Ass,
 By his noble Mastiff's side,
 Tethered to the waggon's tail:
 And the ship, in all her pride,

Following after in full sail !
 Not to speak of babe and mother;
 Who, contented with each other,
 And snug as birds in leafy arbour,
 Find, within, a blessed harbour ! 170

With eager eyes the Master pries;
 Looks in and out, and through and through;
 Says nothing — till at last he spies
 A wound upon the Mastiff's head,
 A wound, where plainly might be read
 What feats an Ass's hoof can do !
 But drop the rest: — this aggravation,
 This complicated provocation,
 A hoard of grievances unsealed;
 All past forgiveness it repealed; 180
 And thus, and through distempered blood
 On both sides, Benjamin the good,
 The patient, and the tender-hearted,
 Was from his team and waggon parted;
 When duty of that day was o'er,
 Laid down his whip — and served no more. —
 Nor could the waggon long survive,
 Which Benjamin had ceased to drive:
 It lingered on; — guide after guide
 Ambitiously the office tried; 190
 But each unmanageable hill
 Called for *his* patience and *his* skill; —
 And sure it is, that through this night,
 And what the morning brought to light,
 Two losses had we to sustain,
 We lost both WAGGONER and WAIN !

Accept, O Friend, for praise or blame,
 The gift of this adventurous song;
 A record which I dared to frame,
 Though timid scruples checked me long;
 They checked me — and I left the theme
 Untouched — in spite of many a gleam
 Of fancy which thereon was shed,
 Like pleasant sunbeams shifting still
 Upon the side of a distant hill:
 But Nature might not be gainsaid; 10
 For what I have and what I miss
 I sing of these; — it makes my bliss !
 Nor is it I who play the part,
 But a shy spirit in my heart,
 That comes and goes — will sometimes
 leap
 From hiding-places ten years deep;
 Or haunts me with familiar face,
 Returning, like a ghost unladen,
 Until the debt I owe be paid.
 Forgive me, then; for I had been 20

On friendly terms with this Machine:
 In him, while he was wont to trace
 Our roads, through many a long year's
 space,
 A living almanack had we;
 We had a speaking diary,
 That in this uneventful place
 Gave to the days a mark and name
 By which we knew them when they came.
 — Yes, I, and all about me here,
 Through all the changes of the year, 30
 Had seen him through the mountains go,
 In pomp of mist or pomp of snow,
 Majestically huge and slow:
 Or, with a milder grace adorning
 The landscape of a summer's morning;
 While Grasmere smoothed her liquid plain
 The moving image to detain;
 And mighty Fairfield, with a chime
 Of echoes, to his march kept time;
 When little other business stirred, 40
 And little other sound was heard;
 In that delicious hour of balm,
 Stillness, solitude, and calm,
 While yet the valley is arrayed,
 On this side with a sober shade;
 On that is prodigally bright —
 Crag, lawn, and wood — with rosy light.
 — But most of all, thou Lordly Wain !
 I wish to have thee here again,
 When windows flap and chimney roars, 50
 And all is dismal out of doors;
 And, sitting by my fire, I see
 Eight sorry carts, no less a train;
 Unworthy successors of thee,
 Come straggling through the wind and
 rain !
 And oft, as they pass slowly on,
 Beneath my windows, one by one,
 See, perched upon the naked height
 The summit of a cumbrous freight,
 A single traveller — and there 60
 Another; then perhaps a pair —
 The lame, the sickly, and the old;
 Men, women, heartless with the cold;
 And babes in wet and starveling plight;
 Which once, be weather as it might,
 Had still a nest within a nest,
 Thy shelter — and their mother's breast!
 Then most of all, then far the most,
 Do I regret what we have lost;
 Am grieved for that unhappy sin 70
 Which robbed us of good Benjamin;
 And of his stately Charge, which none
 Could keep alive when He was gone !

FRENCH REVOLUTION

AS IT APPEARED TO ENTHUSIASTS AT
ITS COMMENCEMENT. REPRINTED FROM
THE FRIEND

1805. 1810

An extract from the long poem on my own poetical education. It was first published by Coleridge in his *Friend*, which is the reason of its having had a place in every edition of my poems since.

OH ! pleasant exercise of hope and joy !
For mighty were the auxiliars which then
stood

Upon our side, we who were strong in love !
Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,
But to be young was very heaven ! — Oh !
times,

In which the meagre, stale, forbidding ways
Of custom, law, and statute, took at once
The attraction of a country in romance !
When Reason seemed the most to assert
her rights,

When most intent on making of herself 10
A prime Enchantress — to assist the work,
Which then was going forward in her
name !

Not favoured spots alone, but the whole
earth,

The beauty wore of promise, that which
sets

(As at some moment might not be unfelt
Among the bowers of paradise itself)
The budding rose above the rose full blown.
What temper at the prospect did not wake
To happiness unthought of ? The inert
Were roused, and lively natures rapt
away ! 20

They who had fed their childhood upon
dreams,

The playfellows of fancy, who had made
All powers of swiftness, subtilty, and
strength

Their ministers, — who in lordly wise had
stirred

Among the grandest objects of the sense,
And dealt with whatsoever they found there
As if they had within some lurking right
To wield it ; — they, too, who, of gentle
mood,

Had watched all gentle motions, and to
these

Had fitted their own thoughts, schemers
more mild, 30

And in the region of their peaceful selves ; —
Now was it that both found, the meek and
lofty

Did both find, helpers to their heart's
desire,

And stuff at hand, plastic as they could
wish ;

Were called upon to exercise their skill,
Not in Utopia, subterranean fields,
Or some secreted island, Heaven knows
where !

But in the very world, which is the world
Of all of us, — the place where in the
end

We find our happiness, or not at all ! 40

CHARACTER OF THE HAPPY
WARRIOR

1806. 1807

The course of the great war with the French naturally fixed one's attention upon the military character, and, to the honour of our country, there were many illustrious instances of the qualities that constitute its highest excellence. Lord Nelson carried most of the virtues that the trials he was exposed to in his department of the service necessarily call forth and sustain, if they do not produce the contrary vices. But his public life was stained with one great crime, so that, though many passages of these lines were suggested by what was generally known as excellent in his conduct, I have not been able to connect his name with the poem as I could wish, or even to think of him with satisfaction in reference to the idea of what a warrior ought to be. For the sake of such of my friends as may happen to read this note I will add, that many elements of the character here portrayed were found in my brother John, who perished by shipwreck as mentioned elsewhere. His messmates used to call him the Philosopher, from which it must be inferred that the qualities and dispositions I allude to had not escaped their notice. He often expressed his regret, after the war had continued some time, that he had not chosen the Naval instead of the East India Company's service, to which his family connection had led him. He greatly valued moral and religious instruction for youth, as tending to make good sailors. The best, he used to say, came from Scotland ; the next to them, from the North of England, especially from Westmoreland and Cumberland, where, thanks to the piety and local attachments of our ancestors, endowed, or, as they are commonly called, free, schools abound.

Who is the happy Warrior? Who is he
 That every man in arms should wish to be?
 - It is the generous Spirit, who, when
 brought
 Among the tasks of real life, hath wrought
 Upon the plan that pleased his boyish
 thought:
 Whose high endeavours are an inward light
 That makes the path before him always
 bright:
 Who, with a natural instinct to discern
 What knowledge can perform, is diligent
 to learn;
 Abides by this resolve, and stops not
 there, 10
 But makes his moral being his prime care;
 Who, doomed to go in company with Pain,
 And Fear, and Bloodshed, miserable train!
 Turns his necessity to glorious gain;
 In face of these doth exercise a power
 Which is our human nature's highest dower;
 Controls them and subdues, transmutes,
 bereaves
 Of their bad influence, and their good re-
 ceives:
 By objects, which might force the soul to
 abate
 Her feeling, rendered more compassion-
 ate; 20
 Is placable — because occasions rise
 So often that demand such sacrifice;
 More skilful in self-knowledge, even more
 pure,
 As tempted more; more able to endure,
 As more exposed to suffering and distress;
 Thence, also, more alive to tenderness.
 — 'Tis he whose law is reason; who de-
 pends
 Upon that law as on the best of friends;
 Whence, in a state where men are tempted
 still
 To evil for a guard against worse ill, 30
 And what in quality or act is best
 Doth seldom on a right foundation rest,
 He labours good on good to fix, and owes
 To virtue every triumph that he knows:
 — Who, if he rise to station of command,
 Rises by open means; and there will stand
 On honourable terms, or else retire,
 And in himself possess his own desire;
 Who comprehends his trust, and to the
 same
 Keeps faithful with a singleness of aim; 40
 And therefore does not stoop, nor lie in wait
 For wealth, or honours, or for worldly state; .

Whom they must follow; on whose head
 must fall,
 Like showers of manna, if they come at all:
 Whose powers shed round him in the com-
 mon strife,
 Or mild concerns of ordinary life,
 A constant influence, a peculiar grace;
 But who, if he be called upon to face
 Some awful moment to which Heaven has
 joined
 Great issues, good or bad for human kind,
 Is happy as a Lover; and attired 51
 With sudden brightness, like a Man in-
 spired;
 And, through the heat of conflict, keeps the
 law
 In calmness made, and sees what he foresaw;
 Or if an unexpected call succeed,
 Come when it will, is equal to the need:
 — He who, though thus endued as with a
 sense
 And faculty for storm and turbulence,
 Is yet a Soul whose master-bias leans
 To homefelt pleasures and to gentle scenes;
 Sweet images! which, wheresoe'er he be, 61
 Are at his heart; and such fidelity
 It is his darling passion to approve;
 More brave for this, that he hath much to
 love: —
 'Tis, finally, the Man, who, lifted high,
 Conspicuous object in a Nation's eye,
 Or left unthought-of in obscurity, —
 Who, with a toward or untoward lot,
 Prosperous or adverse, to his wish or not —
 Plays, in the many games of life, that one
 Where what he most doth value must be
 won: 71
 Whom neither shape of danger can dismay,
 Nor thought of tender happiness betray;
 Who, not content that former worth stand
 fast,
 Looks forward, persevering to the last,
 From well to better, daily self-surpast:
 Who, whether praise of him must walk the
 earth
 For ever, and to noble deeds give birth,
 Or he must fall, to sleep without his fame,
 And leave a dead unprofitable name — 80
 Finds comfort in himself and in his cause;
 And, while the mortal mist is gathering,
 draws
 His breath in confidence of Heaven's
 applause:
 This is the happy Warrior; this is He
 That every Man in arms should wish to be.

THE HORN OF EGREMONT
CASTLE

1806. 1807

A tradition transferred from the ancient mansion of Hutton John, the seat of the Hudlestons, to Egremont Castle.

ERE the Brothers through the gateway
Issued forth with old and young,
To the Horn Sir Eustace pointed
Which for ages there had hung.
Horn it was which none could sound,
No one upon living ground,
Save He who came as rightful Heir
To Egremont's Domains and Castle fair.

Heirs from times of earliest record
Had the House of Lucie born,
Who of right had held the Lordship
Claimed by proof upon the Horn:
Each at the appointed hour
Tried the Horn, — it owned his power;
He was acknowledged: and the blast,
Which good Sir Eustace sounded, was the
last.

With his lance Sir Eustace pointed,
And to Hubert thus said he,
"What I speak this Horn shall witness
For thy better memory.
Hear, then, and neglect me not!
At this time, and on this spot,
The words are uttered from my heart,
As my last earnest prayer ere we depart.

"On good service we are going
Life to risk by sea and land,
In which course if Christ our Saviour
Do my sinful soul demand,
Hither come thou back straightway,
Hubert, if alive that day;
Return, and sound the Horn, that we
May have a living House still left in thee!"

"Fear not," quickly answered Hubert;
"As I am thy Father's son,
What thou askest, noble Brother,
With God's favour shall be done."
So were both right well content:
Forth they from the Castle went,
And at the head of their Array
To Palestine the Brothers took their way.

Side by side they fought (the Lucies
Were a line for valour famed),

And where'er their strokes alighted,
There the Saracens were tamed.
Whence, then, could it come — the
thought —

By what evil spirit brought?
Oh! can a brave Man wish to take
His Brother's life, for Lands' and Castle's
sake?

"Sir!" the Ruffians said to Hubert,
"Deep he lies in Jordan flood."
Stricken by this ill assurance,
Pale and trembling Hubert stood.
"Take your earnings." — Oh! that I
Could have seen my Brother die!
It was a pang that vexed him then;
And oft returned, again, and yet again.

Months passed on, and no Sir Eustace!
Nor of him were tidings heard;
Wherefore, bold as day, the Murderer
Back again to England steered.
To his Castle Hubert sped;
Nothing has he now to dread.
But silent and by stealth he came,
And at an hour which nobody could name.

None could tell if it were night-time,
Night or day, at even or morn;
No one's eye had seen him enter,
No one's ear had heard the Horn.
But bold Hubert lives in glee:
Months and years went smilingly;
With plenty was his table spread;
And bright the Lady is who shares his
bed.

Likewise he had sons and daughters;
And, as good men do, he sate
At his board by these surrounded,
Flourishing in fair estate.
And while thus in open day
Once he sate, as old books say,
A blast was uttered from the Horn,
Where by the Castle-gate it hung forlorn.

'Tis the breath of good Sir Eustace!
He is come to claim his right:
Ancient castle, woods, and mountains
Hear the challenge with delight.
Hubert! though the blast be blown
He is helpless and alone:
Thou hast a dungeon, speak the word!
And there he may be lodged, and thou be
Lord.

eak ! — astounded Hubert cannot;
 and, if power to speak he had, 90
 I are daunted, all the household
 hitten to the heart, and sad.
 is Sir Eustace; if it be
 ving man, it must be he !
 us Hubert thought in his dismay,
 and by a postern-gate he slunk away.
 ng, and long was he unheard of:
 his Brother then he came,
 ade confession, asked forgiveness,
 ked it by a brother's name, 100
 and by all the saints in heaven;
 and of Eustace was forgiven:
 en in a convent went to hide
 is melancholy head, and there he died.
 ut Sir Eustace, whom good angels
 ad preserved from murderers' hands,
 nd from Pagan chains had rescued,
 ived with honour on his lands.
 ns he had, saw sons of theirs:
 nd through ages, heirs of heirs, 110
 long posterity renowned,
 ounded the Horn which they alone could
 sound.

A COMPLAINT

1806. 1807

Written at Town-end, Grasmere. Suggested
 by a change in the manner of a friend.

THERE is a change — and I am poor;
 Your love hath been, not long ago,
 A fountain at my fond heart's door,
 Whose only business was to flow;
 And flow it did: not taking heed
 Of its own bounty, or my need.

What happy moments did I count !
 Blest was I then all bliss above !
 Now, for that consecrated fount
 Of murmuring, sparkling, living love,
 What have I ? shall I dare to tell ?
 A comfortless and hidden well.

A well of love — it may be deep —
 I trust it is, — and never dry:
 What matter ? if the waters sleep
 In silence and obscurity.
 — Such change, and at the very door
 Of my fond heart, hath made me poor.

STRAY PLEASURES

1806. 1807

“ — *Pleasure is spread through the earth*
In stray gifts to be claimed by whoever shall find. ”

Suggested on the Thames by the sight of
 one of those floating mills that used to be seen
 there. This I noticed on the Surrey side be-
 tween Somerset House and Blackfriars Bridge.
 Charles Lamb was with me at the time ; and I
 thought it remarkable that I should have to
 point out to *him*, an idolatrous Londoner, a sight
 so interesting as the happy group dancing on
 the platform. Mills of this kind used to be,
 and perhaps still are, not uncommon on the
 Continent. I noticed several upon the river
 Saone in the year 1799, particularly near the
 town of Chalons, where my friend Jones and I
 halted a day when we crossed France ; so far
 on foot : there we embarked, and floated down
 to Lyons.

By their floating mill,
 That lies dead and still,
 Behold yon Prisoners three,
 The Miller with two Dames, on the breast
 of the Thames !
 The platform is small, but gives room for
 them all;
 And they're dancing merrily.

From the shore come the notes
 To their mill where it floats,
 To their house and their mill tethered fast:
 To the small wooden isle where, their work
 to beguile, 10
 They from morning to even take whatever
 is given; —
 And many a blithe day they have past.

In sight of the spires,
 All alive with the fires
 Of the sun going down to his rest,
 In the broad open eye of the solitary sky,
 They dance, — there are three, as jocund as
 free,
 While they dance on the calm river's breast.

Man and Maidens wheel,
 They themselves make the reel, 20
 And their music's a prey which they seize;
 It plays not for them, — what matter ? 't is
 theirs;
 And if they had care, it has scattered their
 cares,
 While they dance, crying, “ Long as ye
 please ! ”

They dance not for me,
 Yet mine is their glee !
 Thus pleasure is spread through the earth
 In stray gifts to be claimed by whoever
 shall find;
 Thus a rich loving-kindness, redundantly
 kind,
 Moves all nature to gladness and mirth. 30

The showers of the spring
 Rouse the birds, and they sing;
 If the wind do but stir for his proper de-
 light,
 Each leaf, that and this, his neighbour will
 kiss;
 Each wave, one and t' other, speeds after
 his brother:
 They are happy, for that is their right !

POWER OF MUSIC

1806. 1807

Taken from life.

AN Orpheus ! an Orpheus ! yes, Faith may
 grow bold,
 And take to herself all the wonders of
 old; —
 Near the stately Pantheon you 'll meet with
 the same
 In the street that from Oxford hath bor-
 rowed its name.

His station is there; and he works on the
 crowd,
 He sways them with harmony merry and
 loud;
 He fills with his power all their hearts to
 the brim —
 Was aught ever heard like his fiddle and
 him ?

What an eager assembly ! what an empire
 is this !
 The weary have life, and the hungry have
 bliss; 10
 The mourner is cheered, and the anxious
 have rest;
 And the guilt-burthened soul is no longer
 opprest.

As the Moon brightens round her the clouds
 of the night,
 So He, where he stands, is a centre of
 light;

It gleams on the face, there, of dusky
 browed Jack,
 And the pale-visaged Baker's, with basket
 on back.

That errand-bound 'Prentice was passing
 haste —
 What matter ! he's caught — and his time
 runs to waste;
 The Newsman is stopped, though he stop
 on the fret;
 And the half-breathless Lamplighter —
 he's in the net !

The Porter sits down on the weight which
 he bore;
 The Lass with her barrow wheels hither to
 store; —
 If a thief could be here he might pilfer
 ease;
 She sees the Musician, 't is all that she sees

He stands, backed by the wall; — he abates
 not his din;
 His hat gives him vigour, with boons drop-
 ping in,
 From the old and the young, from the
 poorest; and there !
 The one-pennied Boy has his penny to spare

O blest are the hearers, and proud be the
 hand
 Of the pleasure it spreads through so thank-
 ful a band;
 I am glad for him, blind as he is ! — all the
 while
 If they speak 't is to praise, and they praise
 with a smile.

That tall Man, a giant in bulk and
 height,
 Not an inch of his body is free from delight
 Can he keep himself still, if he would ? or
 not he !
 The music stirs in him like wind through
 tree.

Mark that Cripple who leans on his crutch
 like a tower
 That long has leaned forward, leans back
 after hour ! —
 That Mother, whose spirit in fetters
 bound,
 While she dandles the Babe in her arms
 the sound.

Now, coaches and chariots ! roar on like a stream;
 There are twenty souls happy as souls in a dream:
 They are deaf to your murmurs — they care not for you,
 For what ye are flying, nor what ye pursue!

STAR-GAZERS

1806. 1807

Observed by me in Leicester-square, as here described.

What crowd is this ? what have we here !
 We must not pass it by;
 Telescope upon its frame, and pointed to the sky :
 Long is it as a barber's pole, or mast of little boat,
 Some little pleasure-skiff, that doth on Thames's water float.

The Showman chooses well his place, 't is Leicester's busy Square;
 And is as happy in his night, for the heavens are blue and fair;
 Calm, though impatient, is the crowd; each stands ready with the fee,
 And envies him that's looking; — what an insight must it be !

Let, Showman, where can lie the cause ?
 Shall thy Implement have blame,
 A boaster, that when he is tried, fails, and is put to shame ?
 Or is it good as others are, and be their eyes in fault ?
 Their eyes, or minds ? or, finally, is yon resplendent vault ?

Is nothing of that radiant pomp so good as we have here ?
 Or gives a thing but small delight that never can be dear ?
 The silver moon with all her vales, and hills of mightiest fame,
 Doth she betray us when they're seen ? or are they but a name ?

Or is it rather that Conceit rapacious is and strong,
 And bounty never yields so much but it seems to do her wrong ?

Or is it, that when human Souls a journey long have had
 And are returned into themselves, they cannot but be sad ?

Or must we be constrained to think that these Spectators rude,
 Poor in estate, of manners base, men of the multitude,
 Have souls which never yet have risen, and therefore prostrate lie ?
 No, no, this cannot be; — men thirst for power and majesty !

Does, then, a deep and earnest thought the blissful mind employ
 Of him who gazes, or has gazed ? a grave and steady joy,
 That doth reject all show of pride, admits no outward sign,
 Because not of this noisy world, but silent and divine !

Whatever be the cause, 't is sure that they who pry and pore
 Seem to meet with little gain, seem less happy than before:
 One after One they take their turn, nor have I one espied
 That doth not slackly go away, as if dissatisfied.

"YES, IT WAS THE MOUNTAIN ECHO"

1806. 1807

Written at Town-end, Grasmere. The echo came from Nab-scar, when I was walking on the opposite side of Rydal Mere. I will here mention, for my dear Sister's sake, that, while she was sitting alone one day high up on this part of Loughrigg Fell, she was so affected by the voice of the Cuckoo heard from the crags at some distance that she could not suppress a wish to have a stone inscribed with her name among the rocks from which the sound proceeded. On my return from my walk I recited these verses to Mrs. Wordsworth.

Yes, it was the mountain Echo,
 Solitary, clear, profound,
 Answering to the shouting Cuckoo,
 Giving to her sound for sound !

Unsolicited reply
 To a babbling wanderer sent;

Like her ordinary cry,
Like — but oh, how different !

Hears not also mortal Life ?
Hear not we, unthinking Creatures !
Slaves of folly, love, or strife —
Voices of two different natures ?

Have not *we* too ? — yes, we have
Answers, and we know not whence;
Echoes from beyond the grave,
Recognised intelligence !

Such rebounds our inward ear
Catches sometimes from afar —
Listen, ponder, hold them dear;
For of God, — of God they are.

"NUNS FRET NOT AT THEIR CONVENT'S NARROW ROOM"

1806. 1807

In the cottage, Town-end, Grasmere, one afternoon in 1801, my sister read to me the Sonnets of Milton. I had long been well acquainted with them, but I was particularly struck on that occasion with the dignified simplicity and majestic harmony that runs through most of them, — in character so totally different from the Italian, and still more so from Shakspeare's fine Sonnets. I took fire, if I may be allowed to say so, and produced three Sonnets the same afternoon, the first I ever wrote except an irregular one at school. Of these three, the only one I distinctly remember is — "I grieved for Buonaparté." One was never written down: the third, which was, I believe, preserved, I cannot particularise.

NUNS fret not at their convent's narrow
room;

And hermits are contented with their cells;
And students with their pensive citadels;
Maids at the wheel, the weaver at his loom,
Sit blithe and happy; bees that soar for
bloom,

High as the highest Peak of Furness-fells,
Will murmur by the hour in foxglove bells:
In truth the prison, into which we doom
Ourselves, no prison is: and hence for me,
In sundry moods, 't was pastime to be bound
Within the Sonnet's scanty plot of ground;
Pleased if some Souls (for such there needs
must be)

Who have felt the weight of too much
erty,
Should find brief solace there, as I have
found.

PERSONAL TALK

1806. 1807

Written at Town-end, Grasmere. The last
line but two stood, at first, better and more
characteristically, thus :

"By my half-kitchen and half-parlour fire."

My Sister and I were in the habit of having the
tea-kettle in our little sitting-room; and I
toasted the bread ourselves, which reminds me
of a little circumstance not unworthy of being
set down among these minutiae. Happened
both of us to be engaged a few minutes one
morning when we had a young prig of a Scotch
lawyer to breakfast with us, my dear Sister, with
her usual simplicity, put the toasting-fork with
a slice of bread into the hands of this Edinburgh
genius. Our little book-case stood on
one side of the fire. To prevent loss of time
he took down a book, and fell to reading. To
the neglect of the toast, which was burnt to
cinder. Many a time have we laughed at the
circumstance, and other cottage simplicities of
that day. By the bye, I have a spite at one
of this series of Sonnets (I will leave the reader
to discover which) as having been the means
of nearly putting off for ever our acquaintance
with dear Miss Fenwick, who has always stig-
matised one line of it as vulgar, and worth
only of having been composed by a country
squire.

I

I AM not One who much or oft delight
To season my fireside with personal talk. —
Of friends, who live within an easy walk,
Or neighbours, daily, weekly, in my sight
And, for my chance-acquaintance, ladies
bright,
Sons, mothers, maidens withering on the
stalk,
These all wear out of me, like Forms, with
chalk
Painted on rich men's floors, for one feast
night.
Better than such discourse doth silence
long,
Long, barren silence, square with my dis-
sire;
To sit without emotion, hope, or aim,
In the loved presence of my cottage-fire,

nd listen to the flapping of the flame,
r kettle whispering its faint undersong.

II

Yet life," you say, "is life; we have seen
and see,
nd with a living pleasure we describe;
nd fits of sprightly malice do but bribe
he languid mind into activity.
ound sense, and love itself, and mirth and
glee
re fostered by the comment and the gibe."
ven be it so; yet still among your tribe, 21
ur daily world's true Worldlings, rank not
me!

hildren are blest, and powerful; their
world lies
lore justly balanced; partly at their feet,
nd part far from them: sweetest melodies
re those that are by distance made more
sweet;
Whose mind is but the mind of his own
eyes,
le is a Slave; the meanest we can meet!

III

Vings have we, — and as far as we can go,
Ve may find pleasure: wilderness and
wood, 30
Blank ocean and mere sky, support that
mood
Which with the lofty sanctifies the low.
Dreams, books, are each a world; and
books, we know,
Are a substantial world, both pure and
good:
Bound these, with tendrils strong as flesh
and blood,
Our pastime and our happiness will grow.
Here find I personal themes, a plenteous
store,
Matter wherein right voluble I am,
To which I listen with a ready ear;
Two shall be named, pre-eminently dear, —
The gentle Lady married to the Moor; 41
And heavenly Una with her milk-white
Lamb.

IV

Nor can I not believe but that hereby
Great gains are mine; for thus I live remote
From evil-speaking; rancour, never sought,
Comes to me not; malignant truth, or lie.
Hence have I genial seasons, hence have I

Smooth passions, smooth discourse, and joy-
ous thought:

And thus from day to day my little boat
Rocks in its harbour, lodging peaceably. 50
Blessings be with them — and eternal
praise,

Who gave us nobler loves, and nobler
cares —

The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs
Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays!
Oh! might my name be numbered among
theirs,

Then gladly would I end my mortal days.

ADMONITION

1806. 1807

Intended more particularly for the perusal of
those who may have happened to be enamoured
of some beautiful Place of Retreat, in the
Country of the Lakes.

WELL may'st thou halt — and gaze with
brightening eye!

The lovely Cottage in the guardian nook
Hath stirred thee deeply; with its own dear
brook,

Its own small pasture, almost its own sky!
But covet not the Abode; — forbear to sigh,
As many do, repining while they look;
Intruders — who would tear from Nature's
book

This precious leaf, with harsh impiety.
Think what the home must be if it were
thine,

Even thine, though few thy wants! — Roof,
window, door,

The very flowers are sacred to the Poor,
The roses to the porch which they entwine:
Yea, all, that now enchants thee, from the
day

Or which it should be touched, would melt
away.

"BELOVED VALE!" I SAID,
"WHEN I SHALL CON"

1806. 1807

"BELOVED Vale!" I said, "when I shall con
Those many records of my childish years,
Remembrance of myself and of my peers
Will press me down: to think of what is
gone

Will be an awful thought, if life have one."
 But, when into the Vale I came, no fears
 Distressed me; from mine eyes escaped no
 tears;
 Deep thought, or dread remembrance, had
 I none.
 By doubts and thousand petty fancies crost
 I stood, of simple shame the blushing
 Thrall;
 So narrow seemed the brooks, the fields so
 small!
 A Juggler's balls old Time about him
 tossed;
 I looked, I stared, I smiled, I laughed;
 and all
 The weight of sadness was in wonder lost.

"HOW SWEET IT IS, WHEN
 MOTHER FANCY ROCKS"

1806. 1807

How sweet it is, when mother Fancy rocks
 The wayward brain, to saunter through a
 wood!
 An old place, full of many a lovely brood,
 Tall trees, green arbours, and ground-
 flowers in flocks;
 And wild rose tip-toe upon hawthorn stocks,
 Like a bold Girl, who plays her agile pranks
 At Wakes and Fairs with wandering
 Mountebanks, —
 When she stands cresting the Clown's head,
 and mocks
 The crowd beneath her. Verily I think,
 Such place to me is sometimes like a dream
 Or map of the whole world: thoughts, link
 by link,
 Enter through ears and eyesight, with such
 gleam
 Of all things, that at last in fear I shrink,
 And leap at once from the delicious stream.

"THOSE WORDS WERE UTTERED
 AS IN PENSIVE MOOD"

1806. 1807

" — they are of the sky,
 And from our earthly memory fade away."

THOSE words were uttered as in pensive
 mood
 We turned, departing from that solemn
 sight:

A contrast and reproach to gross delight,
 And life's unspiritual pleasures daily
 wooed!

But now upon this thought I cannot brood;
 It is unstable as a dream of night;
 Nor will I praise a cloud, however bright,
 Disparaging Man's gifts, and proper food.
 Grove, isle, with every shape of sky-built
 dome,
 Though clad in colours beautiful and pure,
 Find in the heart of man no natural home:
 The immortal Mind craves objects that
 endure:

These cleave to it; from these it cannot
 roam,
 Nor they from it: their fellowship is secure.

COMPOSED BY THE SIDE OF
 GRASMERE LAKE

1806. 1820

CLOUDS, lingering yet, extend in solid bars
 Through the grey west; and lo! these
 waters, steeled
 By breezeless air to smoothest polish, yield
 A vivid repetition of the stars;
 Jove, Venus, and the ruddy crest of Mars
 Amid his fellows beauteously revealed
 At happy distance from earth's groaning
 field,
 Where ruthless mortals wage incessant
 wars.
 Is it a mirror? — or the nether Sphere
 Opening to view the abyss in which she feeds
 Her own calm fires? — But list! a voice is
 near;
 Great Pan himself low-whispering through
 the reeds,
 "Be thankful, thou; for, if unholy deeds
 Ravage the world, tranquillity is here!"

"WITH HOW SAD STEPS, O MOON
 THOU CLIMB'ST THE SKY"

1806. 1807

"WITH how sad steps, O Moon, thou
 climb'st the sky,
 How silently, and with how wan a face!"
 Where art thou? Thou so often seen
 high
 Running among the clouds a Wood-nymph
 race!

Unhappy Nuns, whose common breath's a
 sigh
 Which they would stifle, move at such a
 pace!
 The northern Wind, to call thee to the
 chase,
 Must blow to-night his bugle horn. Had I
 The power of Merlin, Goddess! this should
 be:
 And all the stars, fast as the clouds were
 riven,
 Should sally forth, to keep thee company,
 Hurrying and sparkling through the clear
 blue heaven.
 But, Cynthia! should to thee the palm be
 given,
 Queen both for beauty and for majesty.

"THE WORLD IS TOO MUCH
 WITH US; LATE AND SOON"

1806. 1807

THE world is too much with us; late and
 soon,
 Getting and spending, we lay waste our
 powers:
 Little we see in Nature that is ours;
 We have given our hearts away, a sordid
 boon!
 The Sea that bares her bosom to the moon;
 The winds that will be howling at all hours,
 And are up-gathered now like sleeping
 flowers;
 For this, for everything, we are out of
 tune;
 It moves us not. — Great God! I'd rather be
 A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn;
 So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
 Have glimpses that would make me less
 forlorn;
 Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea;
 Or hear old Triton blow his wreathèd horn.

"WITH SHIPS THE SEA WAS
 SPRINKLED FAR AND NIGH"

1806. 1807

WITH Ships the sea was sprinkled far and
 nigh,
 Like stars in heaven, and joyously it
 showed;

Some lying fast at anchor in the road,
 Some veering up and down, one knew not
 why.

A goodly Vessel did I then espy
 Come like a giant from a haven broad;
 And lustily along the bay she strode,
 Her tackling rich, and of apparel high.
 This Ship was nought to me, nor I to her,
 Yet I pursued her with a Lover's look;
 This Ship to all the rest did I prefer:
 When will she turn, and whither? She
 will brook
 No tarrying; where She comes the winds
 must stir:
 On went She, and due north her journey
 took.

"WHERE LIES THE LAND TO
 WHICH YON SHIP MUST GO?"

1806. 1807

WHERE lies the Land to which yon Ship
 must go?
 Fresh as a lark mounting at break of day,
 Festively she puts forth in trim array;
 Is she for tropic suns, or polar snow?
 What boots the inquiry? — Neither friend
 nor foe
 She cares for; let her travel where she may,
 She finds familiar names, a beaten way
 Ever before her, and a wind to blow.
 Yet still I ask, what haven is her mark?
 And, almost as it was when ships were rare,
 (From time to time, like Pilgrims, here and
 there
 Crossing the waters) doubt, and something
 dark,
 Of the old Sea some reverential fear,
 Is with me at thy farewell, joyous Bark!

TO SLEEP

1806. 1807

O GENTLE SLEEP! do they belong to thee,
 These twinklings of oblivion? Thou dost
 love
 To sit in meekness, like the brooding Dove,
 A captive never wishing to be free.
 This tiresome night, O Sleep! thou art to
 me
 A Fly, that up and down himself doth shove
 Upon a fretful rivulet, now above
 Now on the water vexed with mockery.

I have no pain that calls for patience, no;
Hence am I cross and peevish as a child:
Am pleased by fits to have thee for my
 foe,
Yet ever willing to be reconciled:
O gentle Creature! do not use me so,
But once and deeply let me be beguiled.

TO SLEEP

1806. 1807

can
6/25
A FLOCK of sheep that leisurely pass by,
One after one; the sound of rain, and bees
Murmuring; the fall of rivers, winds and
 seas,
Smooth fields, white sheets of water, and
 pure sky;
I have thought of all by turns, and yet do
 lie
Sleepless! and soon the small birds' melo-
 dies
Must hear, first uttered from my orchard
 trees;
And the first cuckoo's melancholy cry.
Even thus last night, and two nights more,
 I lay,
And could not win thee, Sleep! by any
 stealth:
So do not let me wear to-night away:
Without Thee what is all the morning's
 wealth?
Come, blessed barrier between day and day,
Dear mother of fresh thoughts and joyous
 health!

TO SLEEP

1806. 1807

FOND words have oft been spoken to thee,
 Sleep!
And thou hast had thy store of tenderest
 names;
The very sweetest, Fancy culls or frames,
When thankfulness of heart is strong and
 deep!
Dear Bosom-child we call thee, that dost
 steep
In rich reward all suffering; Balm that
 tames
All anguish; Saint that evil thoughts and
 aims
Takest away, and into souls dost creep,

Like to a breeze from heaven. Shall I alone,
I surely not a man ungently made,
Call thee worst Tyrant by which Flesh is
 crost?
Perverse, self-willed to own and to disown,
Mere slave of them who never for thee
 prayed,
Still last to come where thou art wanted
 most!

TWO TRANSLATIONS FROM
MICHAEL ANGELO, AND A
TRANSLATION FROM THE
LATIN OF THOMAS WARTON

(?). 1882

Night speaks

GRATEFUL is Sleep, my life in stone bound
 fast;
More grateful still: while wrong and shame
 shall last,
On me can Time no happier state bestow
Than to be left unconscious of the woe.
Ah then, lest you awaken me, speak low.

GRATEFUL is Sleep, more grateful still to be
Of marble; for while shameless wrong and
 woe
Prevail, 't is best to neither hear nor see.
Then wake me not, I pray you. Hush,
 speak low.

COME, gentle Sleep, Death's image tho'
 thou art,
Come share my couch, nor speedily depart;
How sweet thus living without life to lie,
Thus without death how sweet it is to die.

FROM THE ITALIAN OF MICHAEL
ANGELO

1806. 1807

Translations from Michael Angelo, done at
the request of Mr. Duppa, whose acquaintance
I made through Mr. Southey. Mr. Duppa was
engaged in writing the life of Michael Angelo,
and applied to Mr. Southey and myself to fur-
nish some specimens of his poetic genius.

I

YES! hope may with my strong desire
 keep pace,
And I be undeluded, unbetrayed;

or if of our affections none finds grace
 a sight of Heaven, then, wherefore hath
 God made
 the world which we inhabit? Better plea
 we cannot have, than that in loving thee
 glory to that eternal Peace is paid,
 Who such divinity to thee imparts
 as hallows and makes pure all gentle
 hearts.
 His hope is treacherous only whose love
 dies
 With beauty, which is varying every hour;
 But, in chaste hearts uninfluenced by the
 power
 of outward change, there blooms a death-
 less flower,
 That breathes on earth the air of paradise.

FROM THE SAME

1806. 1807

II

To mortal object did these eyes behold
 When first they met the placid light of
 thine,
 And my Soul felt her destiny divine,
 And hope of endless peace in me grew bold:
 Heaven-born, the Soul a heaven-ward
 course must hold;
 Beyond the visible world she soars to seek
 For what delights the sense is false and
 weak)
 Ideal Form, the universal mould.
 The wise man, I affirm, can find no rest
 In that which perishes: nor will he lend
 His heart to aught which doth on time de-
 pend.
 His sense, unbridled will, and not true
 love,
 That kills the soul: love betters what is
best.
Even here below, but more in heaven above.

TO THE MEMORY OF RAISLEY
 CALVERT

1806. 1807

This young man, Raisley Calvert, to whom I
 was so much indebted, died at Penrith, 1795.

CALVERT! it must not be unheard by them
 Who may respect my name, that I to thee

Owed many years of early liberty.
 This care was thine when sickness did con-
 demn
 Thy youth to hopeless wasting, root and
 stem —
 That I, if frugal and severe, might stray
 Where'er I liked; and finally array
 My temples with the Muse's diadem.
 Hence, if in freedom I have loved the
 truth;
 If there be aught of pure, or good, or
 great,
 In my past verse; or shall be, in the lays
 Of higher mood, which now I meditate; —
 It gladdens me, O worthy, short-lived,
 Youth!
 To think how much of this will be thy
 praise.

“METHOUGHT I SAW THE FOOT-
 STEPS OF A THRONE”

1806. 1807

The latter part of this Sonnet was a great
 favourite with my sister S. H. When I saw
 her lying in death, I could not resist the im-
 pulse to compose the Sonnet that follows it.

[See the editor's note.]

METHOUGHT I saw the footsteps of a
 throne
 Which mists and vapours from mine eyes
 did shroud —
 Nor view of who might sit thereon al-
 lowed;
 But all the steps and ground about were
 strown
 With sights the ruefullest that flesh and
 bone
 Ever put on; a miserable crowd,
 Sick, hale, old, young, who cried before
 that cloud,
 “Thou art our king, O Death! to thee we
 groan.”
 Those steps I clomb; the mists before me
 gave
 Smooth way; and I beheld the face of one
 Sleeping alone within a mossy cave,
 With her face up to heaven; that seemed
 to have
 Pleasing remembrance of a thought fore-
 gone;
 A lovely Beauty in a summer grave!

LINES

1806. 1807

Composed at Grasmere, during a walk one Evening, after a stormy day, the Author having just read in a Newspaper that the dissolution of Mr. Fox was hourly expected.

LOUD is the Vale ! the Voice is up
With which she speaks when storms are
gone,
A mighty unison of streams !
Of all her Voices, One !

Loud is the Vale ; — this inland Depth
In peace is roaring like the Sea ;
Yon star upon the mountain-top
Is listening quietly.

Sad was I, even to pain deprest,
Importunate and heavy load !
The Comforter hath found me here.
Upon this lonely road ;

And many thousands now are sad —
Wait the fulfilment of their fear ;
For he must die who is their stay,
Their glory disappear.

A Power is passing from the earth
To breathless Nature's dark abyss ;
But when the great and good depart
What is it more than this —

That Man, who is from God sent forth,
Doth yet again to God return ? —
Such ebb and flow must ever be,
Then wherefore should we mourn ?

NOVEMBER 1806

1806. 1807

ANOTHER year ! — another deadly blow !
Another mighty Empire overthrown !
And We are left, or shall be left, alone ;
The last that dare to struggle with the
Foe.
'T is well ! from this day forward we shall
know
That in ourselves our safety must be sought ;
That by our own right hands it must be
wrought ;
That we must stand unpropped, or be laid
low.

O dastard whom such foretaste doth not
cheer !

We shall exult, if they who rule the land
Be men who hold its many blessings dear,
Wise, upright, valiant ; not a servile band,
Who are to judge of danger which they
fear,

And honour which they do not understand.

ADDRESS TO A CHILD

DURING A BOISTEROUS WINTER EVENING

BY MY SISTER

1806. 1815

Written at Town-end, Grasmere.

WHAT way does the wind come ? What
way does he go ?

He rides over the water, and over the snow,
Through wood, and through vale ; and, o'er
rocky height

Which the goat cannot climb, takes his
sounding flight ;

He tosses about in every bare tree,
As, if you look up, you plainly may see ;
But how he will come, and whither he goes,
There's never a scholar in England knows.

He will suddenly stop in a cunning nook
And ring a sharp 'larum ; — but, if you
should look,

There's nothing to see but a cushion of snow
Round as a pillow, and whiter than milk,
And softer than if it were covered with silk.
Sometimes he'll hide in the cave of a rock
Then whistle as shrill as the buzzard cock
— Yet seek him, — and what shall you find
in the place ?

Nothing but silence and empty space ;
Save, in a corner, a heap of dry leaves,
That he's left, for a bed, to beggars
and thieves !

As soon as 't is daylight to-morrow, with me
You shall go to the orchard, and then you
will see

That he has been there, and made a great
rout,

And cracked the branches, and strewn them
about ;

Heaven grant that he spare but that one
upright twig

That looked up at the sky so proud and big
All last summer, as well you know,
Studded with apples, a beautiful show !

Lark ! over the roof he makes a pause,
 And growls as if he would fix his claws
 Light in the slates, and with a huge rattle
 Drive them down, like men in a battle: 31
 — But let him range round; he does us no
 harm,
 We build up the fire, we're snug and warm;
 Untouched by his breath see the candle
 shines bright,
 And burns with a clear and steady light;
 Books have we to read, — but that half-
 stifled knell,
 Alas ! 'tis the sound of the eight o'clock
 bell.
 — Come, now we'll to bed ! and when we
 are there
 He may work his own will, and what shall
 we care ?
 He may knock at the door, — we'll not let
 him in; 40
 May drive at the windows, — we'll laugh at
 his din;
 Let him seek his own home wherever it
 be;
 Here's a *cozie* warm house for Edward and
 me.

ODE

INTIMATIONS OF IMMORTALITY
 FROM RECOLLECTIONS OF
 EARLY CHILDHOOD

1803-6. 1807

This was composed during my residence at
 Town-end, Grasmere. Two years at least
 passed between the writing of the four first
 stanzas and the remaining part. To the atten-
 tive and competent reader the whole suffi-
 ciently explains itself; but there may be no
 harm in adverting here to particular feelings or
experiences of my own mind on which the struc-
 ture of the poem partly rests. Nothing was
 more difficult for me in childhood than to ad-
 mit the notion of death as a state applicable to
 my own being. I have said elsewhere —

“ A simple child,
 That lightly draws its breath,
 And feels its life in every limb,
 What should it know of death ! ” —

But it was not so much from feelings of ani-
 mal vivacity that my difficulty came as from
 a sense of the indomitableness of the Spirit
 within me. I used to brood over the stories of
 Enoch and Elijah, and almost to persuade my-
 self that, whatever might become of others, I
 should be translated, in something of the same

way, to heaven. With a feeling congenial to
 this, I was often unable to think of external
 things as having external existence, and I com-
 muned with all that I saw as something not
 apart from, but inherent in, my own immate-
 rial nature. Many times while going to school
 have I grasped at a wall or tree to recall myself
 from this abyss of idealism to the reality. At
 that time I was afraid of such processes. In
 later periods of life I have deplored, as we have
 all reason to do, a subjugation of an opposite
 character, and have rejoiced over the remem-
 brances, as is expressed in the lines —

“ Obstinate questionings
 Of sense and outward things,
 Fallings from us, vanishings ; ” etc.

To that dream-like vividness and splendour
 which invest objects of sight in childhood,
 every one, I believe, if he would look back,
 could bear testimony, and I need not dwell
 upon it here: but having in the poem regarded
 it as presumptive evidence of a prior state of
 existence, I think it right to protest against a
 conclusion, which has given pain to some good
 and pious persons, that I meant to inculcate
 such a belief. It is far too shadowy a notion
 to be recommended to faith, as more than an
 element in our instincts of immortality. But
 let us bear in mind that, though the idea is
 not advanced in revelation, there is nothing
 there to contradict it, and the fall of Man pre-
 sents an analogy in its favour. Accordingly, a
 pre-existent state has entered into the popular
 creeds of many nations; and, among all per-
 sons acquainted with classic literature, is known
 as an ingredient in Platonic philosophy.
 Archimedes said that he could move the world
 if he had a point whereon to rest his machine.
 Who has not felt the same aspirations as re-
 gards the world of his own mind ? Having to
 wield some of its elements when I was im-
 pelled to write this poem on the “ Immortality
 of the Soul,” I took hold of the notion of pre-
 existence as having sufficient foundation in
 humanity for authorising me to make for my
 purpose the best use of it I could as a poet.

“ The Child is Father of the Man ;
 And I could wish my days to be
 Bound each to each by natural plety. ”

I

THERE was a time when meadow, grove,
 and stream,
 The earth, and every common sight,
 To me did seem
 Apparell'd in celestial light,
 The glory and the freshness of a dream.
 It is not now as it hath been of yore; —

Turn wheresoe'er I may,
By night or day,
The things which I have seen I now can
see no more.

II

The Rainbow comes and goes, 10
And lovely is the Rose,
The Moon doth with delight
Look round her when the heavens are bare,
Waters on a starry night
Are beautiful and fair;
The sunshine is a glorious birth;
But yet I know, where'er I go,
That there hath past away a glory from the
earth.

III

Now, while the birds thus sing a joyous
song,
And while the young lambs bound 20
As to the tabor's sound,
To me alone there came a thought of grief:
A timely utterance gave that thought relief,
And I again am strong:
The cataracts blow their trumpets from the
steep;
No more shall grief of mine the season
wrong;
I hear the Echoes through the mountains
throng,
The Winds come to me from the fields of
sleep,
And all the earth is gay;
Land and sea 30
Give themselves up to jollity,
And with the heart of May
Doth every Beast keep holiday; —
Thou Child of Joy,
Shout round me, let me hear thy shouts,
thou happy
Shepherd-boy!

IV

Ye blessèd Creatures, I have heard the call
Ye to each other make; I see
The heavens laugh with you in your jubilee;
My heart is at your festival, 40
My head hath its coronal,
The fulness of your bliss, I feel — I feel it
all.
Oh evil day! if I were sullen
While Earth herself is adorning,
This sweet May-morning,
And the Children are culling
On every side,

In a thousand valleys far and wide,
Fresh flowers; while the sun shineth
warm,
And the Babe leaps up on his Mother's
arm: —

I hear, I hear, with joy I hear!
— But there's a Tree, of many, one,
A single Field which I have looked upon,
Both of them speak of something that is
gone:

The Pansy at my feet
Doth the same tale repeat:
Whither is fled the visionary gleam?
Where is it now, the glory and the dream?

V

Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting:
The Soul that rises with us, our life's Star
Hath had elsewhere its setting,
And cometh from afar:
Not in entire forgetfulness,
And not in utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory do we come
From God, who is our home:
Heaven lies about us in our infancy!
Shades of the prison-house begin to close
Upon the growing Boy,
But He beholds the light, and whence it
flows,
He sees it in his joy;
The Youth, who daily farther from the east
Must travel, still is Nature's Priest,
And by the vision splendid
Is on his way attended;
At length the Man perceives it die away,
And fade into the light of common day.

VI

Earth fills her lap with pleasures of her own.
Yearnings she hath in her own natural kind
And, even with something of a Mother's
mind,
And no unworthy aim,
The homely Nurse doth all she can
To make her Foster-child, her Inmate Man
— Forget the glories he hath known,
And that imperial palace whence he came.

VII

Behold the Child among his new-born
blisses,
A six years' Darling of a pigmy size!
See, where 'mid work of his own hand he
lies,
Fretted by sallies of his mother's kisses,

With light upon him from his father's
eyes ! 90
See, at his feet, some little plan or chart,
Some fragment from his dream of human
life,
Shaped by himself with newly-learned art;
A wedding or a festival,
A mourning or a funeral;
And this hath now his heart,
And unto this he frames his song:
Then will he fit his tongue
To dialogues of business, love, or strife;
But it will not be long 100
Ere this be thrown aside,
And with new joy and pride
The little Actor cons another part;
Filling from time to time his "humorous
stage"
With all the Persons, down to palsied Age,
That Life brings with her in her equipage;
As if his whole vocation
Were endless imitation.

VIII

Thou, whose exterior semblance doth belie
Thy Soul's immensity; 110
Thou best Philosopher, who yet dost keep
Thy heritage, thou Eye among the blind,
That, deaf and silent, read'st the eternal
deep,
Haunted for ever by the eternal mind, —
Mighty Prophet! Seer blest!
On whom those truths do rest,
Which we are toiling all our lives to find,
In darkness lost, the darkness of the grave;
Thou, over whom thy Immortality
Broods like the Day, a Master o'er a Slave,
A Presence which is not to be put by; 121
Thou little Child, yet glorious in the might
Of heaven-born freedom on thy being's
height,
Why with such earnest pains dost thou
provoke
The years to bring the inevitable yoke,
Thus blindly with thy blessedness at strife?
Full soon thy Soul shall have her earthly
freight,
And custom lie upon thee with a weight,
Heavy as frost, and deep almost as life!

IX

O joy! that in our embers 130
Is something that doth live,
That nature yet remembers
What was so fugitive!

The thought of our past years in me doth
breed
Perpetual benediction: not indeed
For that which is most worthy to be blest —
Delight and liberty, the simple creed
Of Childhood, whether busy or at rest,
With new-fledged hope still fluttering in
his breast: —

Not for these I raise 140
The song of thanks and praise;
But for those obstinate questionings
Of sense and outward things,
Fallings from us, vanishings;
Blank misgivings of a Creature
Moving about in worlds not realised,
High instincts before which our mortal
Nature

Did tremble like a guilty Thing surprised:
But for those first affections,
Those shadowy recollections, 150
Which, be they what they may,
Are yet the fountain light of all our day,
Are yet a master light of all our seeing;
Uphold us, cherish, and have power to
make

Our noisy years seem moments in the being
Of the eternal Silence: truths that wake,
To perish never;
Which neither listlessness, nor mad en-
deavour,

Nor Man nor Boy,
Nor all that is at enmity with joy, 160
Can utterly abolish or destroy!
Hence in a season of calm weather
Though inland far we be,
Our Souls have sight of that immortal sea
Which brought us hither,
Can in a moment travel thither,
And see the Children sport upon the shore,
And hear the mighty waters rolling ever-
more. /

X

Then sing, ye Birds, sing, sing a joyous
song!
And let the young Lambs bound 170
As to the tabor's sound!
We in thought will join your throng,
Ye that pipe and ye that play,
Ye that through your hearts to-day
Feel the gladness of the May!
What though the radiance which was once
so bright
Be now for ever taken from my sight,
Though nothing can bring back the hour

Of splendour in the grass, of glory in the flower;
 We will grieve not, rather find 180
 Strength in what remains behind;
 In the primal sympathy
 Which having been must ever be;
 In the soothing thoughts that spring
 Out of human suffering;
 In the faith that looks through death,
 In years that bring the philosophic mind.

XI

And O, ye Fountains, Meadows, Hills, and Groves,
 Forebode not any severing of our loves!
 Yet in my heart of hearts I feel your might;
 I only have relinquished one delight 191
 To live beneath your more habitual sway.
 I love the Brooks which down their channels fret,
 Even more than when I tripped lightly as they;
 The innocent brightness of a new-born Day
 Is lovely yet;
 The Clouds that gather round the setting sun
 Do take a sober colouring from an eye
 That hath kept watch o'er man's mortality;
 Another race hath been, and other palms 200
 are won.
 Thanks to the human heart by which we live,
 Thanks to its tenderness, its joys, and fears,
 To me the meanest flower that blows can give
 Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.

A PROPHECY. FEBRUARY 1807

1807. 1807

HIGH deeds, O Germans, are to come from you!
 Thus in your books the record shall be found,
 "A watchword was pronounced, a potent sound —
 ARMINIUS! — all the people quaked like dew
 Stirred by the breeze; they rose, a Nation, true,
 True to herself — the mighty Germany,
 She of the Danube and the Northern Sea,
 She rose, and off at once the yoke she threw.

All power was given her in the dreadful trance;
 Those new-born Kings he withered like a flame!"
 — Woe to them all! but heaviest woe and shame
 To that Bavarian who could first advance
 His banner in accursed league with France,
 First open traitor to the German name!

THOUGHT OF A BRITON ON THE
SUBJUGATION OF SWITZER-
LAND

1807. 1807

This was composed while pacing to and fro between the Hall of Coleorton, then rebuilding, and the principal Farm-house of the Estate, in which we lived for nine or ten months. I will here mention that the Song on the Restoration of Lord Clifford, as well as that on the feast of Brougham Castle, were produced on the same ground.

Two Voices are there; one is of the sea,
 One of the mountains; each a mighty Voice:
 In both from age to age thou didst rejoice,
 They were thy chosen music, Liberty!
 There came a Tyrant, and with holy glee
 Thou fought'st against him; but hast vainly
 striven:
 Thou from thy Alpine holds at length art driven,
 Where not a torrent murmurs heard by thee.
 Of one deep bliss thine ear hath been bereft:
 Then cleave, O cleave to that which still is left;
 For, high-souled Maid, what sorrow would it be
 That Mountain floods should thunder as before,
 And Ocean bellow from his rocky shore,
 And neither awful Voice be heard by thee!

TO THOMAS CLARKSON

ON THE FINAL PASSING OF THE BILL
 FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE
 TRADE

1807. 1807

CLARKSON! it was an obstinate hill to climb:
 How toilsome — nay, how dire — it was, by thee

Is known; by none, perhaps, so feelingly:
 But thou, who, starting in thy fervent
 prime,
 Didst first lead forth that enterprise sub-
 lime,
 Hast heard the constant Voice its charge
 repeat,
 Which, out of thy young heart's oracular
 seat,
 First roused thee. — O true yoke-fellow of
 Time,
 Duty's intrepid liegeman, see, the palm
 Is won, and by all Nations shall be worn!
 The blood-stained Writing is for ever torn;
 And thou henceforth wilt have a good man's
 calm,
 A great man's happiness; thy zeal shall find
 Repose at length, firm friend of human
 kind!

THE MOTHER'S RETURN

BY MY SISTER

1807. 1815

Written at Town-end, Grasmere.

A MONTH, sweet Little-ones, is past
 Since your dear Mother went away, —
 And she to-morrow will return;
 To-morrow is the happy day.

O blessed tidings! thought of joy!
 The eldest heard with steady glee;
 Silent he stood; then laughed amain, —
 And shouted, "Mother, come to me."

Louder and louder did he shout,
 With witless hope to bring her near; 10
 "Nay, patience! patience, little boy!
 Your tender mother cannot hear."

I told of hills, and far-off towns,
 And long, long vales to travel through; —
 He listens, puzzled, sore perplexed,
 But he submits; what can he do?

No strife disturbs his sister's breast;
 She wars not with the mystery
 Of time and distance, night and day;
 The bonds of our humanity. 20

Her joy is like an instinct, joy
 Of kitten, bird, or summer fly;

She dances, runs without an aim,
 She chatters in her ecstasy.

Her brother now takes up the note,
 And echoes back his sister's glee;
 They hug the infant in my arms,
 As if to force his sympathy.

Then, settling into fond discourse,
 We rested in the garden bower; 30
 While sweetly shone the evening sun
 In his departing hour.

We told o'er all that we had done, —
 Our rambles by the swift brook's side
 Far as the willow-skirted pool,
 Where two fair swans together glide.

We talked of change, of winter gone,
 Of green leaves on the hawthorn spray,
 Of birds that build their nests and sing,
 And all "since Mother went away!" 40

To her these tales they will repeat,
 To her our new-born tribes will show,
 The goslings green, the ass's colt,
 The lambs that in the meadow go.

— But, see, the evening star comes forth!
 To bed the children must depart;
 A moment's heaviness they feel,
 A sadness at the heart:

'T is gone — and in a merry fit
 They run upstairs in gamesome race; 50
 I, too, infected by their mood,
 I could have joined the wanton chase.

Five minutes past — and, O the change!
 Asleep upon their beds they lie;
 Their busy limbs in perfect rest,
 And closed the sparkling eye.

GIPSIES

1807. 1807

Composed at Coleorton. I had observed
 them, as here described, near Castle Donning-
 ton, on my way to and from Derby.

YET are they here the same unbroken knot
 Of human Beings, in the self-same spot!

Men, women, children, yea the frame
 Of the whole spectacle the same!
 Only their fire seems bolder, yielding light,
 Now deep and red, the colouring of night;

That on their Gipsy-faces falls,
 Their bed of straw and blanket-walls.
 — Twelve hours, twelve bounteous hours
 are gone, while I
 Have been a traveller under open sky,
 Much witnessing of change and cheer,
 Yet as I left I find them here!
 The weary Sun betook himself to rest; —
 Then issued Vesper from the fulgent west,
 Outshining like a visible God
 The glorious path in which he trod.
 And now, ascending, after one dark hour
 And one night's diminution of her power,
 Behold the mighty Moon! this way
 She looks as if at them — but they
 Regard not her: — oh better wrong and
 strife
 (By nature transient) than this torpid life;
 Life which the very stars reprove
 As on their silent tasks they move!
 Yet, witness all that stirs in heaven or earth!
 In scorn I speak not; — they are what their
 birth
 And breeding suffer them to be;
 Wild outcasts of society!

"O NIGHTINGALE! THOU
 SURELY ART"

1807. 1807

Written at Town-end, Grasmere. (Mrs. W.
says in a note — "AT COLEORTON.")

O NIGHTINGALE! thou surely art
 A creature of a "fiery heart": —
 These notes of thine — they pierce and
 pierce;
 Tumultuous harmony and fierce!
 Thou sing'st as if the God of wine
 Had helped thee to a Valentine;
 A song in mockery and despite
 Of shades, and dews, and silent night;
 And steady bliss, and all the loves
 Now sleeping in these peaceful groves.

I heard a Stock-dove sing or say
 His homely tale, this very day;
 His voice was buried among trees,
 Yet to be come at by the breeze:
 He did not cease; but cooed — and cooed;
 And somewhat pensively he wooed:
 He sang of love, with quiet blending,
 Slow to begin, and never ending;
 Of serious faith, and inward glee;
 That was the song — the song for me!

TO LADY BEAUMONT

1807. 1807

The winter garden of Coleorton, fashioned
 out of an old quarry under the superintendence
 and direction of Mrs. Wordsworth and my sister
 Dorothy, during the winter and spring
 resided there.

LADY! the songs of Spring were in the
 grove
 While I was shaping beds for winter
 flowers;
 While I was planting green unfading
 bowers,
 And shrubs — to hang upon the warm al-
 cove,
 And sheltering wall; and still, as Fancy
 wove
 The dream, to time and nature's blended
 powers
 I gave this paradise for winter hours,
 A labyrinth, Lady! which your feet shall
 rove.
 Yes! when the sun of life more feebly
 shines,
 Becoming thoughts, I trust, of solemn
 gloom
 Or of high gladness you shall hither bring;
 And these perennial bowers and murmur-
 ing pines
 Be gracious as the music and the bloom
 And all the mighty ravishment of spring.

"THOUGH NARROW BE THAT
 OLD MAN'S CARES"

1807. 1807

" — gives to airy nothing
 A local habitation and a name."

Written at Coleorton. This old man's name
 was Mitchell. He was, in all his ways and con-
 versation, a great curiosity, both individually
 and as a representative of past times. His chief
 employment was keeping watch at night by
 pacing round the house, at that time building,
 to keep off depredators. He has often told me
 gravely of having seen the Seven Whistlers and
 the Hounds as here described. Among the
 groves of Coleorton, where I became familiar
 with the habits and notions of old Mitchell,
 there was also a labourer of whom, I regret, I
 had no personal knowledge; for, more than
 forty years after, when he was become an old
 man, I learnt that while I was composing
 verses, which I usually did aloud, he took

much pleasure, unknown to me, in following
 my steps that he might catch the words I ut-
 tered; and, what is not a little remarkable,
 several lines caught in this way kept their place
 in his memory. My volumes have lately been
 given to him by my informant, and surely he
 must have been gratified to meet in print his
 old acquaintances.

THOUGH narrow be that old Man's cares,
 and near,
 The poor old Man is greater than he seems:
 For he hath waking empire, wide as
 dreams;
 An ample sovereignty of eye and ear.
 Rich are his walks with supernatural cheer;
 The region of his inner spirit teems
 With vital sounds and monitory gleams
 Of high astonishment and pleasing fear.
 He the seven birds hath seen, that never
 part,
 Seen the SEVEN WHISTLERS in their nightly
 rounds,
 And counted them: and oftentimes will
 start —
 For overhead are sweeping GABRIEL'S
 HOUNDS
 Doomed, with their impious Lord, the
 flying Hart
 To chase for ever, on aerial grounds!

SONG AT THE
 FEAST OF BROUGHAM CASTLE
 UPON THE RESTORATION OF LORD CLIF-
 FORD, THE SHEPHERD, TO THE ESTATES
 AND HONOURS OF HIS ANCESTORS
 1807. 1807

This poem was composed at Coleorton while
 I was walking to and fro along the path that
 led from Sir George Beaumont's Farm-house,
 where we resided, to the Hall which was build-
 ing at that time.

HIGH in the breathless Hall the Minstrel
 sate,
 And Emont's murmur mingled with the
 Song. —
 The words of ancient time I thus translate,
 A festal strain that hath been silent
 long: —
 "From town to town, from tower to tower,
 The red rose is a gladsome flower.
 Her thirty years of winter past,
 The red rose is revived at last;

She lifts her head for endless spring,
 For everlasting blossoming: 10
 Both roses flourish, red and white:
 In love and sisterly delight
 The two that were at strife are blended,
 And all old troubles now are ended. —
 Joy! joy to both! but most to her
 Who is the flower of Lancaster!
 Behold her how She smiles to-day
 On this great throng, this bright array!
 Fair greeting doth she send to all
 From every corner of the hall; 20
 But chiefly from above the board
 Where sits in state our rightful Lord,
 A Clifford to his own restored!

They came with banner, spear, and shield,
 And it was proved in Bosworth-field.
 Not long the Avenger was withstood —
 Earth helped him with the cry of blood:
 St. George was for us, and the might
 Of blessed Angels crowned the right.
 Loud voice the Land has uttered forth, 30
 We loudest in the faithful north:
 Our fields rejoice, our mountains ring,
 Our streams proclaim a welcoming;
 Our strong-abodes and castles see
 The glory of their loyalty.

How glad is Skipton at this hour —
 Though lonely, a deserted Tower;
 Knight, squire, and yeoman, page and
 groom:

We have them at the feast of Brough'm.
 How glad Pendragon — though the sleep 40
 Of years be on her! — She shall reap
 A taste of this great pleasure, viewing
 As in a dream her own renewing.
 Rejoiced is Brough, right glad I deem
 Beside her little humble stream;
 And she that keepeth watch and ward
 Her statelier Eden's course to guard;
 They both are happy at this hour,
 Though each is but a lonely Tower: —
 But here is perfect joy and pride 50
 For one fair House by Emont's side,
 This day, distinguished without peer
 To see her Master and to cheer —
 Him, and his Lady-mother dear!

Oh! it was a time forlorn
 When the fatherless was born —
 Give her wings that she may fly,
 Or she sees her infant die!
 Swords that are with slaughter wild
 Hunt the Mother and the Child. 60
 Who will take them from the light?
 — Yonder is a man in sight —

Yonder is a house — but where ?
 No, they must not enter there.
 To the caves, and to the brooks,
 To the clouds of heaven she looks;
 She is speechless, but her eyes
 Pray in ghostly agonies.

Blissful Mary, Mother mild,
 Maid and Mother undefiled,
 Save a Mother and her Child !

Now Who is he that bounds with joy
 On Carrock's side, a Shepherd-boy ?
 No thoughts hath he but thoughts that
 pass

Light as the wind along the grass.
 Can this be He who hither came
 In secret, like a smothered flame ?
 O'er whom such thankful tears were shed
 For shelter, and a poor man's bread !
 God loves the Child; and God hath willed 80
 That those dear words should be fulfilled,
 The Lady's words, when forced away,
 The last she to her Babe did say:
 'My own, my own, thy Fellow-guest
 I may not be; but rest thee, rest,
 For lowly shepherd's life is best !'

Alas ! when evil men are strong
 No life is good, no pleasure long.
 The Boy must part from Mosedale's groves,
 And leave Blencathara's rugged coves, 90
 And quit the flowers that summer brings
 To Glenderamakin's lofty springs;
 Must vanish, and his careless cheer
 Be turned to heaviness and fear.
 — Give Sir Lancelot Threlkeld praise !
 Hear it, good man, old in days !
 Thou tree of covert and of rest
 For this young Bird that is distress;
 Among thy branches safe he lay,
 And he was free to sport and play, 100
 When falcons were abroad for prey.

A recreant harp, that sings of fear
 And heaviness in Clifford's ear !
 I said, when evil men are strong,
 No life is good, no pleasure long,
 A weak and cowardly untruth !
 Our Clifford was a happy Youth,
 And thankful through a weary time,
 That brought him up to manhood's prime.
 — Again he wanders forth at will, 110
 And tends a flock from hill to hill:
 His garb is humble; ne'er was seen
 Such garb with such a noble mien;
 Among the shepherd grooms no mate
 Hath he, a Child of strength and state !
 Yet lacks not friends for simple glee,

Nor yet for higher sympathy.
 To his side the fallow-deer
 Came, and rested without fear;
 The eagle, lord of land and sea,
 Stooped down to pay him fealty;
 And both the undying fish that swim
 Through Bowscale-tarn did wait on him;
 The pair were servants of his eye
 In their immortality;
 And glancing, gleaming, dark or bright,
 Moved to and fro, for his delight.
 He knew the rocks which Angels haunt
 Upon the mountains visitant;
 He hath kenned them taking wing:
 And into caves where Faeries sing
 He hath entered; and been told
 By Voices how men lived of old.
 Among the heavens his eye can see
 The face of thing that is to be;
 And, if that men report him right,
 His tongue could whisper words of might.
 — Now another day is come,
 Fitter hope, and nobler doom;
 He hath thrown aside his crook,
 And hath buried deep his book;
 Armour rusting in his halls
 On the blood of Clifford calls; —
 'Quell the Scot,' exclaims the Lance —
 Bear me to the heart of France,
 Is the longing of the Shield —
 Tell thy name, thou trembling Field;
 Field of death, where'er thou be,
 Groan thou with our victory !
 Happy day, and mighty hour,
 When our Shepherd, in his power,
 Mailed and horsed, with lance and sword,
 To his ancestors restored
 Like a re-appearing Star,
 Like a glory from afar,
 First shall head the flock of war !"

Alas ! the impassioned minstrel did not
 know
 How, by Heaven's grace, this Clifford's
 heart was framed,
 How he, long forced in humble walks to go
 Was softened into feeling, soothed, and
 tamed.

Love had he found in huts where poor men
 lie;
 His daily teachers had been woods and
 rills,
 The silence that is in the starry sky,
 The sleep that is among the lonely hills.

him the savage virtue of the Race,
 revenge, and all ferocious thoughts were
 dead:
 or did he change; but kept in lofty
 place
 the wisdom which adversity had bred.

Glad were the vales, and every cottage hearth;
 The Shepherd-lord was honoured more and
 more;
 And, ages after he was laid in earth,
 "The good Lord Clifford" was the name
 he bore.

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THE WHITE DOE OF RYLSTONE

OR, THE FATE OF THE NORTONS

1807. 1815

The earlier half of this Poem was composed at Stockton-upon-Tees, when Mrs. Wordsworth and I were on a visit to her eldest Brother, Mr. Hutchinson, at the close of the year 1807. The country is flat, and the weather was rough. I was accustomed every day to walk to and fro under the shelter of a row of stacks in a field at a small distance from the town, and there poured forth my verses aloud as freely as they would come. Mrs. Wordsworth reminds me that her brother stood upon the punctilio of not sitting down to dinner till I joined the party; and it frequently happened that I did not make my appearance till too late, so that she was made uncomfortable. I here beg her pardon for this and similar transgressions during the whole course of our wedded life. To my beloved Sister the same apology is due.

When, from the visit just mentioned, we returned to Town-end, Grasmere, I proceeded with the Poem; and it may be worth while to note, as a caution to others who may cast their eye on these memoranda, that the skin having been rubbed off my heel by my wearing too tight a shoe, though I desisted from walking I found that the irritation of the wounded part was kept up, by the act of composition, to a degree that made it necessary to give my constitution a holiday. A rapid cure was the consequence. Poetic excitement, when accompanied by protracted labour in composition, has throughout my life brought on more or less bodily derangement. Nevertheless, I am, at the close of my seventy-third year, in what may be called excellent health; so that intellectual labour is not necessarily unfavourable to longevity. But perhaps I ought here to add that mine has been generally carried on out of doors.

Let me here say a few words of this Poem in the way of criticism. The subject being taken from feudal times has led to its being compared to some of Walter Scott's poems that belong to the same age and state of society. The comparison is inconsiderate. Sir Walter pursued the customary and very natural course of conducting an action, presenting various turns of fortune, to some outstanding point on which the mind might rest as a termination or catastrophe. The course I attempted to pursue is entirely different. Everything that is attempted by the principal personages in "The White Doe" fails, so far as its object is external and substantial. So far as it is moral and spiritual it succeeds. The Heroine of the Poem knows that her duty is not to interfere with the current of events, either to forward or delay them, but

"To abide
 The shock, and finally secure
 O'er pain and grief a triumph pure."

This she does in obedience to her brother's injunction, as most suitable to a mind and character that, under previous trials, had been proved to accord with his. She achieves this not without aid from the communication with the inferior Creature, which often leads her thoughts to revolve upon the past with a tender and humanising influence that exalts rather than depresses her. The anticipated beatification, if I may so say, of her mind, and the apotheosis of the companion of her solitude, are the points at which the Poem aims, and constitute its legitimate catastrophe, far too spiritual a one for instant or widely-spread sympathy, but not therefore the less fitted to make a deep and permanent impression upon that class of minds who think and feel more independently, than the many do, of the surfaces of things and interests transitory because belonging more to the outward and social forms of life than to its internal spirit. How insignificant a thing, for example, does personal prowess appear, compared with the fortitude of patience and heroic martyrdom; in other words, with struggles for the sake of principle, in preference to victory gloried in for its own sake.

ADVERTISEMENT

During the Summer of 1807 I visited, for the first time, the beautiful country that surrounds Bolton Priory, in Yorkshire; and the Poem of "The White Doe," founded upon a Tradition connected with that place, was composed at the close of the same year.

DEDICATION

IN trellised shed with clustering roses gay,
And, MARY! oft beside our blazing fire,
When years of wedded life were as a day
Whose current answers to the heart's desire,
Did we together read in Spenser's Lay
How Una, sad of soul — in sad attire,
The gentle Una, of celestial birth,
To seek her Knight went wandering o'er the earth.

Ah, then, Belovèd! pleasing was the smart,
And the tear precious in compassion shed
For Her, who, pierced by sorrow's thrilling dart,
Did meekly bear the pang unmerited;
Meek as that emblem of her lowly heart
The milk-white Lamb which in a line she led, —
And faithful, loyal in her innocence,
Like the brave Lion slain in her defence.

Notes could we hear as of a faery shell
Attuned to words with sacred wisdom fraught;
Free Fancy prized each specious miracle,
And all its finer inspiration caught;
Till in the bosom of our rustic Cell,
We by a lamentable change were taught
That "bliss with mortal Man may not abide:"
How nearly joy and sorrow are allied!

For us the stream of fiction ceased to flow,
For us the voice of melody was mute.
— But, as soft gales dissolve the dreary snow,
And give the timid herbage leave to shoot,
Heaven's breathing influence failed not to bestow
A timely promise of unlooked-for fruit,
Fair fruit of pleasure and serene content
From blossoms wild of fancies innocent.

It soothed us — it beguiled us — then, to hear
Once more of troubles wrought by magic spell;
And griefs whose airy motion comes not near
The pangs that tempt the Spirit to rebel:
Then, with mild Una in her sober cheer,
High over hill and low adown the dell
Again we wandered, willing to partake
All that she suffered for her dear Lord's sake.

Then, too, this Song of mine once more could please,
Where anguish, strange as dreams of restless sleep,
Is tempered and allayed by sympathies
Aloft ascending, and descending deep.
Even to the inferior Kinds; whom forest-trees
Protect from beating sunbeams, and the sweep
Of the sharp winds; — fair Creatures! — to whom
Heaven
A calm and sinless life, with love, hath given.

This tragic Story cheered us; for it speaks
Of female patience winning firm repose;
And, of the recompense that conscience seeks,
A bright, encouraging, example shows;
Needful when o'er wide realms the tempest breaks,
Needful amid life's ordinary woes; —
Hence, not for them unfitted who would bless
A happy hour with hollower happiness.

He serves the Muses erringly and ill,
Whose aim is pleasure light and fugitive:
Oh, that my mind were equal to fulfil
The comprehensive mandate which they give —
Vain aspiration of an earnest will!
Yet in this moral Strain a power may live,
Belovèd Wife! such solace to impart
As it hath yielded to thy tender heart.

RYDAL MOUNT, WESTMORELAND,
April 20, 1815.

"Action is transitory — a step, a blow,
The motion of a muscle — this way or that —
'Tis done; and in the after-vacancy
We wonder at ourselves like men betrayed:
Suffering is permanent, obscure and dark,
And has the nature of infinity.
Yet through that darkness (infinite though it seem
And irremovable) gracious openings lie,
By which the soul — with patient steps of thought
Now tolling, wafted now on wings of prayer —
May pass in hope, and, though from mortal bonds
Yet undelivered, rise with sure ascent
Even to the fountain-head of peace divine."

"They that deny a God, destroy Man's nobility: for certainly Man is of kinn to the Beast by his Body; and if he be not of kinn to God by his Spirit, he is a base, ignoble Creature. It destroys likewise Magnanimity, and the raising of humane Nature: for take an example of a Dogg, and mark what a generosity and courage he will put on, when he finds himself maintained by a Man, who to him is instead of a God, or Melior Natura. Which courage is manifestly such, as that Creature without that confidence of a better Nature than his own could never attain. So Man, when he resteth and assureth himself upon Divine protection and favour, gathereth a force and faith which human Nature in itself could not obtain."

LORD BACON.

CANTO FIRST

FROM Bolton's old monastic tower
The bells ring loud with gladsome power;
The sun shines bright; the fields are gay
With people in their best array
Of stole and doublet, hood and scarf,
Along the banks of crystal Wharf,
Through the Vale retired and lowly,
Trooping to that summons holy.
And, up among the moorlands, see
What sprinklings of blithe company!
Of lasses and of shepherd grooms,
That down the steep hills force their way,
Like cattle through the budded brooms;
Path, or no path, what care they?
And thus in joyous mood they hie
To Bolton's mouldering Priory.

What would they there? — Full fifty
years
That sumptuous Pile, with all its peers,
Too harshly hath been doomed to taste
The bitterness of wrong and waste: 20
Its courts are ravaged; but the tower
Is standing with a voice of power,
That ancient voice which wont to call
To mass or some high festival;
And in the shattered fabric's heart
Remaineth one protected part;
A Chapel, like a wild-bird's nest,
Closely embowered and trimly drest;
And thither young and old repair,
This Sabbath-day, for praise and prayer. 30
Fast the churchyard fills; — anon
Look again, and they all are gone;
The cluster round the porch, and the folk
Who sate in the shade of the Prior's Oak!
And scarcely have they disappeared
Ere the prelusive hymn is heard: —
With one consent the people rejoice,
Filling the church with a lofty voice!
They sing a service which they feel:
For 't is the sunrise now of zeal; 40
Of a pure faith the vernal prime —
In great Eliza's golden time.
A moment ends the fervent din,
And all is hushed, without and within;
For though the priest, more tranquilly,
Recites the holy liturgy,
The only voice which you can hear
Is the river murmuring near.
— When soft! — the dusky trees between,
And down the path through the open green,
Where is no living thing to be seen; 51
And through yon gateway, where is found,
Beneath the arch with ivy bound,
Free entrance to the churchyard ground —
Comes gliding in with lovely gleam,
Comes gliding in serene and slow,
Soft and silent as a dream,
A solitary Doe!
White she is as lily of June,
And beauteous as the silver moon 60
When out of sight the clouds are driven
And she is left alone in heaven;
Or like a ship some gentle day
In sunshine sailing far away,
A glittering ship, that hath the plain
Of ocean for her own domain.
Lie silent in your graves, ye dead!
Lie quiet in your churchyard bed!
Ye living, tend your holy cares;
Ye multitude, pursue your prayers; 70

And blame not me if my heart and sight
Are occupied with one delight!
'T is a work for sabbath hours
If I with this bright Creature go:
Whether she be of forest bowers,
From the bowers of earth below;
Or a Spirit for one day given,
A pledge of grace from purest heaven.
What harmonious pensive changes
Wait upon her as she ranges 80
Round and through this Pile of state
Overthrown and desolate!
Now a step or two her way
Leads through space of open day,
Where the enamoured sunny light
Brightens her that was so bright;
Now doth a delicate shadow fall,
Falls upon her like a breath,
From some lofty arch or wall,
As she passes underneath: 90
Now some gloomy nook partakes
Of the glory that she makes, —
High-ribbed vault of stone, or cell,
With perfect cunning framed as well
Of stone, and ivy, and the spread
Of the elder's bushy head;
Some jealous and forbidding cell,
That doth the living stars repel,
And where no flower hath leave to dwell.
The presence of this wandering Doe 100
Fills many a damp obscure recess
With lustre of a saintly show;
And, reappearing, she no less
Sheds on the flowers that round her blow
A more than sunny liveliness.
But say, among these holy places,
Which thus assiduously she paces,
Comes she with a votary's task,
Rite to perform, or boon to ask?
Fair Pilgrim! harbours she a sense 110
Of sorrow, or of reverence?
Can she be grieved for quire or shrine,
Crushed as if by wrath divine?
For what survives of house where God
Was worshipped, or where Man abode;
For old magnificence undone;
Or for the gentler work begun
By Nature, softening and concealing,
And busy with a hand of healing?
Mourns she for lordly chamber's hearth 120
That to the sapling ash gives birth;
For dormitory's length laid bare
Where the wild rose blossoms fair;
Or altar, whence the cross was rent,
Now rich with mossy ornament?

-- She sees a warrior carved in stone,
 Among the thick weeds, stretched alone;
 A warrior, with his shield of pride
 Cleaving humbly to his side,
 And hands in resignation prest, 130
 Palm to palm, on his tranquil breast;
 As little she regards the sight
 As a common creature might:
 If she be doomed to inward care,
 Or service, it must lie elsewhere.

— But hers are eyes serenely bright,
 And on she moves — with pace how light !
 Nor spares to stoop her head, and taste .
 The dewy turf with flowers bestrown;
 And thus she fares, until at last 140
 Beside the ridge of a grassy grave
 In quietness she lays her down;
 Gentle as a weary wave
 Sinks, when the summer breeze hath died
 Against an anchored vessel's side;
 Even so, without distress, doth she
 Lie down in peace, and lovingly.

The day is placid in its going,
 To a lingering motion bound,
 Like the crystal stream now flowing 150
 With its softest summer sound:
 So the balmy minutes pass,
 While this radiant Creature lies
 Couched upon the dewy grass,
 Pensively with downcast eyes.
 — But now again the people raise
 With awful cheer a voice of praise;
 It is the last, the parting song;
 And from the temple forth they throng,
 And quickly spread themselves abroad, 160
 While each pursues his several road.
 But some — a variegated band
 Of middle-aged, and old, and young,
 And little children by the hand
 Upon their leading mothers hung —
 With mute obeisance gladly paid
 Turn towards the spot, where, full in view,
 The white Doe, to her service true,
 Her sabbath couch has made.

It was a solitary mound; 170
 Which two spears' length of level ground
 Did from all other graves divide:
 As if in some respect of pride;
 Or melancholy's sickly mood,
 Still shy of human neighbourhood;
 Or guilt, that humbly would express
 A penitential loneliness.

“Look, there she is, my Child! draw
 near;
 She fears not, wherefore should we fear ?

She means no harm;” — but still the
 Boy, 182
 To whom the words were softly said,
 Hung back, and smiled, and blushed for
 joy,

A shame-faced blush of glowing red !
 Again the Mother whispered low,
 “Now you have seen the famous Doe;
 From Rylstone she hath found her way
 Over the hills this sabbath day;
 Her work, whate'er it be, is done,
 And she will depart when we are gone;
 Thus doth she keep, from year to year, 190
 Her sabbath morning, foul or fair.”

Bright was the Creature, as in dreams
 The Boy had seen her, yea, more bright;
 But is she truly what she seems ?
 He asks with insecure delight,
 Asks of himself, and doubts, — and still
 The doubt returns against his will:
 Though he, and all the standers-by,
 Could tell a tragic history
 Of facts divulged, wherein appear 200
 Substantial motive, reason clear,
 Why thus the milk-white Doe is found
 Couchant beside that lonely mound;
 And why she duly loves to pace
 The circuit of this hallowed place.
 Nor to the Child's inquiring mind
 Is such perplexity confined:
 For, spite of sober Truth that sees
 A world of fixed remembrances
 Which to this mystery belong, 210
 If, undeceived, my skill can trace
 The characters of every face,
 There lack not strange delusion here,
 Conjecture vague, and idle fear,
 And superstitious fancies strong,
 Which do the gentle Creature wrong.

That bearded, staff-supported Sire —
 Who in his boyhood often fed
 Full cheerily on convent-bread
 And heard old tales by the convent-fire, 220
 And to his grave will go with scars,
 Relics of long and distant wars —
 That Old Man, studious to expound
 The spectacle, is mounting high
 To days of dim antiquity;
 When Lady Aäliza mourned
 Her Son, and felt in her despair
 The pang of unavailing prayer;
 Her Son in Wharf's abysses drowned,
 The noble Boy of Egremound. 230
 From which affliction — when the grace
 Of God had in her heart found place —

pious structure, fair to see,
 rose up, this stately Priory !
 the Lady's work; — but now laid low;
 o the grief of her soul that doth come
 and go,
 the beautiful form of this innocent
 Doe:

Which, though seemingly doomed in its
 breast to sustain
 softened remembrance of sorrow and
 pain,
 spotless, and holy, and gentle, and
 bright; 240
 and glides o'er the earth like an angel of
 light.

Pass, pass who will, yon chantry door;
 and, through the chink in the fractured
 floor

look down, and see a griesly sight;
 a vault where the bodies are buried up-
 right !

There, face by face, and hand by hand,
 The Claphams and Mauleverers stand;
 and, in his place, among son and sire,
 as John de Clapham, that fierce Esquire,
 a valiant man, and a name of dread 250
 in the ruthless wars of the White and Red;
 Who dragged Earl Pembroke from Ban-
 bury church

and smote off his head on the stones of
 the porch !

Look down among them, if you dare;
 Oft does the White Doe loiter there,
 Prying into the darksome rent;
 Nor can it be with good intent:
 So thinks that Dame of haughty air,
 Who hath a Page her book to hold,
 And wears a frontlet edged with gold. 260
 Harsh thoughts with her high mood
 agree —

Who counts among her ancestry
 Earl Pembroke, slain so impiously !

That slender Youth, a scholar pale,
 From Oxford come to his native vale,
 He also hath his own conceit:

It is, thinks he, the gracious Fairy,
 Who loved the Shepherd-lord to meet
 In his wanderings solitary:

Wild notes she in his hearing sang, 270
 A song of Nature's hidden powers;
 That whistled like the wind, and rang
 Among the rocks and holly bowers.

'T was said that She all shapes could wear;
 And oftentimes before him stood,
 Amid the trees of some thick wood,

In semblance of a lady fair;
 And taught him signs, and showed him
 sights,

In Craven's dens, on Cumbrian heights;
 When under cloud of fear he lay, 280
 A shepherd clad in homely grey;
 Nor left him at his later day.

And hence, when he, with spear and shield,
 Rode full of years to Flodden-field,
 His eye could see the hidden spring,
 And how the current was to flow;
 The fatal end of Scotland's King,
 And all that hopeless overthrow.

But not in wars did he delight,
 This Clifford wished for worthier might;
 Nor in broad pomp, or courtly state; 290
 Him his own thoughts did elevate, —
 Most happy in the shy recess
 Of Barden's lowly quietness.

And choice of studious friends had he
 Of Bolton's dear fraternity;
 Who, standing on this old church tower,
 In many a calm propitious hour,
 Perused, with him, the starry sky;
 Or, in their cells, with him did pry 300

For other lore, — by keen desire
 Urged to close toil with chemic fire;
 In quest belike of transmutations
 Rich as the mine's most bright creations.
 But they and their good works are fled,
 And all is now disquieted —

And peace is none, for living or dead !
 Ah, pensive Scholar, think not so,
 But look again at the radiant Doe !
 What quiet watch she seems to keep, 310
 Alone, beside that grassy heap !

Why mention other thoughts unmeet
 For vision so composed and sweet ?
 While stand the people in a ring,
 Gazing, doubting, questioning;
 Yea, many overcome in spite
 Of recollections clear and bright;
 Which yet do unto some impart
 An undisturbed repose of heart.

And all the assembly own a law 320
 Of orderly respect and awe;
 But see — they vanish one by one,
 And last, the Doe herself is gone.

Harp ! we have been full long beguiled
 By vague thoughts, lured by fancies wild;
 To which, with no reluctant strings,
 Thou hast attuned thy murmurings;
 And now before this Pile we stand
 In solitude, and utter peace:
 But, Harp ! thy murmurs may not cease —

A Spirit, with his angelic wings,
In soft and breeze-like visitings,
Has touched thee — and a Spirit's hand:
A voice is with us — a command
To chant, in strains of heavenly glory,
A tale of tears, a mortal story !

331

CANTO SECOND

THE Harp in lowliness obeyed;
And first we sang of the greenwood shade
And a solitary Maid;
Beginning, where the song must end,
With her, and with her sylvan Friend;
The Friend who stood before her sight,
Her only unextinguished light;
Her last companion in a dearth
Of love, upon a hopeless earth.

For She it was — this Maid, who wrought
Meekly, with foreboding thought,
In vermeil colours and in gold
An unblest work; which, standing by,
Her Father did with joy behold, —
Exulting in its imagery;
A Banner, fashioned to fulfil
Too perfectly his headstrong will:
For on this Banner had her hand
Embroidered (such her Sire's command)
The sacred Cross; and figured there
The five dear wounds our Lord did bear;
Full soon to be uplifted high,
And float in rueful company !

11

It was the time when England's Queen
Twelve years had reigned, a Sovereign
dread;

Nor yet the restless crown had been
Disturbed upon her virgin head;
But now the inly-working North
Was ripe to send its thousands forth,
A potent vassalage, to fight
In Percy's and in Neville's right,
Two Earls fast leagued in discontent,
Who gave their wishes open vent;
And boldly urged a general plea,
The rites of ancient piety
To be triumphantly restored,
By the stern justice of the sword !
And that same Banner, on whose breast
The blameless Lady had exprest
Memorials chosen to give life
And sunshine to a dangerous strife;
That Banner, waiting for the Call,
Stood quietly in Rylstone-hall.

30

It came; and Francis Norton said,
"O Father ! rise not in this fray —

The hairs are white upon your head;
Dear Father, hear me when I say
It is for you too late a day !
Bethink you of your own good name:
A just and gracious Queen have we,
A pure religion, and the claim
Of peace on our humanity. —
'Tis meet that I endure your scorn;
I am your son, your eldest born;
But not for lordship or for land,
My Father, do I clasp your knees;
The Banner touch not, stay your hand,
This multitude of men disband,
And live at home in blameless ease;
For these my brethren's sake, for me;
And, most of all, for Emily !"

Tumultuous noises filled the hall;
And scarcely could the Father hear
That name — pronounced with a dying
fall —

The name of his only Daughter dear,
As on the banner which stood near
He glanced a look of holy pride,
And his moist eyes were glorified;
Then did he seize the staff, and say:
"Thou, Richard, bear'st thy father's name
Keep thou this ensign till the day
When I of thee require the same:
Thy place be on my better hand; —
And seven as true as thou, I see,
Will cleave to this good cause and me."
He spake, and eight brave sons straightway
All followed him, a gallant band !

Thus, with his sons, when forth he came
The sight was hailed with loud acclaim
And din of arms and minstrelsy,
From all his warlike tenantry,
All horsed and harnessed with him
ride, —

A voice to which the hills replied !

But Francis, in the vacant hall,
Stood silent under dreary weight, —
A phantasm, in which roof and wall
Shook, tottered, swam before his sight;
A phantasm like a dream of night !
Thus overwhelmed, and desolate,
He found his way to a postern-gate;
And, when he waked, his languid eye
Was on the calm and silent sky;
With air about him breathing sweet,
And earth's green grass beneath his feet;
Nor did he fail ere long to hear
A sound of military cheer,
Faint — but it reached that sheltered spot;
He heard, and it disturbed him not.

40

There stood he, leaning on a lance
Which he had grasped unknowingly, 100
Had blindly grasped in that strong trance,
That dimness of heart-agony;
There stood he, cleansed from the despair
And sorrow of his fruitless prayer.
The past he calmly hath reviewed:
But where will be the fortitude
Of this brave man, when he shall see
That Form beneath the spreading tree,
And know that it is Emily?

He saw her where in open view 110
She sate beneath the spreading yew —
Her head upon her lap, concealing
In solitude her bitter feeling:
“ Might ever son *command* a sire,
The act were justified to-day.”
This to himself — and to the Maid,
Whom now he had approached, he said —
“ Gone are they, — they have their desire;
And I with thee one hour will stay,
To give thee comfort if I may.” 120

She heard, but looked not up, nor spake;
And sorrow moved him to partake
Her silence; then his thoughts turned
round,
And fervent words a passage found.

“ Gone are they, bravely, though mis-
led;

With a dear Father at their head !
The Sons obey a natural lord;
The Father had given solemn word
To noble Percy; and a force
Still stronger, bends him to his course. 130
This said, our tears to-day may fall
As at an innocent funeral.

In deep and awful channel runs
This sympathy of Sire and Sons;
Untried our Brothers have been loved
With heart by simple nature moved;
And now their faithfulness is proved:
For faithful we must call them, bearing
That soul of conscientious daring.

— There were they all in circle — there 140
Stood Richard, Ambrose, Christopher,
John with a sword that will not fail,
And Marmaduke in fearless mail,
And those bright Twins were side by side;
And there, by fresh hopes beautified,
Stood He, whose arm yet lacks the power
Of man, our youngest, fairest flower !
I, by the right of eldest born,
And in a second father's place,
Presumed to grapple with their scorn, 150
And meet their pity face to face;

Yea, trusting in God's holy aid,
I to my Father knelt and prayed;
And one, the pensive Marmaduke,
Methought, was yielding inwardly,
And would have laid his purpose by,
But for a glance of his Father's eye,
Which I myself could scarcely brook.

Then be we, each and all, forgiven !
Thou, chiefly thou, my Sister dear, 160
Whose pangs are registered in heaven —
The stifled sigh, the hidden tear,
And smiles, that dared to take their place,
Meek filial smiles, upon thy face,
As that unhallowed Banner grew
Beneath a loving old Man's view.
Thy part is done — thy painful part;
Be thou then satisfied in heart !
A further, though far easier, task
Than thine hath been, my duties ask; 170
With theirs my efforts cannot blend,
I cannot for such cause contend;
Their aims I utterly forswear;
But I in body will be there.
Unarmed and naked will I go,
Be at their side, come weal or woe:
On kind occasions I may wait,
See, hear, obstruct, or mitigate.
Bare breast I take and an empty hand.”
Therewith he threw away the lance, 180
Which he had grasped in that strong
trance,
Spurned it, like something that would
stand

Between him and the pure intent
Of love on which his soul was bent.

“ For thee, for thee, is left the sense
Of trial past without offence
To God or man; such innocence,
Such consolation, and the excess
Of an unmerited distress;
In that thy very strength must lie. 190
— O Sister, I could prophesy !
The time is come that rings the knell
Of all we loved, and loved so well:
Hope nothing, if I thus may speak
To thee, a woman, and thence weak:
Hope nothing, I repeat; for we
Are doomed to perish utterly:
’Tis meet that thou with me divide
The thought while I am by thy side,
Acknowledging a grace in this, 200
A comfort in the dark abyss.
But look not for me when I am gone,
And be no farther wrought upon:
Farewell all wishes, all debate,

All prayers for this cause, or for that !
Weep, if that aid thee; but depend
Upon no help of outward friend;
Espouse thy doom at once, and cleave
To fortitude without reprieve.

For we must fall, both we and ours — 210
This Mansion and these pleasant bowers,
Walks, pools, and arbours, homestead,
hall —

Our fate is theirs, will reach them all;
The young horse must forsake his manger,
And learn to glory in a Stranger;
The hawk forget his perch; the hound
Be parted from his ancient ground:
The blast will sweep us all away —
One desolation, one decay !
And even this Creature !” which words say-
ing, 220

He pointed to a lovely Doe,
A few steps distant, feeding, straying;
Fair creature, and more white than snow !
“ Even she will to her peaceful woods
Return, and to her murmuring floods,
And be in heart and soul the same
She was before she hither came;
Ere she had learned to love us all,
Herself beloved in Rylstone-hall.
— But thou, my Sister, doomed to be 230
The last leaf on a blasted tree;
If not in vain we breathed the breath
Together of a purer faith;
If hand in hand we have been led,
And thou, (O happy thought this day!)
Not seldom foremost in the way;
If on one thought our minds have fed,
And we have in one meaning read;
If, when at home our private weal
Hath suffered from the shock of zeal, 240
Together we have learned to prize
Forbearance and self-sacrifice;
If we like combatants have fared,
And for this issue been prepared;
If thou art beautiful, and youth
And thought endue thee with all truth —
Be strong; — be worthy of the grace
Of God, and fill thy destined place:
A Soul, by force of sorrows high,
Uplifted to the purest sky 250
Of undisturbed humanity !”

He ended, — or she heard no more;
He led her from the yew-tree shade,
And at the mansion’s silent door,
He kissed the consecrated Maid;
And down the valley then pursued,
Alone, the armed Multitude.

CANTO THIRD

Now joy for you who from the towers
Of Brancepeth look in doubt and fear,
Telling melancholy hours !
Proclaim it, let your Masters hear
That Norton with his band is near !
The watchmen from their station high
Pronounced the word, — and the Earls de-
scry,

Well-pleased, the armed Company
Marching down the banks of Were.

Said fearless Norton to the pair 26
Gone forth to greet him on the plain —
“ This meeting, noble Lords ! looks fair,
I bring with me a goodly train;
Their hearts are with you: hill and dale
Have helped us: Ure we crossed, and Swale,
And horse and harness followed — see
The best part of their Yeomanry !
— Stand forth, my Sons ! — these eight are
mine,

Whom to this service I commend;
Which way soe’er our fate incline, 28
These will be faithful to the end;
They are my all” — voice failed him
here —

“ My all save one, a Daughter dear !
Whom I have left, Love’s mildest birth,
The meekest Child on this blessed earth.
I had — but these are by my side,
These Eight, and this is a day of pride !
The time is ripe. With festive din
Lo ! how the people are flocking in, —
Like hungry fowl to the feeder’s hand 30
When snow lies heavy upon the land.”

He spake bare truth; for far and near
From every side came noisy swarms
Of Peasants in their homely gear;
And, mixed with these, to Brancepeth came
Grave Gentry of estate and name,
And Captains known for worth in arms
And prayed the Earls in self-defence
To rise, and prove their innocence. —
“ Rise, noble Earls, put forth your might 40
For holy Church, and the People’s right !”

The Norton fixed, at this demand,
His eye upon Northumberland,
And said; “ The Minds of Men will own
No loyal rest while England’s Crown
Remains without an Heir, the bait
Of strife and factions desperate;
Who, paying deadly hate in kind
Through all things else, in this can find
A mutual hope, a common mind; 50

And plot, and pant to overwhelm
 All ancient honour in the realm.
 — Brave Earls ! to whose heroic veins
 Our noblest blood is given in trust,
 To you a suffering State complains,
 And ye must raise her from the dust.
 With wishes of still bolder scope
 On you we look, with dearest hope;
 Even for our Altars — for the prize,
 In Heaven, of life that never dies; 60
 For the old and holy Church we mourn,
 And must in joy to her return.
 Behold ! ” — and from his Son whose stand
 Was on his right, from that guardian hand
 He took the Banner, and unfurled
 The precious folds — “ behold,” said he,
 “ The ransom of a sinful world;
 Let this your preservation be;
 The wounds of hands and feet and side,
 And the sacred Cross on which Jesus died.
 — This bring I from an ancient hearth, 71
 These Records wrought in pledge of love
 By hands of no ignoble birth,
 A Maid o’er whom the blessed Dove
 Vouchsafed in gentleness to brood
 While she the holy work pursued.”
 “ Uplift the Standard ! ” was the cry
 From all the listeners that stood round,
 “ Plant it, — by this we live or die.”
 The Norton ceased not for that sound, 80
 But said; “ The prayer which ye have
 heard,
 Much-injured Earls ! by these preferred,
 Is offered to the Saints, the sigh
 Of tens of thousands, secretly.”
 “ Uplift it ! ” cried once more the Band,
 And then a thoughtful pause ensued:
 “ Uplift it ! ” said Northumberland —
 Whereat, from all the multitude
 Who saw the Banner reared on high
 In all its dread emblazonry, 90
 A voice of uttermost joy brake out:
 The transport was rolled down the river of
 Were,
 And Durham, the time-honoured Durham,
 did hear,
 And the towers of Saint Cuthbert were
 stirred by the shout !
 Now was the North in arms: — they shine
 In warlike trim from Tweed to Tyne,
 At Percy’s voice: and Neville sees
 His Followers gathering in from Tees,
 From Were, and all the little rills
 Concealed among the forked hills — 100
 Seven hundred Knights, Retainers all

Of Neville, at their Master’s call
 Had sate together in Raby Hall !
 Such strength that Earldom held of yore;
 Nor wanted at this time rich store
 Of well-appointed chivalry.
 — Not loth the sleepy lance to wield,
 And greet the old paternal shield,
 They heard the summons; — and, further-
 more,
 Horsemen and Foot of each degree, 110
 Unbound by pledge of fealty,
 Appeared, with free and open hate
 Of novelties in Church and State;
 Knight, burgher, yeoman, and esquire;
 And Romish priest, in priest’s attire.
 And thus, in arms, a zealous Band
 Proceeding under joint command,
 To Durham first their course they bear;
 And in Saint Cuthbert’s ancient seat
 Sang mass, — and tore the book of prayer, —
 And trod the bible beneath their feet. 121
 Thence marching southward smooth and
 free
 “ They mustered their host at Wetherby,
 Full sixteen thousand fair to see,”
 The Choicest Warriors of the North !
 But none for beauty and for worth
 Like those eight Sons — who, in a ring,
 (Ripe men, or blooming in life’s spring)
 Each with a lance, erect and tall,
 A falchion, and a buckler small, 130
 Stood by their Sire, on Clifford-moor,
 To guard the Standard which he bore.
 On foot they girt their Father round;
 And so will keep the appointed ground
 Where’er their march: no steed will he
 Henceforth bestride; — triumphantly,
 He stands upon the grassy sod,
 Trusting himself to the earth, and God.
 Rare sight to embolden and inspire !
 Proud was the field of Sons and Sire; 140
 Of him the most; and, sooth to say,
 No shape of man in all the array
 So graced the sunshine of that day.
 The monumental pomp of age
 Was with this goodly Personage;
 A stature undepressed in size,
 Unbent, which rather seemed to rise,
 In open victory o’er the weight
 Of seventy years, to loftier height;
 Magnific limbs of withered state; 150
 A face to fear and venerate;
 Eyes dark and strong; and on his head
 Bright locks of silver hair, thick spread,
 Which a brown morion half-concealed,

As a hunter's of the field;
 And thus, with girdle round his waist,
 Hereon the Banner-staff might rest
 And he stood, advancing high
 And glittering, floating Pageantry.
 Who sees him? — thousands see, and One
 With unparticipated gaze; 161
 No, 'mong those thousands, friend hath
 none,
 And treads in solitary ways.
 He, following wheresoe'er he might,
 Hath watched the Banner from afar,
 As shepherds watch a lonely star,
 Or mariners the distant light
 That guides them through a stormy night.
 And now, upon a chosen plot
 Of rising ground, yon heathy spot! 170
 He takes alone his far-off stand,
 With breast unmailed, unweaponed hand.
 Bold is his aspect; but his eye
 Is pregnant with anxiety,
 While, like a tutelary Power,
 He there stands fixed from hour to hour:
 Yet sometimes in more humble guise,
 Upon the turf-clad height he lies
 Stretched, herdsman-like, as if to bask
 In sunshine were his only task, 180
 Or by his mantle's help to find
 A shelter from the nipping wind:
 And thus, with short oblivion blest,
 His weary spirits gather rest.
 Again he lifts his eyes; and lo!
 The pageant glancing to and fro;
 And hope is awakened by the sight,
 He thence may learn, ere fall of night,
 Which way the tide is doomed to flow.
 To London were the Chieftains bent; 190
 But what avails the bold intent?
 A Royal army is gone forth
 To quell the RISING OF THE NORTH;
 They march with Dudley at their head,
 And, in seven days' space, will to York be
 led! —
 Can such a mighty Host be raised
 Thus suddenly, and brought so near?
 The Earls upon each other gazed,
 And Neville's cheek grew pale with fear;
 For, with a high and valiant name, 200
 He bore a heart of timid frame;
 And bold if both had been, yet they
 "Against so many may not stay."
 Back therefore will they hie to seize
 A strong Hold on the banks of Tees;
 There wait a favourable hour,
 Until Lord Dacre with his power

From Naworth come; and Howard's aid
 Be with them openly displayed.

While through the Host, from man
 man,

A rumour of this purpose ran,
 The Standard trusting to the care
 Of him who heretofore did bear
 That charge, impatient Norton sought
 The Chieftains to unfold his thought,
 And thus abruptly spake; — "We yield
 (And can it be?) an unfought field! —
 How oft has strength, the strength
 heaven,

To few triumphantly been given!
 Still do our very children boast
 Of mitred Thurston — what a Host
 He conquered! — Saw we not the Plain
 (And flying shall behold again)
 Where faith was proved? — while to battle
 moved

The Standard, on the Sacred Wain
 That bore it, compassed round by a bold
 Fraternity of Barons old;
 And with those grey-haired champions
 stood,

Under the saintly ensigns three,
 The infant Heir of Mowbray's blood — 230
 All confident of victory! —
 Shall Percy blush, then, for his name?
 Must Westmoreland be asked with shame
 Whose were the numbers, where the loss,
 In that other day of Neville's Cross?
 When the Prior of Durham with holy hand
 Raised, as the Vision gave command,
 Saint Cuthbert's Relic — far and near
 Kenned on the point of a lofty spear;
 While the Monks prayed in Maiden's
 Bower 240

To God descending in his power.
 Less would not at our need be due
 To us, who war against the Untrue; —
 The delegates of Heaven we rise,
 Convoked the impious to chastise:
 We, we, the sanctities of old
 Would re-establish and uphold:
 Be warned" — His zeal the Chiefs con-
 founded,

But word was given, and the trumpet
 sounded:

Back through the melancholy Host
 Went Norton, and resumed his post.
 Alas! thought he, and have I borne
 This Banner raised with joyful pride,
 This hope of all posterity,
 By those dread symbols sanctified;

Thus to become at once the scorn
 Of babbling winds as they go by,
 A spot of shame to the sun's bright eye,
 To the light clouds of mockery!
 — "Even these poor eight of mine would
 stem —" 260

Half to himself, and half to them
 He spake — "would stem, or quell, a force
 Ten times their number, man and horse:
 This by their own unaided might,
 Without their father in their sight,
 Without the Cause for which they fight;
 A Cause, which on a needful day
 Would breed us thousands brave as they."

— So speaking, he his reverend head
 Raised towards that Imagery once more:
 But the familiar prospect shed 271
 Despondency unfelt before:

A shock of intimations vain,
 Dismay, and superstitious pain,
 Fell on him, with the sudden thought
 Of her by whom the work was wrought: —
 Oh wherefore was her countenance bright
 With love divine and gentle light?
 She would not, could not, disobey,
 But her Faith leaned another way. 280

Ill tears she wept; I saw them fall,
 I overheard her as she spake
 Sad words to that mute Animal,
 The White Doe, in the hawthorn brake;
 She steeped, but not for Jesu's sake,
 This Cross in tears: by her, and One
 Unworthier far we are undone —
 Her recreant Brother — he prevailed
 Over that tender Spirit — assailed
 Too oft, alas! by her whose head 290
 In the cold grave hath long been laid:
 She first, in reason's dawn beguiled
 Her docile, unsuspecting Child:
 Far back — far back my mind must go
 To reach the well-spring of this woe!

While thus he brooded, music sweet
 Of border tunes was played to cheer
 The footsteps of a quick retreat;
 But Norton lingered in the rear,
 Stung with sharp thoughts; and ere the
 last 300

From his distracted brain was cast,
 Before his Father, Francis stood,
 And spake in firm and earnest mood.

"Though here I bend a suppliant knee
 In reverence, and unarmed, I bear
 In your indignant thoughts my share;
 Am grieved this backward march to see
 So careless and disorderly.

I scorn your Chiefs — men who would lead,
 And yet want courage at their need: 310
 Then look at them with open eyes!
 Deserve they further sacrifice? —

If — when they shrink, nor dare oppose
 In open field their gathering foes,
 (And fast, from this decisive day,
 Yon multitude must melt away;)
 If now I ask a grace not claimed
 While ground was left for hope; unblamed
 Be an endeavour that can do
 No injury to them or you. 320

My Father! I would help to find
 A place of shelter, till the rage
 Of cruel men do like the wind
 Exhaust itself and sink to rest;
 Be Brother now to Brother joined!
 Admit me in the equipage
 Of your misfortunes, that at least,
 Whatever fate remain behind,
 I may bear witness in my breast
 To your nobility of mind!" 330

"Thou Enemy, my bane and blight!
 Oh! bold to fight the Coward's fight
 Against all good" — but why declare,
 At length, the issue of a prayer
 Which love had prompted, yielding scope
 Too free to one bright moment's hope?
 Suffice it that the Son, who strove
 With fruitless effort to allay
 That passion, prudently gave way;
 Nor did he turn aside to prove 340
 His Brothers' wisdom or their love —
 But calmly from the spot withdrew;
 His best endeavours to renew,
 Should e'er a kindlier time ensue.

CANTO FOURTH

'T is night: in silence looking down,
 The Moon, from cloudless ether, sees
 A Camp, and a beleaguered Town,
 And Castle, like a stately crown
 On the steep rocks of winding Tees; —
 And southward far, with moor between,
 Hill-top, and flood, and forest green,
 The bright Moon sees that valley small
 Where Rylstone's old sequestered Hall
 A venerable image yields 350
 Of quiet to the neighbouring fields;
 While from one pillared chimney breathes
 The smoke, and mounts in silver wreaths.
 — The courts are hushed; — for timely
 sleep
 The greyhounds to their kennel creep;

The peacock in the broad ash tree
 Aloft is roosted for the night,
 He who in proud prosperity
 Of colours manifold and bright
 Walked round, affronting the daylight; 20
 And higher still, above the bower
 Where he is perched, from yon lone Tower
 The hall-clock in the clear moonshine
 With glittering finger points at nine.

Ah! who could think that sadness here
 Hath any sway? or pain, or fear?
 A soft and lulling sound is heard
 Of streams inaudible by day;
 The garden pool's dark surface, stirred
 By the night insects in their play, 30
 Breaks into dimples small and bright;
 A thousand, thousand rings of light
 That shape themselves and disappear
 Almost as soon as seen: — and lo!
 Not distant far, the milk-white Doe —
 The same who quietly was feeding
 On the green herb, and nothing heeding,
 When Francis, uttering to the Maid
 His last words in the yew-tree shade,
 Involved whate'er by love was brought 40
 Out of his heart, or crossed his thought,
 Or chance presented to his eye,
 In one sad sweep of destiny —
 The same fair Creature, who hath found
 Her way into forbidden ground;
 Where now — within this spacious plot
 For pleasure made, a goodly spot,
 With lawns and beds of flowers, and shades
 Of trellis-work in long arcades,
 And cirque and crescent framed by wall 50
 Of close-clipt foliage green and tall,
 Converging walks, and fountains gay,
 And terraces in trim array —
 Beneath yon cypress spiring high,
 With pine and cedar spreading wide
 Their darksome boughs on either side,
 In open moonlight doth she lie;
 Happy as others of her kind,
 That, far from human neighbourhood,
 Range unrestricted as the wind, 60
 Through park, or chase, or savage wood.

But see the consecrated Maid
 Emerging from a cedar shade
 To open moonshine, where the Doe
 Beneath the cypress-spire is laid;
 Like a patch of April snow —
 Upon a bed of herbage green,
 Lingered in a woody glade
 Or behind a rocky screen —
 Lonely relic! which, if seen 70

By the shepherd, is passed by
 With an inattentive eye.
 Nor more regard doth She bestow
 Upon the uncomplaining Doe
 Now couched at ease, though oft this day
 Not unperplexed nor free from pain,
 When she had tried, and tried in vain,
 Approaching in her gentle way,
 To win some look of love, or gain
 Encouragement to sport or play —
 Attempts which still the heart-sick Maid
 Rejected, or with slight repaid.

Yet Emily is soothed; — the breeze
 Came fraught with kindly sympathies.
 As she approached yon rustic Shed
 Hung with late-flowering woodbine, spread
 Along the walls and overhead,
 The fragrance of the breathing flowers
 Revived a memory of those hours
 When here, in this remote alcove,
 (While from the pendent woodbine came
 Like odours, sweet as if the same)
 A fondly-anxious Mother strove
 To teach her salutary fears
 And mysteries above her years.
 Yes, she is soothed: an Image faint,
 And yet not faint — a presence bright
 Returns to her — that blessed Saint
 Who with mild looks and language mild
 Instructed here her darling Child, 120
 While yet a prattler on the knee,
 To worship in simplicity
 The invisible God, and take for guide
 The faith reformed and purified.

'T is flown — the Vision, and the sense
 Of that beguiling influence,
 "But oh! thou Angel from above,
 Mute Spirit of maternal love,
 That stood'st before my eyes, more clear
 Than ghosts are fabled to appear
 Sent upon embassies of fear;
 As thou thy presence hast to me
 Vouchsafed, in radiant ministry
 Descend on Francis; nor forbear
 To greet him with a voice, and say; —
 'If hope be a rejected stay,
 'Do thou, my christian Son, beware
 'Of that most lamentable snare,
 'The self-reliance of despair!'"

Then from within the embowered retreat
 Where she had found a grateful seat 121
 Perturbed she issues. She will go!
 Herself will follow to the war,
 And clasp her Father's knees; — ah, no!
 She meets the insuperable bar,

The injunction by her Brother laid;
 His parting charge — but ill obeyed —
 That interdicted all debate,
 All prayer for this cause or for that;
 All efforts that would turn aside 130
 The headstrong current of their fate:
Her duty is to stand and wait;
 In resignation to abide
 The shock, AND FINALLY SECURE
 HER PAIN AND GRIEF A TRIUMPH PURE.
 — She feels it, and her pangs are checked.
 But now, as silently she paced
 The turf, and thought by thought was
 chased,
 Came One who, with sedate respect,
 Approached, and, greeting her, thus spake;
 ‘An old man’s privilege I take: 141
 Dark is the time — a woeful day!
 Dear daughter of affliction, say
 How can I serve you? point the way.”
 “Rights have you, and may well be
 bold;
 You with my Father have grown old
 In friendship — strive — for his sake go —
 Turn from us all the coming woe:
 This would I beg; but on my mind
 A passive stillness is enjoined. 150
 On you, if room for mortal aid
 Be left, is no restriction laid;
 You not forbidden to recline
 With hope upon the Will divine.”
 “Hope,” said the old Man, “must abide
 With all of us, whate’er betide.
 In Craven’s Wilds is many a den,
 To shelter persecuted men:
 Far under ground is many a cave,
 Where they might lie as in the grave, 160
 Until this storm hath ceased to rave:
 Or let them cross the River Tweed,
 And be at once from peril freed!”
 “Ah tempt me not!” she faintly sighed;
 “I will not counsel nor exhort,
 With my condition satisfied;
 But you, at least, may make report
 Of what befalls; — be this your task —
 This may be done; — ’t is all I ask!”
 She spake — and from the Lady’s sight
 The Sire, unconscious of his age, 171
 Departed promptly as a Page
 Bound on some errand of delight.
 — The noble Francis — wise as brave,
 Thought he, may want not skill to save.
 With hopes in tenderness concealed,
 Unarmed he followed to the field;
 Him will I seek: the insurgent Powers

Are now besieging Barnard’s Towers, —
 “Grant that the Moon which shines this
 night 180
 May guide them in a prudent flight!”
 But quick the turns of chance and change,
 And knowledge has a narrow range;
 Whence idle fears, and needless pain,
 And wishes blind, and efforts vain. —
 The Moon may shine, but cannot be
 Their guide in flight — already she
 Hath witnessed their captivity.
 She saw the desperate assault
 Upon that hostile castle made; — 190
 But dark and dismal is the vault
 Where Norton and his sons are laid!
 Disastrous issue! — he had said
 “This night yon faithless Towers must
 yield,
 Or we for ever quit the field.
 — Neville is utterly dismayed,
 For promise fails of Howard’s aid;
 And Dacre to our call replies
 That *he* is unprepared to rise.
 My heart is sick; — this weary pause 200
 Must needs be fatal to our cause.
 The breach is open — on the wall,
 This night, the Banner shall be planted!”
 — ’T was done: his Sons were with him —
 all;
 They belt him round with hearts undaunted
 And others follow; — Sire and Son
 Leapdown into the court; — “’T is won” —
 They shout aloud — but Heaven decreed
 That with their joyful shout should close
 The triumph of a desperate deed 210
 Which struck with terror friends and foes!
 The friend shrinks back — the foe recoils
 From Norton and his filial band;
 But they, now caught within the toils,
 Against a thousand cannot stand; —
 The foe from numbers courage drew,
 And overpowered that gallant few.
 “A rescue for the Standard!” cried
 The Father from within the walls;
 But, see, the sacred Standard falls! — 220
 Confusion through the Camp spread wide:
 Some fled; and some their fears detained:
 But ere the Moon had sunk to rest
 In her pale chambers of the west,
 Of that rash levy nought remained.

CANTO FIFTH

HIGH on a point of rugged ground
 Among the wastes of Rylstone Fell

Above the loftiest ridge or mound
Where foresters or shepherds dwell,
An edifice of warlike frame
Stands single — Norton Tower its name —
It fronts all quarters, and looks round
O'er path and road, and plain and dell,
Dark moor, and gleam of pool and stream,
Upon a prospect without bound. 10

The summit of this bold ascent —
Though bleak and bare, and seldom free
As Pendle-hill or Pennygent
From wind, or frost, or vapours wet —
Had often heard the sound of glee
When there the youthful Nortons met,
To practise games and archery:
How proud and happy they! the crowd
Of Lookers-on how pleased and proud!
And from the scorching noon-tide sun, 20
From showers, or when the prize was won,
They to the Tower withdrew, and there
Would mirth run round, with generous
fare;

And the stern old Lord of Rylstone-hall
Was happiest, proudest, of 'them all!

But now, his Child, with anguish pale,
Upon the height walks to and fro;
'Tis well that she hath heard the tale,
Received the bitterness of woe:
For she *had* hoped, had hoped and feared,
Such rights did feeble nature claim; 31
And oft her steps had hither steered,
Though not unconscious of self-blame;
For she her brother's charge revered,
His farewell words; and by the same,
Yea by her brother's very name,
Had, in her solitude, been cheered.

Beside the lonely watch-tower stood
That grey-haired Man of gentle blood,
Who with her Father had grown old 40
In friendship; rival hunters they,
And fellow warriors in their day;
To Rylstone he the tidings brought;
Then on this height the Maid had sought,
And, gently as he could, had told
The end of that dire Tragedy,
Which it had been his lot to see.

To him the Lady turned; "You said
That Francis lives, *he* is not dead?"
"Your noble brother hath been spared; 50
To take his life they have not dared;
On him and on his high endeavour
The light of praise shall shine for ever!
Nor did he (such Heaven's will) in vain
His solitary course maintain;
Not vainly struggled in the might

Of duty, seeing with clear sight;
He was their comfort to the last,
Their joy till every pang was past.

I witnessed when to York they came —
What, Lady, if their feet were tied;
They might deserve a good Man's blame;
But marks of infamy and shame —
These were their triumph, these their pride
Nor wanted 'mid the pressing crowd
Deep feeling, that found utterance loud.
'Lo, Francis comes,' there were who cried
'A Prisoner once, but now set free!
'Tis well, for he the worst defied
Through force of natural piety;
He rose not in this quarrel; he,
For concord's sake and England's good,
Suit to his Brothers often made
With tears, and of his Father prayed —
And when he had in vain withstood
Their purpose — then did he divide,
He parted from them; but at their side
Now walks in unanimity.

Then peace to cruelty and scorn,
While to the prison they are borne,
Peace, peace to all indignity!

And so in Prison were they laid —
Oh hear me, hear me, gentle Maid,
For I am come with power to bless,
By scattering gleams, through your distress,

Of a redeeming happiness.
Me did a reverent pity move
And privilege of ancient love;
And, in your service, making bold,
Entrance I gained to that stronghold.

Your Father gave me cordial greeting;
But to his purposes, that burned
Within him, instantly returned:
He was commanding and entreating,
And said — 'We need not stop, my Son!
Thoughts press, and time is hurrying
on' —

And so to Francis he renewed
His words, more calmly thus pursued.

'Might this our enterprise have sped,
Change wide and deep the Land had seen,
A renovation from the dead,
A spring-tide of immortal green:
The darksome altars would have blazed
Like stars when clouds are rolled away;
Salvation to all eyes that gazed,
Once more the Rood had been upraised
To spread its arms, and stand for aye.
Then, then — had I survived to see
New life in Bolton Priory;

he voice restored, the eye of Truth 110
 e-opened that inspired my youth;
 o see her in her pomp arrayed —
 his Banner (for such vow I made)
 hould on the consecrated breast
 f that same Temple have found rest:
 would myself have hung it high,
 it offering of glad victory !

A shadow of such thought remains
 o cheer this sad and pensive time;
 A solemn fancy yet sustains 120
 ne feeble Being — bids me climb
 Even to the last — one effort more
 o attest my Faith, if not restore.

Hear then,' said he, 'while I impart,
 My Son, the last wish of my heart.
 The Banner strive thou to regain;
 And, if the endeavour prove not vain,
 Bear it — to whom if not to thee
 Shall I this lonely thought consign ? —
 Bear it to Bolton Priory, 130
 And lay it on Saint Mary's shrine;
 To wither in the sun and breeze
 Mid those decaying sanctities.
 There let at least the gift be laid,
 The testimony there displayed;
 Bold proof that with no selfish aim,
 But for lost Faith and Christ's dear name,
 I helmeted a brow though white,
 And took a place in all men's sight;
 Yea offered up this noble Brood, 140
 This fair unrivalled Brotherhood,
 And turned away from thee, my Son !
 And left — but be the rest unsaid,
 The name untouched, the tear unshed; —
 My wish is known, and I have done:
 Now promise, grant this one request,
 This dying prayer, and be thou blest !'

Then Francis answered — 'Trust thy
 Son,

For, with God's will, it shall be done !' —

The pledge obtained, the solemn word
 Thus scarcely given, a noise was heard, 151
 And Officers appeared in state
 To lead the prisoners to their fate.
 They rose, oh ! wherefore should I fear
 To tell, or, Lady, you to hear ?
 They rose — embraces none were given —
 They stood like trees when earth and
 heaven

Are calm; they knew each other's worth,
 And reverently the Band went forth.
 They met, when they had reached the door,
 One with profane and harsh intent 161
 Placed there — that he might go before

And, with that rueful Banner borne
 Aloft in sign of taunting scorn,
 Conduct them to their punishment:
 So cruel Sussex, unrestrained
 By human feeling, had ordained.
 The unhappy Banner Francis saw,
 And, with a look of calm command
 Inspiring universal awe, 170
 He took it from the soldier's hand;
 And all the people that stood round
 Confirmed the deed in peace profound.
 — High transport did the Father shed
 Upon his Son — and they were led,
 Led on, and yielded up their breath;
 Together died, a happy death ! —
 But Francis, soon as he had braved
 That insult, and the Banner saved,
 Athwart the unresisting tide 180
 Of the spectators occupied
 In admiration or dismay,
 Bore instantly his Charge away."

These things, which thus had in the sight
 And hearing passed of Him who stood
 With Emily, on the Watch-tower height,
 In Rylstone's woeful neighbourhood,
 He told; and oftentimes with voice
 Of power to comfort or rejoice;
 For deepest sorrows that aspire, 190
 Go high, no transport ever higher.
 "Yes — God is rich in mercy," said
 The old Man to the silent Maid,
 "Yet, Lady ! shines, through this black
 night,

One star of aspect heavenly bright;
 Your Brother lives — he lives — is come
 Perhaps already to his home;
 Then let us leave this dreary place."
 She yielded, and with gentle pace,
 Though without one uplifted look, 200
 To Rylstone-hall her way she took.

CANTO SIXTH

WHY comes not Francis ? — From the dole-
 ful City

He fled, — and, in his flight, could hear
 The death-sounds of the Minster-bell:
 That sullen stroke pronounced farewell
 To Marmaduke, cut off from pity !
 To Ambrose that ! and then a knell
 For him, the sweet half-open Flower !
 For all — all dying in one hour !
 — Why comes not Francis ? Thoughts of
 love
 Should bear him to his Sister dear 210

With the fleet motion of a dove;
 Yea, like a heavenly messenger
 Of speediest wing, should he appear.
 Why comes he not? — for westward fast
 Along the plain of York he past;
 Reckless of what impels or leads,
 Unchecked he hurries on; — nor heeds
 The sorrow, through the Villages,
 Spread by triumphant cruelties
 Of vengeful military force, 20
 And punishment without remorse.
 He marked not, heard not, as he fled,
 All but the suffering heart was dead
 For him abandoned to blank awe,
 To vacancy, and horror strong:
 And the first object which he saw,
 With conscious sight, as he swept along —
 It was the Banner in his hand!
 He felt — and made a sudden stand.

He looked about like one betrayed: 30
 What hath he done? what promise made?
 Oh weak, weak moment! to what end
 Can such a vain oblation tend,
 And he the Bearer? — Can he go
 Carrying this instrument of woe,
 And find, find anywhere, a right
 To excuse him in his Country's sight?
 No; will not all men deem the change
 A downward course, perverse and strange?
 Here is it; — but how? when? must she, 40
 The unoffending Emily,
 Again this piteous object see?

Such conflict long did he maintain,
 Nor liberty nor rest could gain:
 His own life into danger brought
 By this sad burden — even that thought,
 Exciting self-suspicion strong
 Swayed the brave man to his wrong.
 And how — unless it were the sense
 Of all-disposing Providence, 50
 Its will unquestionably shown —
 How has the Banner clung so fast
 To a palsied, and unconscious hand;
 Clung to the hand to which it passed
 Without impediment? And why,
 But that Heaven's purpose might be known,
 Doth now no hindrance meet his eye,
 No intervention, to withstand
 Fulfilment of a Father's prayer
 Breathed to a Son forgiven, and blest 60
 When all resentments were at rest,
 And life in death laid the heart bare? —
 Then, like a spectre sweeping by,
 Rushed through his mind the prophecy
 Of utter desolation made

To Emily in the yew-tree shade:
 He sighed, submitting will and power
 To the stern embrace of that grasping hand
 "No choice is left, the deed is mine —
 Dead are they, dead! — and I will go,
 And, for their sakes, come weal or woe,
 Will lay the Relic on the shrine."

So forward with a steady will
 He went, and traversed plain and hill;
 And up the vale of Wharf his way
 Pursued; — and, at the dawn of day,
 Attained a summit whence his eyes
 Could see the Tower of Bolton rise.
 There Francis for a moment's space
 Made halt — but hark! a noise behind
 Of horsemen at an eager pace!
 He heard, and with misgiving mind.
 — 'Tis Sir George Bowes who leads the

Band:

They come, by cruel Sussex sent;
 Who, when the Nortons from the hand
 Of death had drunk their punishment,
 Bethought him, angry and ashamed,
 How Francis, with the Banner claimed
 As his own charge, had disappeared,
 By all the standers-by revered.
 His whole bold carriage (which had quelled
 Thus far the Opposer, and repelled
 All censure, enterprise so bright
 That even bad men had vainly striven
 Against that overcoming light)
 Was then reviewed, and prompt word given
 That to what place soever fled
 He should be seized, alive or dead.

The troop of horse have gained the height
 Where Francis stood in open sight.
 They hem him round — "Behold the proof,"
 They cried, "the Ensign in his hand!
 He did not arm, he walked aloof!
 For why? — to save his Father's land; —
 Worst Traitor of them all is he,
 A Traitor dark and cowardly!"

"I am no Traitor," Francis said,
 "Though this unhappy freight I bear;
 And must not part with. But beware; —
 Err not by hasty zeal misled,
 Nor do a suffering Spirit wrong,
 Whose self-reproaches are too strong!"
 At this he from the beaten road
 Retreated towards a brake of thorn,
 That like a place of vantage showed;
 And there stood bravely, though forlorn
 In self-defence with warlike brow
 He stood, — nor weaponless was now;
 He from a Soldier's hand had snatched

A spear, — and, so protected, watched 120
 The Assailants, turning round and round;
 But from behind with treacherous wound
 A Spearman brought him to the ground.
 The guardian lance, as Francis fell,
 Dropped from him; but his other hand
 The Banner clenched; till, from out the
 Band,

One, the most eager for the prize,
 Rushed in; and — while, O grief to tell!
 A glimmering sense still left, with eyes
 Enclosed the noble Francis lay — 130
 Seized it, as hunters seize their prey;
 But not before the warm life-blood
 Had tinged more deeply, as it flowed,
 The wounds the brodered Banner showed,
 Thy fatal work, O Maiden, innocent as good!

Proudly the Horsemen bore away
 The Standard; and where Francis lay
 There was he left alone, unwept,
 And for two days unnoticed slept.
 For at that time bewildering fear 140
 Possessed the country, far and near;
 But, on the third day, passing by
 One of the Norton Tenantry
 Espied the uncovered Corse; the Man
 Shrunk as he recognised the face,
 And to the nearest homesteads ran
 And called the people to the place.
 — How desolate is Rylstone-hall!
 This was the instant thought of all;
 And if the lonely Lady there 150
 Should be; to her they cannot bear
 This weight of anguish and despair.
 So, when upon sad thoughts had prest
 Thoughts sadder still, they deemed it best
 That, if the Priest should yield assent
 And no one hinder their intent,
 Then, they, for Christian pity's sake,
 In holy ground a grave would make;
 And straightway buried he should be
 In the Churchyard of the Priory. 160

Apart, some little space, was made
 The grave where Francis must be laid.
 In no confusion or neglect
 This did they, — but in pure respect
 That he was born of gentle blood;
 And that there was no neighbourhood
 Of kindred for him in that ground:
 So to the Churchyard they are bound,
 Bearing the body on a bier;
 And psalms they sing — a holy sound 170
 That hill and vale with sadness hear.

But Emily hath raised her head,
 And is again disquieted;

She must behold! — so many gone,
 Where is the solitary One?
 And forth from Rylstone-hall stepped she, —
 To seek her Brother forth she went,
 And tremblingly her course she bent
 Toward Bolton's ruined Priory.
 She comes, and in the vale hath heard 180
 The funeral dirge; — she sees the knot
 Of people, sees them in one spot —
 And darting like a wounded bird
 She reached the grave, and with her breast
 Upon the ground received the rest, —
 The consummation, the whole ruth
 And sorrow of this final truth!

CANTO SEVENTH

"Powers there are
 That touch each other to the quick — in modes
 Which the gross world no sense hath to perceive,
 No soul to dream of."

THOU Spirit, whose angelic hand
 Was to the harp a strong command,
 Called the submissive strings to wake
 In glory for this Maiden's sake,
 Say, Spirit! whither hath she fled
 To hide her poor afflicted head?
 What mighty forest in its gloom
 Enfolds her? — is a rifted tomb
 Within the wilderness her seat?
 Some island which the wild waves beat — 190
 Is that the Sufferer's last retreat?
 Or some aspiring rock, that shrouds
 Its perilous front in mists and clouds?
 High-climbing rock, low sunless dale,
 Sea, desert, what do these avail?
 Oh take her anguish and her fears
 Into a deep recess of years!
 'Tis done; — despoil and desolation
 O'er Rylstone's fair domain have blown;
 Pools, terraces, and walks are sown 20
 With weeds; the bowers are overthrown,
 Or have given way to slow mutation,
 While, in their ancient habitation
 The Norton name hath been unknown.
 The lordly Mansion of its pride
 Is stripped; the ravage hath spread wide
 Through park and field, a perishing
 That mocks the gladness of the Spring!
 And, with this silent gloom agreeing,
 Appears a joyless human Being, 30
 Of aspect such as if the waste
 Were under her dominion placed.
 Upon a primrose bank, her throne
 Of quietness, she sits alone;

Among the ruins of a wood,
 Erewhile a covert bright and green,
 And where full many a brave tree stood,
 That used to spread its boughs, and ring
 With the sweet bird's carolling.
 Behold her, like a virgin Queen, 40
 Neglecting in imperial state
 These outward images of fate,
 And carrying inward a serene
 And perfect sway, through many a thought
 Of chance and change, that hath been
 brought

To the subjection of a holy,
 Though stern and rigorous, melancholy !
 The like authority, with grace
 Of awfulness, is in her face, —
 There hath she fixed it; yet it seems 50
 To o'ershadow by no native right
 That face, which cannot lose the gleams,
 Lose utterly the tender gleams,
 Of gentleness and meek delight,
 And loving-kindness ever bright:
 Such is her sovereign mien: — her dress
 (A vest with woollen cincture tied,
 A hood of mountain-wool undyed)
 Is homely, — fashioned to express
 A wandering Pilgrim's humbleness. 60

And she *hath* wandered, long and far,
 Beneath the light of sun and star;
 Hath roamed in trouble and in grief,
 Driven forward like a withered leaf,
 Yea like a ship at random blown
 To distant places and unknown.
 But now she dares to seek a haven
 Among her native wilds of Craven;
 Hath seen again her Father's roof,
 And put her fortitude to proof; 70
 The mighty sorrow hath been borne,
 And she is thoroughly forlorn:
 Her soul doth in itself stand fast,
 Sustained by memory of the past
 And strength of Reason; held above
 The infirmities of mortal love;
 Undaunted, lofty, calm, and stable,
 And awfully impenetrable.

And so — beneath a mouldered tree,
 A self-surviving leafless oak 80
 By unregarded age from stroke
 Of ravage saved — sate Emily.
 There did she rest, with head reclined,
 Herself most like a stately flower,
 (Such have I seen) whom chance of birth
 Hath separated from its kind,
 To live and die in a shady bower,
 Single on the gladsome earth.

When, with a noise like distant thunder,
 A troop of deer came sweeping by;
 And, suddenly, behold a wonder !
 For One, among those rushing deer,
 A single One, in mid career
 Hath stopped, and fixed her large full
 eye

Upon the Lady Emily;
 A Doe most beautiful, clear-white,
 A radiant creature, silver-bright !

Thus checked, a little while it stayed;
 A little thoughtful pause it made;
 And then advanced with stealth-like pace,
 Drew softly near her, and more near —
 Looked round — but saw no cause for
 fear;

So to her feet the Creature came,
 And laid its head upon her knee,
 And looked into the Lady's face,
 A look of pure benignity,
 And fond unclouded memory.
 It is, thought Emily, the same,
 The very Doe of other years ! —
 The pleading look the Lady viewed, 110
 And, by her gushing thoughts subdued,
 She melted into tears —
 A flood of tears, that flowed apace,
 Upon the happy Creature's face.

Oh, moment ever blest ! O Pair
 Beloved of Heaven, Heaven's chosen care,
 This was for you a precious greeting;
 And may it prove a fruitful meeting !
 Joined are they, and the sylvan Doe
 Can she depart ? can she forego 120
 The Lady, once her playful peer,
 And now her sainted Mistress dear ?
 And will not Emily receive
 This lovely chronicler of things
 Long past, delights and sorrowings ?
 Lone Sufferer ! will not she believe
 The promise in that speaking face;
 And welcome, as a gift of grace,
 The saddest thought the Creature brings ?

That day, the first of a re-union 130
 Which was to teem with high communion,
 That day of balmy April weather,
 They tarried in the wood together.
 And when, ere fall of evening dew,
 She from her sylvan haunt withdrew,
 The White Doe tracked with faithful pace
 The Lady to her dwelling-place;
 That nook where, on paternal ground,
 A habitation she had found,
 The Master of whose humble board 140
 Once owned her Father for his Lord;

aut, by tufted trees defended,
ere Rylstone brook with Wharf is
blended.

When Emily by morning light
ent forth, the Doe stood there in sight.
e shrunk: — with one frail shock of pain
ceived and followed by a prayer,
e saw the Creature once again;
un will she not, she feels, will bear; —
t, wheresoever she looked round, 150

l now was trouble-haunted ground;
nd therefore now she deems it good
ice more this restless neighbourhood
leave. — Unwooded, yet unforbidden,
e White Doe followed up the vale,
p to another cottage, hidden
the deep fork of Amerdale;
nd there may Emily restore
erself, in spots unseen before.

Why tell of mossy rock, or tree, 160
y lurking Dernbrook's pathless side,
aunts of a strengthening amity
hat calmed her, cheered, and fortified?
or she hath ventured now to read
f time, and place, and thought, and
deed —

ndless history that lies
a her silent Follower's eyes;
Who with a power like human reason
discerns the favourable season,
killed to approach or to retire, — 170
rom looks conceiving her desire;
rom look, deportment, voice, or mien,
hat vary to the heart within.

f she too passionately wreathed
her arms, or over-deeply breathed,
Walked quick or slowly, every mood
n its degree was understood;
hen well may their accord be true,
And kindest intercourse ensue.

— Oh! surely 't was a gentle rousing 180
When she by sudden glimpse espied
The White Doe on the mountain browsing,
Or in the meadow wandered wide!
How pleased, when down the Straggler sank
Beside her, on some sunny bank!

How soothed, when in thick bower enclosed,
They, like a nested pair, reposed!
Fair Vision! when it crossed the Maid
Within some rocky cavern laid,
The dark cave's portal gliding by, 190
White as whitest cloud on high
Floating through the azure sky.

— What now is left for pain or fear?
That Presence, dearer and more dear,

While they, side by side, were straying,
And the shepherd's pipe was playing,
Did now a very gladness yield
At morning to the dewy field,
And with a deeper peace endued
The hour of moonlight solitude. 200

With her Companion, in such frame
Of mind, to Rylstone back she came;
And, ranging through the wasted groves,
Received the memory of old loves,
Undisturbed and undistrest,
Into a soul which now was blest
With a soft spring-day of holy,
Mild, and grateful, melancholy:
Not sunless gloom or unenlightened,
But by tender fancies brightened. 210

When the bells of Rylstone played
Their sabbath music — “God us apde!”
That was the sound they seemed to speak;
Inscriptive legend which I ween
May on those holy bells be seen,
That legend and her Grandsire's name;
And oftentimes the Lady meek
Had in her childhood read the same;
Words which she slighted at that day;
But now, when such sad change was
wrought, 220

And of that lonely name she thought —
The bells of Rylstone seemed to say,
While she sate listening in the shade,
With vocal music, “God us apde;”
And all the hills were glad to bear
Their part in this effectual prayer.

Nor lacked she Reason's firmest power;
But with the White Doe at her side
Up would she climb to Norton Tower,
And thence look round her far and wide, 230
Her fate there measuring; — all is stilled, —
The weak One hath subdued her heart;
Behold the prophecy fulfilled,
Fulfilled, and she sustains her part!
But here her Brother's words have failed;
Here hath a milder doom prevailed;
That she, of him and all bereft,
Hath yet this faithful Partner left;
This one Associate, that disproves
His words, remains for her, and loves. 240
If tears are shed, they do not fall
For loss of him — for one, or all;
Yet, sometimes, sometimes doth she weep
Moved gently in her soul's soft sleep;
A few tears down her cheek descend
For this her last and living Friend.

Bless, tender Hearts, their mutual lot,
And bless for both this savage spot;

Which Emily doth sacred hold
 For reasons dear and manifold — 250
 Here hath she, here before her sight,
 Close to the summit of this height,
 The grassy rock-encircled Pound
 In which the Creature first was found.
 So beautiful the timid Thrall
 (A spotless Youngling white as foam)
 Her youngest Brother brought it home;
 The youngest, then a lusty boy,
 Bore it, or led, to Rylstone-hall
 With heart brimful of pride and joy ! 260
 But most to Bolton's sacred Pile,
 On favouring nights, she loved to go;
 There ranged through cloister, court, and
 aisle,
 Attended by the soft-paced Doe;
 Nor feared she in the still moonshine
 To look upon Saint Mary's shrine;
 Nor on the lonely turf that showed
 Where Francis slept in his last abode.
 For that she came; there oft she sate
 Forlorn, but not disconsolate: 270
 And, when she from the abyss returned
 Of thought, she neither shrunk nor
 mourned;
 Was happy that she lived to greet
 Her mute Companion as it lay
 In love and pity at her feet;
 How happy in its turn to meet
 The recognition ! the mild glance
 Beamed from that gracious countenance;
 Communication, like the ray
 Of a new morning, to the nature 280
 And prospects of the inferior Creature !
 A mortal Song we sing, by dower
 Encouraged of celestial power;
 Power which the viewless Spirit shed
 By whom we were first visited;
 Whose voice we heard, whose hand and
 wings
 Swept like a breeze the conscious strings,
 When, left in solitude, erewhile
 We stood before this ruined Pile,
 And, quitting unsubstantial dreams, 290
 Sang in this Presence kindred themes;
 Distress and desolation spread
 Through human hearts, and pleasure
 dead, —
 Dead — but to live again on earth,
 A second and yet nobler birth;
 Dire overthrow, and yet how high
 The re-ascent in sanctity !
 From fair to fairer; day by day
 A more divine and loftier way !

Even such this blessed Pilgrim trod,
 By sorrow lifted towards her God;
 Uplifted to the purest sky
 Of undisturbed mortality.
 Her own thoughts loved she; and could
 bend
 A dear look to her lowly Friend;
 There stopped; her thirst was satisfied
 With what this innocent spring supplied:
 Her sanction inwardly she bore,
 And stood apart from human cares:
 But to the world returned no more, 300
 Although with no unwilling mind
 Help did she give at need, and joined
 The Wharfedale peasants in their prayers.
 At length, thus faintly, faintly tied
 To earth, she was set free, and died.
 Thy soul, exalted Emily,
 Maid of the blasted family,
 Rose to the God from whom it came !
 — In Rylstone Church her mortal frame
 Was buried by her Mother's side. 310
 Most glorious sunset ! and a ray
 Survives — the twilight of this day —
 In that fair Creature whom the fields
 Support, and whom the forest shields;
 Who, having filled a holy place,
 Partakes, in her degree, Heaven's grace;
 And bears a memory and a mind
 Raised far above the law of kind;
 Haunting the spots with lonely cheer
 Which her dear Mistress once held dear:
 Loves most what Emily loved most — 320
 The enclosure of this churchyard ground;
 Here wanders like a gliding ghost,
 And every sabbath here is found;
 Comes with the people when the bells
 Are heard among the moorland dells,
 Finds entrance through yon arch, where
 way
 Lies open on the sabbath-day;
 Here walks amid the mournful waste
 Of prostrate altars, shrines defaced, 330
 And floors encumbered with rich show
 Of fret-work imagery laid low;
 Paces softly, or makes halt,
 By fractured cell, or tomb, or vault;
 By plate of monumental brass
 Dim-gleaming among weeds and grass,
 And sculptured Forms of Warriors brave:
 But chiefly by that single grave,
 That one sequestered hillock green,
 The pensive visitant is seen. 340
 There doth the gentle Creature lie
 With those adversities unmoved;

Calm spectacle, by earth and sky
 In their benignity approved !
 And aye, methinks, this hoary Pile,
 Subdued by outrage and decay,

Looks down upon her with a smile,
 A gracious smile, that seems to say —
 "Thou, thou art not a Child of Time,
 But Daughter of the Eternal Prime !" 36c

THE FORCE OF PRAYER

OR, THE FOUNDING OF BOLTON PRIORY

A TRADITION

1807. 1815

An Appendage to the "White Doe." My friend, Mr. Rogers, has also written on the subject. The story is preserved in Dr. Whitaker's *History of Craven* — a topographical writer of first-rate merit in all that concerns the past; but such was his aversion from the modern spirit, as shown in the spread of manufacturing in those districts of which he treats, that his readers are left entirely ignorant both of the progress of these arts and their real bearing upon the comfort, virtues, and happiness of the inhabitants. While wandering on foot through the fertile valleys and over the moorlands of the Apennine that divides Yorkshire from Lancashire, I used to be delighted with observing the number of substantial cottages that had sprung up on every side, each having its little plot of fertile ground won from the surrounding waste. A bright and warm fire, if needed, was always to be found in these dwellings. The father was at his loom; the children looked healthy and happy. Is it not to be feared that the increase of mechanic power has done away with many of these blessings, and substituted many evils? Alas! if these evils grow, how are they to be checked, and where is the remedy to be found? Political economy will not supply it; that is certain, we must look to something deeper, purer, and higher.

"What is good for a bootless bene?"
 With these dark words begins my Tale;
 And their meaning is, whence can comfort
 spring
 When Prayer is of no avail?

"What is good for a bootless bene?"
 The Falconer to the Lady said;
 And she made answer "ENDLESS SORROW!"
 For she knew that her Son was dead.

She knew it by the Falconer's words,
 And from the look of the Falconer's eye; 10

And from the love which was in her soul
 For her youthful Romilly.

— Young Romilly through Barden woods
 Is ranging high and low;
 And holds a greyhound in a leash,
 To let slip upon buck or doe.

The pair have reached that fearful chasm,
 How tempting to bestride!
 For lordly Wharf is there pent in
 With rocks on either side. 30

This striding-place is called THE STRID,
 A name which it took of yore:
 A thousand years hath it borne that name,
 And shall a thousand more.

And hither is young Romilly come,
 And what may now forbid
 That he, perhaps for the hundredth time,
 Shall bound across THE STRID?

He sprang in glee, — for what cared he
 That the river was strong, and the rocks
 were steep? — 30
 But the greyhound in the leash hung back,
 And checked him in his leap.

The Boy is in the arms of Wharf,
 And strangled by a merciless force;
 For never more was young Romilly seen
 Till he rose a lifeless corse.

Now there is stillness in the vale,
 And long, unspeaking, sorrow:
 Wharf shall be to pitying hearts
 A name more sad than Yarrow. 40

If for a lover the Lady wept,
 A solace she might borrow
 From death, and from the passion of
 death; —
 Old Wharf might heal her sorrow.

She weeps not for the wedding-day
 Which was to be to-morrow:
 Her hope was a further-looking hope,
 And hers is a mother's sorrow.

He was a tree that stood alone,
And proudly did its branches wave; 50
And the root of this delightful tree
Was in her husband's grave !

Long, long in darkness did she sit,
And her first words were, "Let there be
In Bolton, on the field of Wharf,
A stately Priory !"

The stately Priory was reared;
And Wharf, as he moved along,
To matins joined a mournful voice,
Nor failed at evensong. 60

And the Lady prayed in heaviness
That looked not for relief !
But slowly did her succour come,
And a patience to her grief.

Oh ! there is never sorrow of heart
That shall lack a timely end,
If but to God we turn, and ask
Of Him to be our friend !

COMPOSED WHILE THE AUTHOR
WAS ENGAGED IN WRITING A
TRACT OCCASIONED BY THE
CONVENTION OF CINTRA

1808. 1815

Nor 'mid the world's vain objects that en-
slave
The free-born Soul — that World whose
vaunted skill
In selfish interest perverts the will,
Whose factions lead astray the wise and
brave —
Not there; but in dark wood and rocky cave,
And hollow vale which foaming torrents fill
With omnipresent murmur as they rave
Down their steep beds, that never shall be
still:
Here, mighty Nature ! in this school sub-
lime
I weigh the hopes and fears of suffering
Spain;
For her consult the auguries of time,
And through the human heart explore my
way;
And look and listen — gathering, whence I
may,
Triumph, and thoughts no bondage can re-
strain.

COMPOSED AT THE SAME TIME
AND ON THE SAME OCCASION

1808. 1815

I DROPPED my pen; and listened to the
Wind
That sang of trees upturned and vessels
tost —
A midnight harmony; and wholly lost
To the general sense of men by chains con-
fined
Of business, care, or pleasure; or resigned
To timely sleep. Thought I, the impas-
sioned strain,
Which, without aid of numbers, I sustain,
Like acceptance from the World will find
Yet some with apprehensive ear shall drink
A dirge devoutly breathed o'er sorrows
past;
And to the attendant promise will give
heed —
The prophecy, — like that of this wild blast,
Which, while it makes the heart with sad-
ness shrink,
Tells also of bright calms that shall suc-
ceed.

GEORGE AND SARAH GREEN

1808. 1839

WHO weeps for strangers ? Many wept
For George and Sarah Green;
Wept for that pair's unhappy fate,
Whose grave may here be seen.

By night, upon these stormy fells,
Did wife and husband roam;
Six little ones at home had left,
And could not find that home.

For *any* dwelling-place of man
As vainly did they seek.
He perish'd; and a voice was heard —
The widow's lonely shriek.

Not many steps, and she was left
A body without life —
A few short steps were the chain that bound
The husband to the wife.

Now do those sternly-featured hills
Look gently on this grave;
And quiet now are the depths of air,
As a sea without a wave.

But deeper lies the heart of peace
In quiet more profound;
The heart of quietness is here
Within this churchyard bound.

And from all agony of mind
It keeps them safe, and far
From fear and grief, and from all need
Of sun or guiding star.

O darkness of the grave! how deep,
After that living night — 30
That last and dreary living one
Of sorrow and affright?

O sacred marriage-bed of death,
That keeps them side by side
In bond of peace, in bond of love,
That may not be untied!

HOFFER

1809. 1815

Of mortal parents is the Hero born
By whom the undaunted Tyrolese are led?
Or is it Tell's great Spirit, from the dead
Returned to animate an age forlorn?
He comes like Phœbus through the gates
of morn

When dreary darkness is discomfited,
Yet mark his modest state! upon his head,
That simple crest, a heron's plume, is worn.
O Liberty! they stagger at the shock
From van to rear — and with one mind
would flee,
But half their host is buried: — rock on rock
Descends: — beneath this godlike Warrior,
see!

Hills, torrents, woods, embodied to bemock
The Tyrant, and confound his cruelty.

"ADVANCE — COME FORTH
FROM THY TYROLEAN GROUND"

1809. 1815

ADVANCE — come forth from thy Tyrolean
ground,
Dear Liberty! stern Nymph of soul un-
tamed;
Sweet Nymph, O rightly of the mountains
named!
Through the long chain of Alps from mound
to mound

And o'er the eternal snows, like Echo,
bound;
Like Echo, when the hunter train at dawn
Have roused her from her sleep: and for-
est-lawn,
Cliffs, woods and caves, her viewless steps
resound
And babble of her pastime! — On, dread
Power!
With such invisible motion speed thy flight,
Through hanging clouds, from craggy height
to height,
Through the green vales and through the
herdsman's bower —
That all the Alps may gladden in thy might,
Here, there, and in all places at one hour.

FEELINGS OF THE TYROLESE

1809. 1815

THE Land we from our fathers had in trust,
And to our children will transmit, or die:
This is our maxim, this our piety;
And God and Nature say that it is just.
That which we *would* perform in arms — we
must!

We read the dictate in the infant's eye;
In the wife's smile; and in the placid sky;
And, at our feet, amid the silent dust
Of them that were before us. — Sing aloud
Old songs, the precious music of the heart!
Give, herds and flocks, your voices to the
wind!

While we go forth, a self-devoted crowd,
With weapons grasped in fearless hands, to
assert
Our virtue, and to vindicate mankind.

"ALAS! WHAT BOOTS THE LONG
LABORIOUS QUEST"

1809. 1815

ALAS! what boots the long laborious quest
Of moral prudence, sought through good
and ill;
Or pains abstruse — to elevate the will,
And lead us on to that transcendent rest
Where every passion shall the sway attest
Of Reason, seated on her sovereign hill;
What is it but a vain and curious skill,
If sapient Germany must lie deprest,
Beneath the brutal sword? — Her haughty
Schools

Shall blush; and may not we with sorrow
 say —
 A few strong instincts and a few plain
 rules,
 Among the herdsmen of the Alps, have
 wrought
 More for mankind at this unhappy day
 Than all the pride of intellect and thought?

"AND IS IT AMONG RUDE
 UNTUTORED DALES"

1809. 1815

AND is it among rude untutored Dales,
 There, and there only, that the heart is
 true?
 And, rising to repel or to subdue,
 Is it by rocks and woods that man prevails?
 Ah no! though Nature's dread protection
 fails,
 There is a bulwark in the soul. This knew
 Iberian Burghers when the sword they drew
 In Zaragoza, naked to the gales
 Of fiercely-breathing war. The truth was
 felt
 By Palafox, and many a brave compeer,
 Like him of noble birth and noble mind;
 By ladies, meek-eyed women without fear;
 And wanderers of the street, to whom is
 dealt
 The bread which without industry they
 find.

"O'ER THE WIDE EARTH. ON
 MOUNTAIN AND ON PLAIN"

1809. 1815

O'ER the wide earth, on mountain and on
 plain,
 Dwells in the affections and the soul of man
 A Godhead, like the universal PAN;
 But more exalted, with a brighter train:
 And shall his bounty be dispensed in vain,
 Showered equally on city and on field,
 And neither hope nor steadfast promise
 yield
 In these usurping times of fear and pain?
 Such doom awaits us. Nay, forbid it
 Heaven!
 We know the arduous strife, the eternal
 laws
 To which the triumph of all good is given,
 High sacrifice, and labour without pause,

Even to the death: — else wherefore should
 the eye
 Of man converse with immortality?

ON THE FINAL SUBMISSION OF
 THE TYROLESE

1809. 1815

It was a *moral* end for which they fought;
 Else how, when mighty Thrones were put to
 shame,
 Could they, poor Shepherds, have preserved
 an aim,
 A resolution, or enlivening thought?
 Nor hath that moral good been vainly
 sought;
 For in their magnanimity and fame
 Powers have they left, an impulse, and a
 claim
 Which neither can be overturned nor
 bought.
 Sleep, Warriors, sleep! among your hills
 repose!
 We know that ye, beneath the stern control
 Of awful prudence, keep the unvanquished
 soul:
 And when, impatient of her guilt and woes,
 Europe breaks forth; then, Shepherds! shall
 ye rise
 For perfect triumph o'er your Enemies.

"HAIL, ZARAGOZA! IF WITH
 UNWET EYE"

1809. 1815

HAIL, Zaragoza! If with unwet eye
 We can approach, thy sorrow to behold,
 Yet is the heart not pitiless nor cold;
 Such spectacle demands not tear or sigh.
 These desolate remains are trophies high
 Of more than martial courage in the breast
 Of peaceful civic virtue: they attest
 Thy matchless worth to all posterity.
 Blood flowed before thy sight without
 remorse;
 Disease consumed thy vitals; War up-
 heaved
 The ground beneath thee with volcanic
 force:
 Dread trials! yet encountered and sus-
 tained
 Till not a wreck of help or hope remained,
 And law was from necessity received.

"SAY, WHAT IS HONOUR?—'T IS
THE FINEST SENSE"

1809. 1815

SAY, what is Honour?—'T is the finest
sense

Of justice which the human mind can
frame,

Intent each lurking frailty to disclaim,
And guard the way of life from all offence
Suffered or done. When lawless violence
Invades a Realm, so pressed that in the
scale

Of perilous war her weightiest armies fail,
Honour is hopeful elevation, — whence
Glory, and triumph. Yet with politic skill
Endangered States may yield to terms
unjust;

Stoop their proud heads, but not unto the
dust —

A Foe's most favourite purpose to fulfil:
Happy occasions oft by self-mistrust
Are forfeited; but infamy doth kill.

"THE MARTIAL COURAGE OF A
DAY IS VAIN"

1809. 1815

THE martial courage of a day is vain,
An empty noise of death the battle's roar,
If vital hope be wanting to restore,
Or fortitude be wanting to sustain,
Armies or kingdoms. We have heard a
strain

Of triumph, how the labouring Danube bore
A weight of hostile corpses; drenched with
gore

Were the wide fields, the hamlets heaped
with slain.

Yet see (the mighty tumult overpast)
Austria a daughter of her Throne hath sold!
And her Tyrolean Champion we behold
Murdered, like one ashore by shipwreck cast,
Murdered without relief. Oh! blind as bold,
To think that such assurance can stand fast!

"BRAVE SCHILL! BY DEATH
DELIVERED"

1809. 1815

BRAVE Schill! by death delivered, take
thy flight
From Prussia's timid region. Go, and rest

With heroes, 'mid the islands of the Blest,
Or in the fields of empyrean light.

A meteor wert thou crossing a dark night:
Yet shall thy name, conspicuous and sub-
lime,

Stand in the spacious firmament of time,
Fixed as a star: such glory is thy right.

Alas! it may not be: for earthly fame
Is Fortune's frail dependant; yet there lives
A Judge, who, as man claims by merit,
gives;

To whose all-pondering mind a noble aim,
Faithfully kept, is as a noble deed;
In whose pure sight all virtue doth suc-
ceed.

"CALL NOT THE ROYAL SWEDE
UNFORTUNATE"

1809. 1815

CALL not the royal Swede unfortunate,
Who never did to Fortune bend the knee;
Who slighted fear; rejected steadfastly
Temptation; and whose kingly name and
state

Have "perished by his choice, and not his
fate!"

Hence lives He, to his inner self endeared;
And hence, wherever virtue is revered,
He sits a more exalted Potentate,
Throned in the hearts of men. Should
Heaven ordain

That this great Servant of a righteous cause
Must still have sad or vexing thoughts to
endure,

Yet may a sympathising spirit pause,
Admonished by these truths, and quench
all pain

In thankful joy and gratulation pure.

"LOOK NOW ON THAT ADVEN-
TURER WHO HATH PAID"

1809. 1815

LOOK now on that Adventurer who hath
paid

His vows to Fortune; who, in cruel slight
Of virtuous hope, of liberty, and right,
Hath followed wheresoe'er a way was made
By the blind Goddess, — ruthless, undis-
mayed;

And so hath gained at length a prosperous
height,

Round which the elements of worldly
might
Beneath his haughty feet, like clouds, are
laid.
O joyless power that stands by lawless
force!
Curses are his dire portion, scorn, and hate,
Internal darkness and unquiet breath;
And, if old judgments keep their sacred
course,
Him from that height shall Heaven pre-
cipitate
By violent and ignominious death.

"IS THERE A POWER THAT CAN
SUSTAIN AND CHEER"

1809. 1815

Is there a power that can sustain and cheer
The captive chieftain, by a tyrant's doom,
Forced to descend into his destined tomb —
A dungeon dark! where he must waste the
year,
And lie cut off from all his heart holds
dear;
What time his injured country is a stage
Whereon deliberate Valour and the rage
Of righteous Vengeance side by side ap-
pear,
Filling from morn to night the heroic scene
With deeds of hope and everlasting
praise: —
Say can he think of this with mind serene
And silent fetters? Yes, if visions bright
Shine on his soul, reflected from the days
When he himself was tried in open light.

"AH! WHERE IS PALAFOX? NOR
TONGUE NOR PEN"

1810. 1815

AH! where is Palafox? Nor tongue nor
pen
Reports of him, his dwelling or his grave!
Does yet the unheard-of vessel ride the
wave?
Or is she swallowed up, remote from ken
Of pitying human nature? Once again
Methinks that we shall hail thee, Champion
brave,
Redeemed to baffle that imperial Slave,
And through all Europe cheer desponding
men

With new-born hope. Unbounded is the
might
Of martyrdom, and fortitude, and right.
Hark, how thy Country triumphs! — Smil-
ingly
The Eternal looks upon her sword that
gleams,
Like his own lightning, over mountains
high,
On rampart, and the banks of all her
streams.

"IN DUE OBSERVANCE OF AN
ANCIENT RITE"

1810. 1815

In due observance of an ancient rite,
The rude Biscayans, when their children lie
Dead in the sinless time of infancy,
Attire the peaceful corse in vestments
white;
And, in like sign of cloudless triumph
bright,
They bind the unoffending creature's brows
With happy garlands of the pure white
rose:
Then do a festal company unite
In choral song; and, while the uplifted
cross
Of Jesus goes before, the child is borne
Uncovered to his grave: 't is closed, — her
loss
The Mother *then* mourns, as she needs
must mourn;
But soon, through Christian faith, is grief
subdued;
And joy returns, to brighten fortitude.

FEELINGS OF A NOBLE BIS-
CAYAN AT ONE OF THOSE
FUNERALS

1810. 1815

YET, yet, Biscayans! we must meet our
Foes
With firmer soul, yet labour to regain
Our ancient freedom; else 't were worse
than vain
To gather round the bier these festal shows.
A garland fashioned of the pure white rose
Becomes not one whose father is a slave:
Oh, bear the infant covered to his grave!
These venerable mountains now enclose

A people sunk in apathy and fear.
 If this endure, farewell, for us, all good !
 The awful light of heavenly innocence
 Will fail to illuminate the infant's bier;
 And guilt and shame, from which is no
 defence,
 Descend on all that issues from our blood.

ON A CELEBRATED EVENT IN ANCIENT HISTORY

1810. 1815

A ROMAN Master stands on Grecian
 ground,
 And to the people at the Isthmian Games
 Assembled, He, by a herald's voice, pro-
 claims
 THE LIBERTY OF GREECE:—the words
 rebound
 Until all voices in one voice are drowned;
 Glad acclamation by which air was rent !
 And birds, high-flying in the element,
 Dropped to the earth, astonished at the
 sound !
 Yet were the thoughtful grieved; and still
 that voice
 Haunts, with sad echoes, musing Fancy's
 ear:
 Ah ! that a *Conqueror's* words should be so
 dear:
 Ah ! that a *boon* could shed such rapturous
 joys !
 A gift of that which is not to be given
 By all the blended powers of Earth and
 Heaven.

UPON THE SAME EVENT

1810. 1815

WHEN, far and wide, swift as the beams
 of morn
 The tidings past of servitude repealed,
 And of that joy which shook the Isthmian
 Field,
 The rough Ætolians smiled with bitter
 scorn.
 "T is known," cried they, "that he, who
 would adorn
 His envied temples with the Isthmian
 crown,
 Must either win, through effort of his
 own,
 The prize, or be content to see it worn

By more deserving brows.— Yet so ye
 prop,
 Sons of the brave who fought at Marathon,
 Your feeble spirits ! Greece her head hath
 bowed,
 As if the wreath of liberty thereon
 Would fix itself as smoothly as a cloud,
 Which, at Jove's will, descends on Pelion's
 top."

THE OAK OF GUERNICA

1810. 1815

The ancient oak of Guernica, says Laborde
 in his account of Biscay, is a most venerable
 natural monument. Ferdinand and Isabella,
 in the year 1476, after hearing mass in the
 church of Santa Maria de la Antigua, repaired
 to this tree, under which they swore to the
 Biscayans to maintain their *fueros* (privileges).
 What other interest belongs to it in the minds
 of this people will appear from the following

SUPPOSED ADDRESS TO THE SAME

OAK of Guernica ! Tree of holier power
 Than that which in Dodona did enshrine
 (So faith too fondly deemed) a voice divine
 Heard from the depths of its aërial
 bower —
 How canst thou flourish at this blighting
 hour ?
 What hope, what joy can sunshine bring to
 thee,
 Or the soft breezes from the Atlantic sea,
 The dews of morn, or April's tender
 shower ?
 Stroke merciful and welcome would that be
 Which should extend thy branches on the
 ground,
 If never more within their shady round
 Those lofty-minded Lawgivers shall meet,
 Peasant and lord, in their appointed seat,
 Guardians of Biscay's ancient liberty.

INDIGNATION OF A HIGH- MINDED SPANIARD

1810. 1815

WE can endure that He should waste our
 lands,
 Despoil our temples, and by sword and
 flame
 Return us to the dust from which we came;

Such food a Tyrant's appetite demands:
 And we can brook the thought that by his
 hands
 Spain may be overpowered, and he possess,
 For his delight, a solemn wilderness
 Where all the brave lie dead. But, when
 of bands
 Which he will break for us he dares to
 speak,
 Of benefits, and of a future day
 When our enlightened minds shall bless his
 sway;
 Then, the strained heart of fortitude proves
 weak;
 Our groans, our blushes, our pale cheeks
 declare
 That he has power to inflict what we lack
 strength to bear.

"AVAUNT ALL SPECIOUS
 PLIANCY OF MIND"

1810. 1815

AVAUNT all specious pliancy of mind
 In men of low degree, all smooth pretence !
 I better like a blunt indifference,
 And self-respecting slowness, disinclined
 To win me at first sight: and be there
 joined
 Patience and temperance with this high
 reserve,
 Honour that knows the path and will not
 swerve;
 Affections, which, if put to proof, are kind;
 And piety towards God. Such men of old
 Were England's native growth; and,
 throughout Spain
 (Thanks to high God) forests of such re-
 main:
 Then for that Country let our hopes be bold;
 For matched with these shall policy prove
 vain,
 Her arts, her strength, her iron, and her
 gold.

"O'ERWEENING STATESMEN
 HAVE FULL LONG RELIED"

1810. 1815

O'ERWEENING Statesmen have full long
 relied
 On fleets and armies, and external wealth:
 But from within proceeds a Nation's health;

Which shall not fail, though poor men
 cleave with pride
 To the paternal floor; or turn aside,
 In the thronged city, from the walks of
 gain,
 As being all unworthy to detain
 A Soul by contemplation sanctified.
 There are who cannot languish in this strife,
 Spaniards of every rank, by whom the good
 Of such high course was felt and under-
 stood;
 Who to their Country's cause have bound
 life
 Erewhile, by solemn consecration, given
 To labour and to prayer, to nature, and to
 heaven.

THE FRENCH AND THE SPANISH
 GUERRILLAS

1810. 1815

HUNGER, and sultry heat, and nipping blast
 From bleak hill-top, and length of march
 by night
 Through heavy swamp, or over snow-clad
 height —
 These hardships ill-sustained, these dangers
 past,
 The roving Spanish Bands are reached at
 last,
 Charged, and dispersed like foam: but as
 a flight
 Of scattered quails by signs do reunite,
 So these, — and, heard of once again, are
 chased
 With combinations of long-practised art
 And newly-kindled hope; but they are
 fled —
 Gone are they, viewless as the buried dead:
 Where now ? — Their sword is at the For-
 man's heart;
 And thus from year to year his walk they
 thwart,
 And hang like dreams around his guilty bed.

EPITAPHS

TRANSLATED FROM CHIABRERA

1810

Those from Chiabrera were chiefly trans-
 lated when Mr. Coleridge was writing his
 Friend, in which periodical my "Essay on
Epitaphs," written about that time, was first

ublished. For further notice of Chiabrera,
connection with his Epitaphs, see "Musings
Aquapendente."

I

1810. 1837

KEEP not, belovèd Friends! nor let the air
for me with sighs be troubled. Not from
life

have I been taken; this is genuine life
and this alone — the life which now I live
in peace eternal; where desire and joy
together move in fellowship without end. —
Francesco Ceni willed that, after death,
his tombstone thus should speak for him.

And surely
small cause there is for that fond wish of
ours

long to continue in this world; a world
that keeps not faith, nor yet can point a
hope

to good, whereof itself is destitute.

II

1810. 1810

PERHAPS some needful service of the State
Drew TITUS from the depth of studious
bowers,

And doomed him to contend in faithless
courts,

Where gold determines between right and
wrong.

Yet did at length his loyalty of heart,
And his pure native genius, lead him back
To wait upon the bright and gracious
Muses,

Whom he had early loved. And not in
vain

Such course he held! Bologna's learned
schools

Were gladdened by the Sage's voice, and
hung

With fondness on those sweet Nestorian
strains.

There pleasure crowned his days; and all
his thoughts

A roseate fragrance breathed. — O human
life,

That never art secure from dolorous change!
Behold a high injunction suddenly

To Arno's side hath brought him, and he
charmed

A Tuscan audience: but full soon was
called

To the perpetual silence of the grave.
Mourn, Italy, the loss of him who stood
A Champion stedfast and invincible,
To quell the rage of literary War!

III

1810. 1810

O THOU who movest onward with a mind
Intent upon thy way, pause, though in
haste!

'T will be no fruitless moment. I was born
Within Savona's walls, of gentle blood.

On Tiber's banks my youth was dedicate
To sacred studies; and the Roman Shep-
herd

Gave to my charge Urbino's numerous
flock.

Well did I watch, much laboured, nor had
power

To escape from many and strange indigni-
ties;

Was smitten by the great ones of the
world,

But did not fall; for Virtue braves all
shocks,

Upon herself resting immoveably.

Me did a kindlier fortune then invite

To serve the glorious Henry, King of
France,

And in his hands I saw a high reward

Stretched out for my acceptance, — but
Death came.

Now, Reader, learn from this my fate, how
false,

How treacherous to her promise, is the
world;

And trust in God — to whose eternal doom
Must bend the sceptred Potentates of earth.

IV

1810. 1815

THERE never breathed a man who, when
his life

Was closing, might not of that life relate
Toils long and hard. — The warrior will

report
Of wounds, and bright swords flashing in
the field,

And blast of trumpets. He who hath been
doomed

To bow his forehead in the courts of kings,
Will tell of fraud and never-ceasing hate,

Envy and heart-inquietude, derived

From intricate cabals of treacherous friends.
 I, who on shipboard lived from earliest
 youth,
 Could represent the countenance horrible
 Of the vexed waters, and the indignant
 rage
 Of Auster and Boötes. Fifty years
 Over the well-steered galleys did I rule: —
 From huge Pelorus to the Atlantic pillars,
 Rises no mountain to mine eyes unknown;
 And the broad gulfs I traversed oft and
 oft:
 Of every cloud which in the heavens might
 stir
 I knew the force; and hence the rough
 sea's pride
 Availed not to my Vessel's overthrow.
 What noble pomp and frequent have not I
 On regal decks beheld ! yet in the end
 I learned that one poor moment can suffice
 To equalise the lofty and the low.
 We sail the sea of life — a *Calm* One finds,
 And One a *Tempest* — and, the voyage o'er,
 Death is the quiet haven of us all.
 If more of my condition ye would know,
 Savona was my birth-place, and I sprang
 Of noble parents; seventy years and three
 Lived I — then yielded to a slow disease.

V

1810. 1837

TRUE is it that Ambrosio Salinero
 With an untoward fate was long involved
 In odious litigation; and full long,
 Fate harder still ! had he to endure assaults
 Of racking malady. And true it is
 That not the less a frank courageous heart
 And buoyant spirit triumphed over pain;
 And he was strong to follow in the steps
 Of the fair Muses. Not a covert path
 Leads to the dear Parnassian forest's shade,
 That might from him be hidden; not a
 track
 Mounts to pellucid Hippocrene, but he
 Had traced its windings. — This Savona
 knows,
 Yet no sepulchral honours to her Son
 She paid, for in our age the heart is ruled
 Only by gold. And now a simple stone
 Inscribed with this memorial here is raised
 By his bereft, his lonely, Chiabrera.
 Think not, O Passenger ! who read'st the
 lines,
 That an exceeding love hath dazzled me;

No — he was One whose memory ought to
 spread
 Where'er Permessus bears an honoured
 name,
 And live as long as its pure stream shall
 flow.

VI

1810. 1815

DESTINED to war from very infancy
 Was I, Roberto Dati, and I took
 In Malta the white symbol of the Cross:
 Nor in life's vigorous season did I shun
 Hazard or toil; among the sands was
 seen
 Of Libya; and not seldom, on the banks
 Of wide Hungarian Danube, 't was my lot
 To hear the sanguinary trumpet sounded.
 So lived I, and repined not at such fate:
 This only grieves me, for it seems a wrong,
 That stripped of arms I to my end am
 brought
 On the soft down of my paternal home.
 Yet haply Arno shall be spared all cause
 To blush for me. Thou, loiter not nor
 halt
 In thy appointed way, and bear in mind
 How fleeting and how frail is human life !

VII

1810. 1837

O FLOWER of all that springs from gentle
 blood,
 And all that generous nurture breeds to
 make
 Youth amiable; O friend so true of soul
 To fair Aglaia; by what envy moved,
 Lelius ! has death cut short thy brilliant
 day
 In its sweet opening ? and what dire mis-
 hap
 Has from Savona torn her best delight ?
 For thee she mourns, nor e'er will cease to
 mourn;
 And, should the out-pourings of her eye
 suffice not
 For her heart's grief, she will entreat Se-
 beto
 Not to withhold his bounteous aid, Sebeto
 Who saw thee, on his margin, yield to
 death,
 In the chaste arms of thy beloved Love !
 What profit riches ? what does youth avail !
 Dust are our hopes; — I, weeping bitterly,

Pen^{ned} these sad lines, nor can forbear to
 pray
 That every gentle Spirit hither led
 May read them, not without some bitter
 tears.

VIII

1810. 1815

NOT without heavy grief of heart did He
 On whom the duty fell (for at that time
 The father sojourned in a distant land)
 Deposit in the hollow of this tomb
 A brother's Child, most tenderly beloved !
 FRANCESCO was the name the Youth had
 borne,
 POZZOBONNELI his illustrious house;
 And, when beneath this stone the Corse
 was laid,
 The eyes of all Savona streamed with tears.
 Alas ! the twentieth April of his life
 Had scarcely flowered: and at this early
 time,
 By genuine virtue he inspired a hope
 That greatly cheered his country: to his
 kin
 He promised comfort; and the flattering
 thoughts
 His friends had in their fondness enter-
 tained,
 He suffered not to languish or decay.
 Now is there not good reason to break
 forth
 Into a passionate lament ? — O Soul !
 Short while a Pilgrim in our nether world,
 Do thou enjoy the calm empyreal air;
 And round this earthly tomb let roses rise,
 An everlasting spring ! in memory
 Of that delightful fragrance which was
 once
 From thy mild manners quietly exhaled.

IX

1810. 1815

PAUSE, courteous Spirit ! — Balbi suppli-
 cates
 That Thou, with no reluctant voice, for
 him
 Here laid in mortal darkness, wouldst pre-
 fer
 A prayer to the Redeemer of the world.
 This to the dead by sacred right belongs;
 All else is nothing. — Did occasion suit
 To tell his worth, the marble of this tomb
 Would ill suffice: for Plato's lore sublime,

And all the wisdom of the Stagyrte,
 Enriched and beautified his studious mind:
 With Archimedes also he conversed
 As with a chosen friend; nor did he leave
 Those laureat wreaths ungathered which
 the Nymphs
 Twine near their loved Permessus. —
 Finally,
 Himself above each lower thought uplift-
 ing,
 His ears he closed to listen to the songs
 Which Sion's Kings did consecrate of old;
 And his Permessus found on Lebanon.
 A blessed Man ! who of protracted days
 Made not, as thousands do, a vulgar sleep;
 But truly did *He* live his life. Urbino,
 Take pride in him ! — O Passenger, fare-
 well !

MATERNAL GRIEF

1810. 1842

This was in part an overflow from the Soli-
 tary's description of his own and his wife's feel-
 ings upon the decease of their children. (See
 "Excursion," book III.)

DEPARTED Child ! I could forget thee
 once
 Though at my bosom nursed; this woeful
 gain
 Thy dissolution brings, that in my soul
 Is present and perpetually abides
 A shadow, never, never to be displaced
 By the returning substance, seen or touched,
 Seen by mine eyes, or clasped in my em-
 brace.
 Absence and death how differ they ! and
 how
 Shall I admit that nothing can restore
 What one short sigh so easily re-
 moved ? —
 Death, life, and sleep, reality and thought,
 Assist me, God, their boundaries to know,
 O teach me calm submission to thy Will !
 The Child she mourned had overstepped
 the pale
 Of Infancy, but still did breathe the air
 That sanctifies its confines, and partook
 Reflected beams of that celestial light
 To all the Little-ones on sinful earth
 Not unvouchsafed — a light that warmed
 and cheered
 Those several qualities of heart and mind 20

Which, in her own blest nature, rooted
 deep,
 Daily before the Mother's watchful eye,
 And not hers only, their peculiar charms
 Unfolded, — beauty, for its present self,
 And for its promises to future years,
 With not unfrequent rapture fondly hailed.

Have you espied upon a dewy lawn
 A pair of Leverets each provoking each
 To a continuance of their fearless sport,
 Two separate Creatures in their several
 gifts 30

Abounding, but so fashioned that, in all
 That Nature prompts them to display,
 their looks,

Their starts of motion and their fits of
 rest,

An undistinguishable style appears
 And character of gladness, as if Spring
 Lodged in their innocent bosoms, and the
 spirit

Of the rejoicing morning were their own?

Such union, in the lovely Girl maintained
 And her twin Brother, had the parent
 seen,

Ere, pouncing like a ravenous bird of
 prey, 40

Death in a moment parted them, and left
 The Mother, in her turns of anguish, worse
 Than desolate; for oft-times from the
 sound

Of the survivor's sweetest voice (dear child,
 He knew it not) and from his happiest
 looks,

Did she extract the food of self-reproach,
 As one that lived ungrateful for the stay
 By Heaven afforded to uphold her maimed
 And tottering spirit. And full oft the Boy,
 Now first acquainted with distress and
 grief, 50

Shrunk from his Mother's presence, shunned
 with fear

Her sad approach, and stole away to find,
 In his known haunts of joy where'er he
 might,

A more congenial object. But, as time
 Softened her pangs and reconciled the child
 To what he saw, he gradually returned,
 Like a scared Bird encouraged to renew
 A broken intercourse; and, while his eyes
 Were yet with pensive fear and gentle awe
 Turned upon her who bore him, she would
 stoop 60

To imprint a kiss that lacked not power to
 spread

Faint colour over both their pallid cheeks,
 And stilled his tremulous lip. Thus they
 were calmed

And cheered; and now together breathe
 fresh air

In open fields; and when the glare of day
 Is gone, and twilight to the Mother's wish
 Befriends the observance, readily they join
 In walks whose boundary is the lost One's
 grave,

Which he with flowers hath planted, find-
 ing there

Amusement, where the Mother does not
 miss 70

Dear consolation, kneeling on the turf
 In prayer, yet blending with that solemn
 rite

Of pious faith the vanities of grief;
 For such, by pitying Angels and by Spirits
 Transferred to regions upon which the
 clouds

Of our weak nature rest not, must be
 deemed

Those willing tears, and unforbidden sighs,
 And all those tokens of a cherished sorrow,
 Which, soothed and sweetened by the
 grace of Heaven

As now it is, seems to her own fond heart,
 Immortal as the love that gave it being. 80

CHARACTERISTICS OF A CHILD THREE YEARS OLD

1811. 1815

Written at Allanbank, Grasmere. Picture
 of my Daughter Catharine, who died the year
 after.

LOVING she is, and tractable, though wild;
 And Innocence hath privilege in her
 To dignify arch looks and laughing eyes;
 And feats of cunning; and the pretty round
 Of trespasses, affected to provoke
 Mock-chastisement and partnership in play.
 And, as a faggot sparkles on the hearth,
 Not less if unattended and alone
 Than when both young and old sit gathered
 round

And take delight in its activity;
 Even so this happy Creature of herself
 Is all-sufficient, solitude to her
 Is blithe society, who fills the air
 With gladness and involuntary songs.
 Light are her sallies as the tripping fawn's

Forth-startled from the fern where she lay
 couched;
 Unthought-of, unexpected, as the stir
 Of the soft breeze ruffling the meadow-
 flowers,
 Or from before it chasing wantonly
 The many-coloured images imprest
 Upon the bosom of a placid lake.

SPANISH GUERRILLAS

1811. 1815

THEY seek, are sought; to daily battle led,
 Shrink not, though far outnumbered by
 their Foes,
 For they have learnt to open and to close
 The ridges of grim war; and at their head
 Are captains such as erst their country
 bred
 Or fostered, self-supported chiefs, — like
 those
 Whom hardy Rome was fearful to oppose;
 Whose desperate shock the Carthaginian
 fled.
 In One who lived unknown a shepherd's
 life
 Redoubted Viriatus breathes again;
 And Mina, nourished in the studious shade,
 With that great Leader vies, who, sick of
 strife
 And bloodshed, longed in quiet to be laid
 In some green island of the western main.

"THE POWER OF ARMIES IS A
 VISIBLE THING"

1811. 1815

THE power of Armies is a visible thing,
 Formal, and circumscribed in time and
 space;
 But who the limits of that power shall
 trace
 Which a brave People into light can bring
 Or hide, at will, — for freedom combating
 By just revenge inflamed? No foot may
 chase,
 No eye can follow, to a fatal place
 That power, that spirit, whether on the
 wing
 Like the strong wind, or sleeping like the
 wind
 Within its awful caves. — From year to
 year

Springs this indigenous produce far and near;
 No craft this subtle element can bind,
 Rising like water from the soil, to find
 In every nook a lip that it may cheer.

"HERE PAUSE: THE POET
 CLAIMS AT LEAST THIS
 PRAISE"

1811. 1815

HERE pause: the poet claims at least this
 praise,
 That virtuous Liberty hath been the scope
 Of his pure song, which did not shrink from
 hope
 In the worst moment of these evil days;
 From hope, the paramount *duty* that
 Heaven lays,
 For its own honour, on man's suffering heart.
 Never may from our souls one truth de-
 part —
 That an accursed thing it is to gaze
 On prosperous tyrants with a dazzled eye;
 Nor — touched with due abhorrence of *their*
 guilt
 For whose dire ends tears flow, and blood
 is spilt,
 And justice labours in extremity —
 Forget thy weakness, upon which is built,
 O wretched man, the throne of tyranny!

EPISTLE

See *Harper*
 II. 197TO SIR GEORGE HOWLAND BEAUMONT,
 BART.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST COAST OF CUMBERLAND

1811. 1842

This poem opened, when first written, with a
 paragraph that has been transferred as an in-
 troduction to the first series of my Scotch
 Memorials. The journey, of which the first
 part is here described, was from Grasmere to
 Bootle on the south-west coast of Cumberland,
 the whole among mountain roads through a
 beautiful country; and we had fine weather.
 The verses end with our breakfast at the head
 of Yewdale in a yeoman's house, which, like all
 the other property in that sequestered vale, has
 passed or is passing into the hands of Mr.
 James Marshall of Monk Coniston, — in Mr.
 Knott's, the late owner's, time called Water-
 head. Our hostess married a Mr. Oldfield, a lieu-
 tenant in the Navy: they lived together for
 some time at Hacket, where she still resides as

his widow. It was in front of that house, on the mountain side, near which stood the peasant who, while we were passing at a distance, saluted us, waving a kerchief in her hand as described in the poem. (This matron and her husband were then residing at the Hacket. The house and its inmates are referred to in the fifth book of the "Excursion," in the passage beginning —

"You behold,
High on the breast of yon dark mountain, dark
With stony barrenness, a shining speck." — J. C.)

The dog which we met with soon after our starting belonged to Mr. Rowlandson, who for forty years was curate of Grasmere in place of the rector, who lived to extreme old age in a state of insanity. Of this Mr. R. much might be said both with reference to his character, and the way in which he was regarded by his parishioners. He was a man of robust frame, had a firm voice and authoritative manner, of strong natural talents, of which he was himself conscious, for he has been heard to say (it grieves me to add) with an oath — "If I had been brought up at college I should have been a bishop." Two vices used to struggle in him for mastery, avarice and the love of strong drink: but avarice, as is common in like cases, always got the better of its opponent; for, though he was often intoxicated, it was never, I believe, at his own expense. As has been said of one in a more exalted station, he would take any given quantity. I have heard a story of him which is worth the telling. One summer's morning, our Grasmere curate, after a night's carouse in the vale of Langdale, on his return home, having reached a point near which the whole of the vale of Grasmere might be seen with the lake immediately below him, stepped aside and sat down on the turf. After looking for some time at the landscape, then in the perfection of its morning beauty, he exclaimed — "Good God, that I should have led so long such a life in such a place!" — This no doubt was deeply felt by him at the time, but I am not authorised to say that any noticeable amendment followed. Penuriousness strengthened upon him as his body grew feebler with age. He had purchased property and kept some land in his own hands, but he could not find in his heart to lay out the necessary hire for labourers at the proper season, and consequently he has often been seen in half-dotage working his hay in the month of November by moonlight, a melancholy sight which I myself have witnessed. Notwithstanding all that has been said, this man, on account of his talents and superior education, was looked up to by his parishioners, who, without a single exception, lived at that time (and most of them upon

their own small inheritances) in a state of republican equality, a condition favourable to the growth of kindly feelings among them, and in a striking degree exclusive to temptations to gross vice and scandalous behaviour. As a pastor their curate did little or nothing for them; but what could more strikingly set forth the efficacy of the Church of England through its Ordinances and Liturgy than that, in spite of the unworthiness of the minister, his church was regularly attended; and, though there was not much appearance in his flock of what might be called animated piety, intoxication was rare, and dissolute morals unknown. With the Bible they were for the most part well acquainted; and, as was strikingly shown when they were under affliction, must have been supported and comforted by habitual belief in those truths which it is the aim of the Church to inculcate. — *Loughrigg Tarn.* This beautiful pool and the surrounding scene are minutely described in my little Book on the Lakes. Sir G. H. Beaumont, in the earlier part of his life, was induced, by his love of nature and the art of painting, to take up his abode at Old Brathay, about three miles from this spot, so that he must have seen it under many aspects; and he was so much pleased with it that he purchased the Tarn with a view to build, near it, such a residence as is alluded to in this Epistle. Baronets and knights were not so common in that day as now, and Sir Michael le Fleming, not liking to have a rival in that kind of distinction so near him, claimed a sort of lordship over the territory, and showed dispositions little in unison with those of Sir G. Beaumont, who was eminently a lover of peace. The project of building was in consequence given up, Sir George retaining possession of the Tarn. Many years afterwards a Kendal tradesman born upon its banks applied to me for the purchase of it, and accordingly it was sold for the sum that had been given for it, and the money was laid out under my direction upon a substantial oak fence for a certain number of yew trees to be planted in Grasmere churchyard; two were planted in each enclosure, with a view to remove, after a certain time, the one which threw the least. After several years, the stouter plant being left, the others were taken up and placed in other parts of the same churchyard, and were adequately fenced at the expense and under the care of the late Mr. Barber, Mr. Greenwood, and myself: the whole eight are now thriving, and are already an ornament to a place which, during late years, has lost much of its rustic simplicity by the introduction of iron palisades to fence off family burying-grounds, and by numerous monuments, some of

them in very bad taste; from which this place of burial was in my memory quite free. See the lines in the sixth book of the "Excursion" beginning — "Green is the churchyard, beautiful and green." The "Epistle" to which these notes refer, though written so far back as 1804, was carefully revised so late as 1842, previous to its publication. I am loth to add, that it was never seen by the person to whom it is addressed. So sensible am I of the deficiencies in all that I write, and so far does everything that I attempt fall short of what I wish it to be, that even private publication, if such a term may be allowed, requires more resolution than I can command. I have written to give vent to my own mind, and not without hope that, some time or other, kindred minds might benefit by my labours: but I am inclined to believe I should never have ventured to send forth any verses of mine to the world if it had not been done on the pressure of personal occasions. Had I been a rich man, my productions, like this "Epistle," the tragedy of the "Borderers," etc., would most likely have been confined to manuscript.

FAR from our home by Grasmere's quiet
Lake,
From the Vale's peace which all her fields
partake,
Here on the bleakest point of Cumbria's
shore
We sojourn stunned by Ocean's ceaseless
roar;
While, day by day, grim neighbour! huge
Black Comb
Frowns deepening visibly his native gloom,
Unless, perchance rejecting in despite
What on the Plain we have of warmth and
light,
In his own storms he hides himself from
sight.
Rough is the time; and thoughts, that
would be free 10
From heaviness, oft fly, dear Friend, to
thee;
Turn from a spot where neither sheltered
road
Nor hedge-row screen invites my steps
abroad;
Where one poor Plane-tree, having as it
might
Attained a stature twice a tall man's height,
Hopeless of further growth, and brown and
sere
Through half the summer, stands with top
cut sheer,

Like an unshifting weathercock which
proves
How cold the quarter that the wind best
loves,
Or like a Centinel that, evermore 20
Darkening the window, ill defends the door
Of this unfinished house — a Fortress bare,
Where strength has been the Builder's only
care;
Whose rugged walls may still for years
demand
The final polish of the Plasterer's hand.
— This Dwelling's Inmate more than three
weeks space
And oft a Prisoner in the cheerless place,
I — of whose touch the fiddle would com-
plain,
Whose breath would labour at the flute in
vain,
In music all unversed, nor blessed with
skill 30
A bridge to copy, or to paint a mill,
Tired of my books, a scanty company!
And tired of listening to the boisterous
sea —
Pace between door and window muttering
rhyme,
An old resource to cheat a froward time!
Though these dull hours (mine is it, or their
shame?)
Would tempt me to renounce that humble
aim.
— But if there be a Muse who, free to take
Her seat upon Olympus, doth forsake
Those heights (like Phœbus when his
golden locks 40
He veiled, attendant on Thessalian flocks)
And, in disguise, a Milkmaid with her pail
Trips down the pathways of some winding
dale;
Or, like a Mermaid, warbles on the shores
To fishers mending nets beside their doors;
Or, Pilgrim-like, on forest moss reclined,
Gives plaintive ditties to the heedless wind,
Or listens to its play among the boughs
Above her head and so forgets her vows —
If such a Visitant of Earth there be 50
And she would deign this day to smile on
me
And aid my verse, content with local bounds
Of natural beauty and life's daily rounds,
Thoughts, chances, sights, or doings, which
we tell
Without reserve to those whom we love
well —

Then haply, Beaumont ! words in current
clear
Will flow, and on a welcome page appear
Duly before thy sight, unless they perish
here.

What shall I treat of ? News from Mona's
Isle ?

Such have we, but unvaried in its style; 60
No tales of Runagates fresh landed, whence
And wherefore fugitive or on what pre-
tence;

Of feasts, or scandal, eddying like the wind
Most restlessly alive when most confined.

Ask not of me, whose tongue can best
appease

The mighty tumults of the HOUSE OF KEYS;
The last year's cup whose Ram or Heifer
gained,

What slopes are planted, or what mosses
drained:

An eye of fancy only can I cast

On that proud pageant now at hand or
past, 70

When full five hundred boats in trim array,
With nets and sails outspread and streamers
gay,

And chanted hymns and stiller voice of
prayer,

For the old Manx-harvest to the Deep re-
pair,

Soon as the herring-shoals at distance shine
Like beds of moonlight shifting on the brine.

Mona from our Abode is daily seen,
But with a wilderness of waves between;
And by conjecture only can we speak
Of aught transacted there in bay or creek;
No tidings reach us thence from town or
field, 81

Only faint news her mountain sunbeams
yield,

And some we gather from the misty air,
And some the hovering clouds, our telegraph,
declare.

But these poetic mysteries I withhold;
For Fancy hath her fits both hot and cold,
And should the colder fit with You be on
When You might read, my credit would be
gone.

Let more substantial themes the pen
engage,

And nearer interests culled from the open-
ing stage 90

Of our migration. — Ere the welcome dawn
Had from the east her silver star with-
drawn,

The Wain stood ready, at our Cottage-door,
Thoughtfully freighted with a various store;
And long or ere the uprising of the Sun
O'er dew-damped dust our journey was
begun,

A needful journey, under favouring skies,
Through peopled Vales; yet something in
the guise

Of those old Patriarchs when from well to
well

They roamed through Wastes where now
the tented Arabs dwell. 100

Say first, to whom did we the charge
confide,

Who promptly undertook the Wain to guide
Up many a sharply-twining road and down
And over many a wide hill's craggy crown,
Through the quick turns of many a hollow
nook,

And the rough bed of many an unbridged
brook ?

A blooming Lass — who in her better hand
Bore a light switch, her sceptre of command
When, yet a slender Girl, she often led,
Skilful and bold, the horse and burthened
sled 110

From the peat-yielding Moss on Gowdar's
head.

What could go wrong with such a Charioteer
For goods and chattels, or those Infants
dear,

A Pair who smilingly sate side by side,
Our hope confirming that the salt-sea tide
Whose free embraces we were bound to seek,
Would their lost strength restore and
freshen the pale cheek ?

Such hope did either Parent entertain
Pacing behind along the silent lane.

Blithe hopes and happy musings soon
took flight, 120

For lo ! an uncouth melancholy sight —
On a green bank a creature stood forlorn
Just half protruded to the light of morn,
Its hinder part concealed by hedge-row
thorn

The Figure called to mind a beast of prey
Stript of its frightful powers by slow decay,
And, though no longer upon rapine bent,
Dim memory keeping of its old intent.

We started, looked again with anxious eyes,
And in that griesly object recognise 130

The Curate's Dog — his long-tried friend,
for they,

As well we knew, together had grown
grey.

The Master died, his drooping servant's
 grief
 Found at the Widow's feet some sad relief;
 Yet still he lived in pining discontent,
 Sadness which no indulgence could prevent;
 Hence whole day wanderings, broken
 nightly sleeps
 And lonesome watch that out of doors he
 keeps;
 Not oftentimes, I trust, as we, poor brute!
 Espied him on his legs sustained, blank,
 mute, 140
 And of all visible motion destitute,
 So that the very heaving of his breath
 seemed stopt, though by some other power
 than death.
 Long as we gazed upon the form and face,
 A mild domestic pity kept its place,
 Unscared by thronging fancies of strange
 hue
 That haunted us in spite of what we knew.
 Even now I sometimes think of him as lost
 In second-sight appearances, or crost
 By spectral shapes of guilt, or to the ground,
 On which he stood, by spells unnatural
 bound, 151
 Like a gaunt shaggy Porter forced to
 wait
 In days of old romance at Archimago's
 gate.
 Advancing Summer, Nature's law ful-
 filled,
 The choristers in every grove had stilled;
 But we, we lacked not music of our own,
 For lightsome Fanny had thus early thrown,
 Mid the gay prattle of those infant tongues,
 Some notes prelusive, from the round of
 songs
 With which, more zealous than the liveliest
 bird 160
 That in wild Arden's brakes was ever heard,
 Her work and her work's partners she can
 cheer,
 The whole day long, and all days of the
 year.
 Thus gladdened from our own dear Vale
 we pass
 And soon approach Diana's Looking-glass!
 To Loughrigg-tarn, round clear and bright
 as heaven,
 Such name Italian fancy would have given,
 Ere on its banks the few grey cabins rose
 That yet disturb not its concealed repose
 More than the feeblest wind that idly
 blows. 170

Ah, Beaumont! when an opening in the
 road
 Stopped me at once by charm of what it
 showed,
 The encircling region vividly exprest
 Within the mirror's depth, a world at rest —
 Sky streaked with purple, grove and craggy
 bield,
 And the smooth green of many a pendent
 field,
 And, quieted and soothed, a torrent small,
 A little daring would-be waterfall,
 One chimney smoking and its azure wreath,
 Associate all in the calm Pool beneath, 180
 With here and there a faint imperfect
 gleam
 Of water-lilies veiled in misty steam —
 What wonder at this hour of stillness deep,
 A shadowy link 'tween wakefulness and
 sleep,
 When Nature's self, amid such blending,
 seems
 To render visible her own soft dreams,
 If, mixed with what appeared of rock,
 lawn, wood,
 Fondly embosomed in the tranquil flood,
 A glimpse I caught of that Abode, by
 Thee
 Designed to rise in humble privacy, 190
 A lowly Dwelling, here to be outspread,
 Like a small Hamlet, with its bashful head
 Half hid in native trees. Alas 't is not,
 Nor ever was; I sighed, and left the spot
 Unconscious of its own untoward lot,
 And thought in silence, with regret too keen,
 Of unexperienced joys that might have
 been;
 Of neighbourhood and intermingling arts,
 And golden summer days uniting cheerful
 hearts.
 But time, irrevocable time, is flown. 200
 And let us utter thanks for blessings sown
 And reaped — what hath been, and what is,
 our own.
 Not far we travelled ere a shout of glee,
 Startling us all, dispersed my reverie;
 Such shout as many a sportive echo meeting
 Oft-times from Alpine *chalets* sends a
 greeting.
 Whence the blithe hail? behold a Peasant
 stand
 On high, a kerchief waving in her hand!
 Not unexpectant that by early day
 Our little Band would thrid this mountain
 way, 210

Before her cottage on the bright hill side
 She hath advanced with hope to be descried.
 Right gladly answering signals we displayed,
 Moving along a tract of morning shade,
 And vocal wishes sent of like good will
 To our kind Friend high on the sunny hill —
 Luminous region, fair as if the prime
 Were tempting all astir to look aloft or
 climb;

Only the centre of the shining cot
 With door left open makes a gloomy spot,
 Emblem of those dark corners sometimes
 found 221

Within the happiest breast on earthly
 ground.

Rich prospect left behind of stream and
 vale,

And mountain-tops, a barren ridge we scale;
 Descend, and reach, in Yewdale's depths,
 a plain

With haycocks studded, striped with
 yellowing grain —

An area level as a Lake and spread
 Under a rock too steep for man to tread,
 Where sheltered from the north and bleak
 northwest

Aloft the Raven hangs a visible nest, 230
 Fearless of all assaults that would her
 brood molest.

Hot sunbeams fill the steaming vale; but
 hark,

At our approach, a jealous watch-dog's
 bark,

Noise that brings forth no liveried Page of
 state,

But the whole household, that our coming
 wait.

With Young and Old warm greetings we
 exchange,

And jocund smiles, and toward the lowly
 Grange

Press forward by the teasing dogs unscared.
 Entering, we find the morning meal pre-
 pared: 239

So down we sit, though not till each had cast
 Pleased looks around the delicate repast —
 Rich cream, and snow-white eggs fresh from
 the nest,

With amber honey from the mountain's
 breast;

Strawberries from lane or woodland, offer-
 ing wild

Of children's industry, in hillocks piled;
 Cakes for the nonce, and butter fit to lie
 Upon a lordly dish; frank hospitality

Where simple art with bounteous nature
 vied,
 And cottage comfort shunned not seemly
 pride.

Kind Hostess! Handmaid also of the
 feast, 25

If thou be lovelier than the kindling East,
 Words by thy presence unrestrained may
 speak

Of a perpetual dawn from brow and cheek
 Instinct with light whose sweetest promise
 lies,

Never retiring, in thy large dark eyes,
 Dark but to every gentle feeling true,
 As if their lustre flowed from ether's purest
 blue.

Let me not ask what tears may have been
 wept

By those bright eyes, what weary vigils kept,
 Beside that hearth what sighs may have
 been heaved 26

For wounds inflicted, nor what toil relieved
 By fortitude and patience, and the grace
 Of heaven in pity visiting the place.

Not unadvisedly those secret springs
 I leave unsearched: enough that memory
 clings,

Here as elsewhere, to notices that make
 Their own significance for hearts awake,
 To rural incidents, whose genial powers
 Filled with delight three summer morning
 hours.

More could my pen report of grave or gay
 That through our gipsy travel cheered the
 way; 27

But, bursting forth above the waves, the Sun
 Laughs at my pains, and seems to say, "Be
 done."

Yet, Beaumont, thou wilt not, I trust, re-
 prove

This humble offering made by Truth to
 Love,

Nor chide the Muse that stooped to break
 a spell

Which might have else been on me yet: —
 FAREWELL.

UPON PERUSING THE FOREGOING EPI-
 TLE THIRTY YEARS AFTER ITS COM-
 POSITION

1841. 1842

SOON did the Almighty Giver of all rest
 Take those dear young Ones to a fearful
 nest;

And in Death's arms has long reposed the
Friend
For whom this simple Register was penned.
Thanks to the moth that spared it for our
eyes;
And Strangers even the slighted Scroll may
prize,
Moved by the touch of kindred sympathies.
For — save the calm, repentance sheds o'er
strife
Raised by remembrances of misused life,
The light from past endeavours purely willed
And by Heaven's favour happily fulfilled;
Save hope that we, yet bound to Earth, may
share
The joys of the Departed — what so fair
As blameless pleasure, not without some
tears,
Reviewed through Love's transparent veil
of years ?

UPON THE SIGHT OF A BEAU- TIFUL PICTURE

PAINTED BY SIR G. H. BEAUMONT, BART.

1811. 1815

This was written when we dwelt in the Parsonage at Grasmere. The principal features of the picture are Bredon Hill and Cloud Hill near Coleorton. I shall never forget the happy feeling with which my heart was filled when I was impelled to compose this Sonnet. We resided only two years in this house ; and during the last half of the time, which was after this poem had been written, we lost our two children, Thomas and Catharine. Our sorrow upon these events often brought it to my mind, and cast me upon the support to which the last line of it gives expression —

“ The appropriate calm of blest eternity.”

It is scarcely necessary to add that we still possess the Picture.

PRAISED be the Art whose subtle power
could stay
Yon cloud, and fix it in that glorious shape;
Nor would permit the thin smoke to escape,
Nor those bright sunbeams to forsake the
day;
Which stopped that band of travellers on
their way,
Ere they were lost within the shady wood;
And showed the Bark upon the glassy flood
For ever anchored in her sheltering bay.

Soul-soothing Art ! whom Morning, Noon-
tide, Even,
Do serve with all their changeful pageantry;
Thou, with ambition modest yet sublime,
Here, for the sight of mortal man, hast
given
To one brief moment caught from fleeting
time
The appropriate calm of blest eternity.

INSCRIPTIONS

IN THE GROUNDS OF COLEORTON, THE
SEAT OF SIR GEORGE BEAUMONT, BART.,
LEICESTERSHIRE

1808. 1815

In the grounds of Coleorton these verses are engraved on a stone placed near the Tree, which was thriving and spreading when I saw it in the summer of 1841.

THE embowering rose, the acacia, and the
pine,
Will not unwillingly their place resign;
If but the Cedar thrive that near them
stands,
Planted by Beaumont's and by Words-
worth's hands.
One wooed the silent Art with studious
pains:
These groves have heard the Other's pen-
sive strains;
Devoted thus, their spirits did unite
By interchange of knowledge and delight.
May Nature's kindest powers sustain the
Tree,
And Love protect it from all injury !
And when its potent branches, wide out-
thrown,
Darken the brow of this memorial Stone,
Here may some Painter sit in future
days,
Some future Poet meditate his lays;
Not mindless of that distant age renowned
When Inspiration hovered o'er this ground,
The haunt of him who sang how spear and
shield
In civil conflict met on Bosworth-field;
And of that famous Youth, full soon re-
moved
From earth, perhaps by Shakspeare's self
approved,
Fletcher's Associate, Jonson's Friend be-
loved.

IN A GARDEN OF SIR GEORGE BEAUMONT, BART.

1811. 1815

This Niche is in the sandstone-rock in the winter-garden at Coleorton, which garden, as has been elsewhere said, was made under our direction out of an old unsightly quarry. While the labourers were at work, Mrs. Wordsworth, my Sister, and I used to amuse ourselves occasionally in scooping this seat out of the soft stone. It is of the size, with something of the appearance, of a Stall in a Cathedral. This inscription is not engraven, as the former and the two following are, in the grounds.

OFt is the medal faithful to its trust
When temples, columns, towers, are laid in dust;

And 't is a common ordinance of fate
That things obscure and small outlive the great:

Hence, when yon mansion and the flowery trim

Of this fair garden, and its alleys dim,
And all its stately trees, are passed away,
This little Niche, unconscious of decay,
Perchance may still survive. And be it known

That it was scooped within the living stone, —

Not by the sluggish and ungrateful pains
Of labourer plodding for his daily gains,
But by an industry that wrought in love;
With help from female hands, that proudly strove

To aid the work, what time these walks
and bowers

Were shaped to cheer dark winter's lonely hours.

WRITTEN AT THE REQUEST OF SIR GEORGE BEAUMONT, BART., AND IN HIS NAME,
FOR AN URN, PLACED BY HIM AT THE TERMINATION OF A NEWLY-PLANTED AVENUE, IN THE SAME GROUNDS

1808. 1815

YE Lime-trees, ranged before this hallowed Urn,

Shoot forth with lively power at Spring's return;

And be not slow a stately growth to rear
Of pillars, branching off from year to year,

Till they have learned to frame a darksome aisle; —

That may recall to mind that awful Pile
Where Reynolds, 'mid our country's nobles dead,

In the last sanctity of fame is laid.

— There, though by right the excellent Painter sleep

Where Death and Glory a joint sabbath keep,

Yet not the less his Spirit would hold dear

Self-hidden praise, and Friendship's private tear:

Hence, on my patrimonial grounds, have I
Raised this frail tribute to his memory;

From youth a zealous follower of the Art
That he professed; attached to him in heart;

Admiring, loving, and with grief and pride
Feeling what England lost when Reynolds died.

FOR A SEAT IN THE GROVES OF
COLEORTON

1811. 1815

BENEATH yon eastern ridge, the craggy bound,

Rugged and high, of Charnwood's forest ground

Stand yet, but, Stranger ! hidden from thy view,

The ivied Ruins of forlorn GRACE DIEU;
Erst a religious House, which day and night
With hymns resounded, and the chanted rite:

And when those rites had ceased, the Spot gave birth

To honourable Men of various worth:
There, on the margin of a streamlet wild,
Did Francis Beaumont sport, an eager child;

There, under shadow of the neighbouring rocks,

Sang youthful tales of shepherds and their flocks;

Unconscious prelude to heroic themes,
Heart - breaking tears, and melancholy dreams

Of slighted love, and scorn, and jealous rage,

With which his genius shook the buskined stage.

Communities are lost, and Empires die,
And things of holy use unhallowed lie;
They perish; — but the Intellect can raise,
From airy words alone, a Pile that ne'er
decays.

SONG FOR THE SPINNING WHEEL

FOUNDED UPON A BELIEF PREVALENT
AMONG THE PASTORAL VALES OF
WESTMORELAND

1812. 1820

The belief on which this is founded I have
often heard expressed by an old neighbour of
Grasmere.

SWIFTLY turn the murmuring wheel !
Night has brought the welcome hour,
When the weary fingers feel
Help, as if from faery power;
Dewy night o'ershades the ground;
Turn the swift wheel round and round !

Now, beneath the starry sky,
Couch the widely-scattered sheep; —
Ply the pleasant labour, ply !
For the spindle, while they sleep,
Runs with speed more smooth and fine,
Gathering up a trustier line.

Short-lived likings may be bred
By a glance from fickle eyes;
But true love is like the thread
Which the kindly wool supplies,
When the flocks are all at rest
Sleeping on the mountain's breast.

COMPOSED ON THE EVE OF THE MARRIAGE OF A FRIEND IN THE VALE OF GRASMERE

1812. 1815

WHAT need of clamorous bells, or ribands
gay,
These humble nuptials to proclaim or
grace ?
Angels of love, look down upon the place;
Shed on the chosen vale a sun-bright day !
Yet no proud gladness would the Bride
display
Even for such promise: — serious is her
face,

Modest her mien; and she, whose thoughts
keep pace
With gentleness, in that becoming way
Will thank you. Faultless does the Maid
appear;

No disproportion in her soul, no strife:
But, when the closer view of wedded life
Hath shown that nothing human can be
clear

From frailty, for that insight may the Wife
To her indulgent Lord become more dear.

WATER-FOWL

See Harper.
II. 198

OBSERVED FREQUENTLY OVER THE
LAKES OF RYDAL AND GRASMERE

1812. 1827

"Let me be allowed the aid of verse to de-
scribe the evolutions which these visitants
sometimes perform, on a fine day towards the
close of winter." — *Extract from the Author's
Book on the Lakes.*

MARK how the feathered tenants of the
flood,

With grace of motion that might scarcely
seem

Inferior to angelical, prolong
Their curious pastime ! shaping in mid air
(And sometimes with ambitious wing that
soars

High as the level of the mountain-tops)
A circuit ampler than the lake beneath —
Their own domain; but ever, while intent
On tracing and retracing that large round,
Their jubilant activity evolves
Hundreds of curves and circlets, to and fro,
Upward and downward, progress intricate
Yet unperplexed, as if one spirit swayed
Their indefatigable flight. 'Tis done —
Ten times, or more, I fancied it had
ceased;

But lo ! the vanished company again
Ascending; they approach — I hear their
wings,

Faint, faint at first; and then an eager
sound,

Past in a moment — and as faint again !
They tempt the sun to sport amid their
plumes;

They tempt the water, or the gleaming ice,
To show them a fair image; 't is themselves,
Their own fair forms, upon the glimmering
plain,

Painted more soft and fair as they descend
Almost to touch; — then up again aloft,
Up with a sally and a flash of speed,
As if they scorned both resting-place and
rest!

VIEW FROM THE TOP OF BLACK COMB

1813. 1815

Mrs. Wordsworth and I, as mentioned in the
"Epistle to Sir G. Beaumont," lived some time
under its shadow.

THIS Height a ministering Angel might
select:

For from the summit of BLACK COMB
(dread name

Derived from clouds and storms!) the
amplest range

Of unobstructed prospect may be seen
That British ground commands: — low
dusty tracts,

Where Trent is nursed, far southward!
Cambrian hills

To the south-west, a multitudinous show;
And, in a line of eye-sight linked with
these,

The hoary peaks of Scotland that give birth
To Tiviot's stream, to Annan, Tweed, and
Clyde: —

'Crowding the quarter whence the sun comes
forth

Gigantic mountains rough with crags; be-
neath,

Height at the Imperial station: western base
Met
Far
And
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Blue
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Is the spectator's feet. — You aware ridge
Is it a possible cloud? Or there
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In depth, in height, in circuit, how
The spectacle, how pure! — Of Na
works,

In earth, and air, and earth-embracing
A revelation infinite it seems;

Display august of man's inheritance,
Of Britain's calm felicity and power

WRITTEN WITH A SLATE P CIL ON A STONE, ON THE S OF THE MOUNTAIN OF BLA COMB

1813. 1815

The circumstance alluded to at the com
sion of these verses was told me by Dr. S
terthwaite, who was Incumbent of Bootle
small town at the foot of Black Comb. He
the particulars from one of the engineers w
was employed in making trigonometrical
veys of that region.

STAY, bold Adventurer; rest awhile th
limbs

On this commodious Seat! for much re
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lines,

And the whole surface of the out-spread
map,
Became invisible: for all around
Had darkness fallen — unthreatened, un-
proclaimed —
As if the golden day itself had been
Extinguished in a moment; total gloom,
In which he sate alone, with unclosed eyes,
Upon the blinded mountain's silent top!

NOVEMBER 1813

1813. 1815

Now that all hearts are glad, all faces
bright,
Our aged Sovereign sits, to the ebb and flow

Of states and kingdoms, to their joy or
woe,
Insensible. He sits deprived of sight,
And lamentably wrapt in twofold night,
Whom no weak hopes deceived; whose
mind ensued,
Through perilous war, with regal fortitude,
Peace that should claim respect from law-
less Might.
Dread King of Kings, vouchsafe a ray
divine
To his forlorn condition! let thy grace
Upon his inner soul in mercy shine;
Permit his heart to kindle, and to embrace
(Though it were only for a moment's space)
The triumphs of this hour; for they are
THINE!

THE EXCURSION

1795-1814. 1814

Solitary, Wanderer

Something must now be said of this poem, but chiefly, as has been done through the whole of these notes, with reference to my personal friends, and especially to her who has perseveringly taken them down from my dictation. Towards the close of the first book stand the lines that were first written, beginning, "Nine tedious years," and ending, "Last human tenant of these ruined walls." These were composed in '95 at Racedown; and for several passages describing the employment and demeanour of Margaret during her affliction, I was indebted to observations made in Dorsetshire, and afterwards at Alfoxden in Somersetshire, where I resided in '97 and '98. The lines towards the conclusion of the fourth book — beginning, "For, the man, who, in his spirit," to the words "intellectual soul" — were in order of time composed the next, either at Racedown or Alfoxden, I do not remember which. The rest of the poem was written in the vale of Grasmere, chiefly during our residence at Allan Bank. The long poem on my own education was, together with many minor poems, composed while we lived at the cottage at Townend. Perhaps my purpose of giving an additional interest to these my poems in the eyes of my nearest and dearest friends may be promoted by saying a few words upon the character of the Wanderer, the Solitary, and the Pastor, and some other of the persons introduced. And first, of the principal one, the Wanderer. My lamented friend Southey (for this is written a month after his decease) used to say that had he been born a papist, the course of life which would in all probability have been his was the one for which he was most fitted and most to his mind, — that of a Benedictine monk in a convent, furnished, as many once were and some still are, with an inexhaustible library. *Books*, as appears from many passages in his writings, and as was evident to those who had opportunities of observing his daily life, were in fact *his passion*; and *wandering*, I can with truth affirm, was *mine*; but this propensity in me was happily counteracted by inability from want of fortune to fulfil my wishes. But, had I been born in a class which would have deprived me of what is called a liberal education, it is not unlikely that, being strong in body, I should have taken to a way of life such as that in which my Pedlar passed the greater part of his days. At all events, I am here called upon freely to acknowledge that the character I have represented in his person is chiefly an idea of what I fancied my own character might have become in his circumstances. Nevertheless, much of what he says and does had an external existence that fell under my own youthful and subsequent observation. An individual named Patrick, by birth and education a Scotchman, followed this humble occupation for many years, and afterwards settled in the town of Kendal. He married a kinswoman of my wife's, and her sister Sarah was brought up from her ninth year under this good man's roof. My own imaginations I was happy to find clothed in reality, and fresh ones suggested, by what she reported of this man's tenderness of heart, his strong and pure imagination, and his solid attainments in literature, chiefly religious whether in prose or verse. At Hawkshead also, while I was a schoolboy, there occasionally resided a Packman (the name then generally given to persons of this calling)

with whom I had frequent conversations upon what had befallen him, and what he had observed during his wandering life; and, as was natural, we took much to each other: and, upon the subject of *Pedlarism* in general, as *then* followed, and its favourableness to an intimate knowledge of human concerns, not merely among the humbler classes of society, I need say nothing here in addition to what is to be found in the "Excursion," and a note attached to it. Now for the Solitary. Of him I have much less to say. Not long after we took up our abode at Grasmere, came to reside there, from what motive I either never knew or have forgotten, a Scotchman a little past the middle of life, who had for many years been chaplain to a Highland regiment. He was in no respect, as far as I know, an interesting character, though in his appearance there was a good deal that attracted attention, as if he had been shattered in fortune and not happy in mind. Of his quondam position I availed myself, to connect with the Wanderer, also a Scotchman, a character suitable to my purpose, the elements of which I drew from several persons with whom I had been connected, and who fell under my observation during frequent residences in London at the beginning of the French Revolution. The chief of these was, one may now say, a Mr. Fawcett, a preacher at a dissenting meeting-house at the Old Jewry. It happened to me several times to be one of his congregation through my connection with Mr. Nicholson of Cateaton Street, who at that time, when I had not many acquaintances in London, used often to invite me to dine with him on Sundays; and I took that opportunity (Mr. N. being a dissenter) of going to hear Fawcett, who was an able and eloquent man. He published a poem on war, which had a good deal of merit, and made me think more about him than I should otherwise have done. But his Christianity was probably never very deeply rooted; and, like many others in those times of like showy talents, he had not strength of character to withstand the effects of the French Revolution, and of the wild and lax opinions which had done so much towards producing it, and far more in carrying it forward in its extremes. Poor Fawcett, I have been told, became pretty much such a person as I have described; and early disappeared from the stage, having fallen into habits of intemperance, which I have heard (though I will not answer for the fact) hastened his death. Of him I need say no more: there were many like him at that time, which the world will never be without, but which were more numerous then for reasons too obvious to be dwelt upon.

To what is said of the Pastor in the poem I have little to add, but what may be deemed superfluous. It has ever appeared to me highly favourable to the beneficial influence of the Church of England upon all gradations and classes of society, that the patronage of its benefices is in numerous instances attached to the estates of noble families of ancient gentry; and accordingly I am gratified by the opportunity afforded me in the "Excursion," to portray the character of a country clergyman of more than ordinary talents, born and bred in the upper ranks of society so as to partake of their refinements, and at the same time brought by his pastoral office and his love of rural life into intimate connection with the peasantry of his native district. To illustrate the relation which in my mind this Pastor bore to the Wanderer, and the resemblance between them, or rather the points of community in their nature, I likened one to an oak and the other to a sycamore; and, having here referred to this comparison, I need only add, I had no one individual in my mind, wishing rather to embody this idea than to break in upon the simplicity of it, by traits of individual character or of any peculiarity of opinion.

And now for a few words upon the scene where these interviews and conversations are supposed to occur. The scene of the first book of the poem is, I must own, laid in a tract of country not sufficiently near to that which soon comes into view in the second book, to agree with the fact. All that relates to Margaret and the ruined cottage, etc., was taken from observations made in the south-west of England, and certainly it would require more than seven-league boots to stretch in one morning from a common in Somersetshire or Dorsetshire to the heights of Furness Fells and the deep valleys they embosom. For thus dealing with space I need make, I trust, no apology, but my friends may be amused by the truth. In the poem, I suppose that the Pedlar and I ascended from a plain country up the vale of Langdale, and struck off a good way above the chapel to the western side of the vale. We ascended the hill and thence looked down upon the circular recess in which lies Blea-Tarn, chosen by the Solitary for his retreat. After we quit his cottage, passing over a low ridge we descend into another vale, that of Little Langdale, towards the head of which stands, embowered or partly shaded by yews and other trees, something between a cottage and a mansion or gentleman's house such as they once were in this country. This I convert into the Parsonage, and at the same time, and as by the waving of a magic wand, I turn the comparatively confined vale of Langdale, its Tarn, and the rude chapel which once adorned the valley, into the stately and comparatively spacious vale of Grasmere, its Lake, and its ancient Parish Church; and upon the side of Loughrigg Fell, at the foot

of the Lake, and looking down upon it and the whole vale and its encompassing mountains, the Pastor is supposed by me to stand, when at sunset he addresses his companions in words which I hope my readers will remember, or I should not have taken the trouble of giving so much in detail the materials on which my mind actually worked. Now for a few particulars of *fact* respecting the persons whose stories are told or characters are described by the different speakers. To Margaret I have already alluded. I will add here, that the lines beginning, "She was a woman of a steady mind," faithfully delineate, as far as they go, the character possessed in common by many women whom it has been my happiness to know in humble life; and that several of the most touching things which she is represented as saying and doing are taken from actual observation of the distresses and trials under which different persons were suffering, some of them strangers to me, and others daily under my notice. I was born too late to have a distinct remembrance of the origin of the American war, but the state in which I represent Robert's mind to be I had frequent opportunities of observing at the commencement of our rupture with France in '93, opportunities of which I availed myself in the story of the Female Vagrant as told in the poem on "Guilt and Sorrow." The account given by the Solitary towards the close of the second book, in all that belongs to the character of the Old Man, was taken from a Grasmere pauper, who was boarded in the last house quitting the vale on the road to Ambleside: the character of his hostess, and all that befell the poor man upon the mountain, belong to Paterdale: the woman I knew well; her name was ——— J——, and she was exactly such a person as I describe. The ruins of the old chapel, among which the man was found lying, may yet be traced, and stood upon the ridge that divides Paterdale from Boardale and Martindale, having been placed there for the convenience of both districts. The glorious appearance disclosed above and among the mountains was described partly from what my friend Mr. Luff, who then lived in Paterdale, witnessed upon that melancholy occasion, and partly from what Mrs. Wordsworth and I had seen in company with Sir George and Lady Beaumont above Hartshope Hall on our way from Paterdale to Ambleside.

And now for a few words upon the Church, its Monuments, and the Deceased who are spoken of as lying in the surrounding churchyard. But first for the one picture, given by the Pastor and the Wanderer, of the Living. In this nothing is introduced but what was taken from nature and real life. The cottage is called Hacket, and stands as described on the southern extremity of the ridge which separates the two Langdales: the pair who inhabited it were called Jonathan and Betty Yewdale. Once when our children were ill, of whooping-cough I think, we took them for change of air to this cottage, and were in the habit of going there to drink tea upon fine summer afternoons, so that we became intimately acquainted with the characters, habits, and lives of these good, and, let me say, in the main, wise people. The matron had, in her early youth, been a servant in a house at Hawkshead, where several boys boarded, while I was a schoolboy there. I did not remember her as having served in that capacity; but we had many little anecdotes to tell to each other of remarkable boys, incidents and adventures which had made a noise in their day in that small town. These two persons afterwards settled at Rydal, where they both died.

The church, as already noticed, is that of Grasmere. The interior of it has been improved lately — made warmer by under-drawing the roof and raising the floor — but the rude and antique majesty of its former appearance has been impaired by painting the rafters; and the oak benches, with a simple rail at the back dividing them from each other, have given way to seats that have more the appearance of pews. It is remarkable that, excepting only the pew belonging to Rydal Hall, that to Rydal Mount, the one to the Parsonage, and I believe another, the men and women still continue, as used to be the custom in Wales, to sit separate from each other. Is this practice as old as the Reformation? and when and how did it originate? In the Jewish synagogues and in Lady Huntingdon's chapels the sexes are divided in the same way. In the adjoining churchyard greater changes have taken place. It is now not a little crowded with tombstones; and near the school-house which stands in the churchyard is an ugly structure, built to receive the hearse, which is recently come into use. It would not be worth while to allude to this building or the hearse-vehicle it contains, but that the latter has been the means of introducing a change much to be lamented in the mode of conducting funerals among the mountains. Now, the coffin is lodged in the hearse at the door of the house of the deceased, and the corpse is so conveyed to the churchyard gate: all the solemnity which formerly attended its progress, as described in the poem, is put an end to. So much do I regret this, that I beg to be excused for giving utterance here to a wish that, should it befall me to die at Rydal Mount, my own body may be carried to Grasmere church after the manner in which, till lately, that of every one was borne to that place of sepulture, namely, on the shoulders of neighbours, no

house being passed without some words of a funeral psalm being sung at the time by the attendants. When I put into the mouth of the Wanderer, "Many precious rites and customs of our rural ancestry are gone or stealing from us; this I hope will last for ever," and what follows, little did I foresee that the observance and mode of proceeding, which had often affected me so much, would so soon be superseded. Having said much of the injury done to this churchyard, let me add that one is at liberty to look forward to a time when, by the growth of the yew-trees thriving there, a solemnity will be spread over the place that will in some degree make amends for the old simple character which has already been so much encroached upon, and will be still more every year. I will here set down, more at length, what has been mentioned in a previous note, that my friend Sir George Beaumont, having long ago purchased the beautiful piece of water called Loughrigg Tarn, on the Banks of which he intended to build, I told him that a person in Kendal who was attached to the place wished to purchase it. Sir George, finding the possession of no use to him, consented to part with it, and placed the purchase-money — twenty pounds — at my disposal for any local use which I thought proper. Accordingly I resolved to plant yew-trees in the churchyard, and had four pretty strong large oak enclosures made, in each of which was planted, under my own eye, and principally if not entirely by my own hand, two young trees, with the intention of leaving the one that throve best to stand. Many years after, Mr. Barber, who will long be remembered in Grasmere; Mr. Greenwood, the chief landed proprietor; and myself, had four other enclosures made in the churchyard at our own expense, in each of which was planted a tree taken from its neighbour, and they all stand thriving admirably, the fences having been removed as no longer necessary. May the trees be taken care of hereafter when we are all gone, and some of them will perhaps at some far distant time rival in majesty the yew of Lorton and those which I have described as growing in Borrowdale, where they are still to be seen in grand assemblage.

And now for the persons that are selected as lying in the churchyard. But first for the individual whose grave is prepared to receive him. His story is here truly related: he was a school-fellow of mine for some years. He came to us when he was at least seventeen years of age, very tall, robust, and full-grown. This prevented him from falling into the amusements and games of the school: consequently he gave more time to books. He was not remarkably bright or quick, but by industry he made a progress more than respectable. His parents not being wealthy enough to send him to college, when he left Hawkshead he became a schoolmaster, with a view to prepare himself for holy orders. About this time he fell in love as related in the poem, and everything followed as there described, except that I do not know when and where he died. The number of youths that came to Hawkshead school, from the families of the humble yeomanry, to be educated to a certain degree of scholarship as a preparation for the church, was considerable, and the fortunes of these persons in after life various of course, and of some not a little remarkable. I have now one of this class in my eye who became an usher in a preparatory school and ended in making a large fortune. His manners when he came to Hawkshead were as uncouth as well could be; but he had good abilities, with skill to turn them to account; and when the master of the school, to which he was usher, died, he stepped into his place and became proprietor of the establishment. He contrived to manage it with such address, and so much to the taste of what is called high society and the fashionable world, that no school of the kind, even till he retired, was in such high request. Ministers of state, the wealthiest gentry, and nobility of the first rank, vied with each other in bespeaking a place for their sons in the seminary of this fortunate teacher. In the solitude of Grasmere, while living as a married man in a cottage of eight pounds per annum rent, I often used to smile at the tales which reached me of his brilliant career. Not two hundred yards from the cottage in Grasmere, just mentioned, to which I retired, this gentleman, who many years afterwards purchased a small estate in the neighbourhood, is now erecting a boat-house, with an upper story, to be resorted to as an entertaining-room when he and his associates may feel inclined to take their pastime on the lake. Every passenger will be disgusted with the sight of this edifice, not merely as a tasteless thing in itself, but as utterly out of place, and peculiarly fitted, as far as it is observed (and it obtrudes itself on notice at every point of view), to mar the beauty and destroy the pastoral simplicity of the vale. For my own part and that of my household it is our utter detestation, standing by a shore to which, before the highroad was made to pass that way, we used daily and hourly to repair for seclusion and for the shelter of a grove under which I composed many of my poems, the "Brothers" especially, and for this reason we gave the grove that name.

"That which each man loved
And prized in his peculiar nook of earth
Dies with him, or is changed."

so much for my old school-fellow and his exploits. I will only add that the foundation has failed, from the lake no doubt being intolerant of the intrusion.

The Miner, next described as having found his treasure after twice ten years of labour, lived at Waterdale, and the story is true to the letter. It seems to me, however, rather remarkable that the strength of mind which had supported him through this long unrewarded labour did not enable him to bear its successful issue. Several times in the course of my life I have heard of sudden influxes of great wealth being followed by derangement, and in one instance the shock of good fortune was so great as to produce absolute idiocy: but these all happened where there had been little or no previous effort to acquire the riches, and therefore such a consequence might the more naturally be expected than in the case of the solitary Miner. In reviewing his story, one cannot but regret that such perseverance was not sustained by a worthier object. The Miners leapt out of his bath and ran about the streets proclaiming his discovery in a transport of joy, but we are not told that he lost either his life or his senses in consequence.

The next character, to whom the Priest is led by contrast with the resoluteness displayed by the preceding, is taken from a person born and bred in Grasmere, by name Dawson; and whose talents, disposition, and way of life were such as are here delineated. I did not know him, but he was fresh in memory when we settled at Grasmere in the beginning of the century. From this point, the conversation leads to the mention of two individuals who, by their several fortunes, were, at different times, driven to take refuge at the small and obscure town of Hawkshead on the skirt of these mountains. Their stories I had from the dear old dame with whom, as a schoolboy and afterwards, I lodged for nearly the space of ten years. The elder, the Jacobite, was named Drummond, and was of a high family in Scotland: the Hanoverian Whig bore the name of Vandeput, and might perhaps be a descendant of some Dutchman who had come over in the train of King William. At all events his zeal was such that he ruined himself in a contest for the representation of London or Westminster, undertaken to support his party; and retired to this corner of the world, selected, as it had been by Drummond, for that obscurity which, since visiting the Lakes became fashionable, it has no longer retained. So much was this region considered out of the way till a late period, that persons who had fled from justice used often to resort hither for concealment; and some were so bold as to, not unfrequently, make excursions from the place of their retreat, for the purpose of committing fresh offences. Such was particularly the case with two brothers of the name of Weston who took up their abode at Red Brathay, I think about seventy years ago. They were highwaymen, and lived there some time without being discovered, though it was known that they often disappeared in a way and upon errands which could not be accounted for. Their horses were noticed as being of a choice breed, and I have heard from the Relf family, one of whom was a saddler in the town of Kendal, that they were curious in their saddles and housings and accoutrements of their horses. They, as I have heard, and as was universally believed, were in the end both taken and hanged.

"Tall was her stature; her complexion dark
And saturnine."

This person lived at Town-end, and was almost our next neighbour. I have little to notice concerning her beyond what is said in the poem. She was a most striking instance how far a woman may surpass in talent, in knowledge, and culture of mind, those with and among whom she lives, and yet fall below them in Christian virtues of the heart and spirit. It seemed almost, and I say it with grief, that in proportion as she excelled in the one, she failed in the other. How frequently has one to observe in both sexes the same thing, and how mortifying is the reflection!

"As, on a sunny bank, a tender lamb
Lurks in safe shelter from the winds of March."

The story that follows was told to Mrs. Wordsworth and my sister by the sister of this unhappy young woman; and every particular was exactly as I have related. The party was not known to me, though she lived at Hawkshead, but it was after I left school. The clergyman, who administered comfort to her in her distress, I knew well. Her sister who told the story was the wife of a leading yeoman in the vale of Grasmere, and they were an affectionate pair and greatly respected by every one who knew them. Neither lived to be old; and their estate — which was perhaps the most considerable then in the vale, and was endeared to them by many remembrances of a salutary character not easily understood, or sympathised with, by those who are born to great affluence — passed to their eldest son, according to the practice of these vales, who died soon after he came into possession. He was an amiable and promising youth, but was succeeded by an only brother, a good-natured man, who fell into habits of drinking, by which he gradually reduced his property; and the other day the last acre of it was sold, and his wife and children

and he himself, still surviving, have very little left to live upon, which it would not perhaps have been worth while to record here but that, through all trials, this woman has proved a model of patience, meekness, affectionate forbearance, and forgiveness. Their eldest son, who, through the vices of his father, has thus been robbed of an ancient family inheritance, was never known to murmur or complain against the cause of their distress, and is now (1843) deservedly the chief prop of his mother's hopes.

The clergyman and his family described at the beginning of the seventh book were, during many years, our principal associates in the vale of Grasmere, unless I were to except our nearest neighbours. I have entered so particularly into the main points of their history, that I will barely testify in prose that — with the single exception of the particulars of their journey to Grasmere, which, however, was exactly copied from in another instance — the whole that I have said of them is as faithful to the truth as words can make it. There was much talent in the family: the eldest son was distinguished for poetical talent, of which a specimen is given in my notes to the sonnets to the Duddon. Once, when in our cottage at Town-end I was talking with him about poetry, in the course of conversation I presumed to find fault with the versification of Pope, of whom he was an enthusiastic admirer: he defended him with a warmth that indicated much irritation: nevertheless I would not abandon my point, and said, "In compactness and variety of sound your own versification surpasses his." Never shall I forget the change in his countenance and tone of voice: the storm was laid in a moment; he no longer disputed my judgment, and I passed immediately in his mind, no doubt, for as great a critic as ever lived. I ought to add, he was a clergyman and a well-educated man, and his verbal memory was the most remarkable of any individual I have known, except a Mr. Archer, an Irishman, who lived several years in this neighbourhood, and who, in this faculty, was a prodigy; he afterwards became deranged, and I fear continues so, if alive. Then follows the character of Robert Walker, for which see notes to the Duddon. Then that of the deaf man, whose epitaph may be seen in the churchyard at the head of Haweswater, and whose qualities of mind and heart, and the benign influence in conjunction with his privation, I had from his relatives on the spot. The blind man, next commemorated, was John Gough, of Kendal, a man known, far beyond this neighbourhood, for his talents and attainments in natural history and science. Of the Infant's grave, next noticed, I will only say, it is an exact picture of what fell under my own observation; and all persons who are intimately acquainted with cottage life must often have observed like instances of the working of the domestic affections.

"A volley thrice repeated o'er the corse
Let down into the hollow of that grave."

This young volunteer bore the name of Dawson, and was younger brother, if I am not mistaken, to the prodigal of whose character and fortunes an account is given towards the beginning of the preceding book. The father of the family I knew well; he was a man of literary education and of experience in society much beyond what was common among the inhabitants of the vale. He had lived a good while in the Highlands of Scotland, as a manager of iron-works at Bunaw, and had acted as clerk to one of my predecessors in the office of Distributor of Stamps, when he used to travel round the country collecting and bringing home the money due to Government in gold, which, it may be worth while to mention for the sake of my friends, was deposited in a cell or iron closet under the west window of the long room at Rydal Mount, which still exists with the iron doors that guarded the property. This of course was before the time of Bills and Notes. The two sons of this person had no doubt been led by the knowledge of their father to take more delight in scholarship, and had been accustomed in their own minds to take a wider view of social interests than was usual among their associates. The premature death of the gallant young man was much lamented, and, as an attendant at the funeral, I myself witnessed the ceremony and the effect of it as described in the poem.

"Tradition tells
That, in Eliza's golden days, a Knight
Came on a war-horse."

"The house is gone."

The pillars of the gateway in front of the mansion remained when we first took up our abode in Grasmere. Two or three cottages still remain, which are called Knott-houses from the name of the gentleman (I have called him a knight) concerning whom these traditions survive. He was the ancestor of the Knott family, formerly considerable proprietors in the district. What follows in the discourse of the Wanderer upon the changes he had witnessed in rural life, by the introduction of machinery, is truly described from what I myself saw during my boyhood and early youth, and from what was often told me by persons of this humble calling. Happily, most happily,

for these mountains, the mischief was diverted from the banks of their beautiful streams, transferred to open and flat countries abounding in coal, where the agency of steam was much more effectual for carrying on those demoralising works. Had it not been for this notion, long before the present time every torrent and river in this district would have had a factory, large and populous in proportion to the power of the water that could there have been commanded. Parliament has interfered to prevent the night-work which was once carried on in these mills as actively as during the daytime, and by necessity still more perniciously — a disgrace to the proprietors, and to the nation which could so long tolerate such unnatural proceedings. Reviewing at this late period, 1843, what I put into the mouths of my interlocutors a few years after the commencement of the century, I grieve that so little progress has been made in diminishing the evils deplored, or promoting the benefits of education which the Wanderer anticipates. The results of Lord Ashley's labours to defer the time when children might lawfully be allowed to work in factories, and his endeavours to limit still farther the hours of perverted labour, have fallen far short of his own humane wishes, and those of every benevolent and right-minded man who has carefully attended to this subject: and in the present session of Parliament (1843) Sir James Graham's attempt to establish a course of religious education among children employed in factories has been abandoned, in consequence of what might easily have been foreseen, the vehement and turbulent opposition of the Dissenters: so that, for many years to come, it may be thought expedient to leave the religious instruction of children entirely in the hands of the several denominations of Christians in the island, each body to work according to its own means and in its own way. Such is my own confidence, a confidence I share with many others of my most valued friends, in the superior advantages, both religious and social, which would result from a course of instruction presided over and guided by the clergy of the Church of England, and I have no doubt that, if but once its members, lay and clerical, were duly sensible of those benefits, their church would daily gain ground, and rapidly, upon every shape and fashion of government: and in that case, a great majority in Parliament being sensible of these benefits, the Ministers of the country might be emboldened, were it necessary, to apply funds of the State to the support of education on Church principles. Before I conclude, I cannot forbear noticing the strenuous efforts made at this time in Parliament, by so many persons, to extend manufacturing and commercial industry at the expense of agricultural, though we have recently had abundant proofs that the apprehensions expressed by the Wanderer were not groundless.

"I spake of mischief by the wise diffused
With gladness, thinking that the more it spreads
The healthier, the securer, we become —
Delusion which a moment may destroy!"

The Chartists are well aware of this possibility, and cling to it with an ardour and perseverance which nothing but wiser and more brotherly dealing towards the many, on the part of the wealthy few, can moderate or remove.

"While, from the grassy mountain's open side,
We gazed, in silence hushed."

The point here fixed upon in my imagination is half-way up the northern side of Loughrigg Fell, from which the Pastor and his companions were supposed to look upwards to the sky and mountain-tops, and round the vale, with the lake lying immediately beneath them.

"But turned not without welcome promise made,
That he would share the pleasures and pursuits
Of yet another summer's day, consumed
In wandering with us."

When I reported this promise of the Solitary, and long after, it was my wish, and I might say intention, that we should resume our wanderings, and pass the Borders into his native country, where, as I hoped, he might witness, in the society of the Wanderer, some religious ceremony — a sacrament, say, in the open fields, or a preaching among the mountains — which, by recalling to his mind the days of his early childhood, when he had been present on such occasions in company with his parents and nearest kindred, might have dissolved his heart into tenderness, and so have done more towards restoring the Christian faith in which he had been educated, and, with that, contentedness and even cheerfulness of mind, than all that the Wanderer and Pastor, by their several effusions and addresses, had been able to effect. An issue like this was in my intentions. But, alas!

"'Mid the wreck of is and was,
Things incomplete and purposes betrayed
Make sadder transits o'er thought's optic glass
Than noblest objects utterly decayed!"

TO THE RIGHT HON.
WILLIAM, EARL OF LONSDALE, K. G.
ETC. ETC.

OFF, through thy fair domains, illustrious Peer !
In youth I roamed, on youthful pleasures bent ;
And mused in rocky cell or sylvan tent,
Beside swift-flowing Lowther's current clear.
— Now, by thy care befriended, I appear
Before thee, LONSDALE, and this Work present,
A token (may it prove a monument !)
Of high respect and gratitude sincere.
Gladly would I have waited till my task
Had reached its close ; but Life is insecure,
And Hope full oft fallacious as a dream :
Therefore, for what is here produced, I ask
Thy favour ; trusting that thou wilt not deem
The offering, though imperfect, premature.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

RYDAL MOUNT, WESTMORELAND,
July 29, 1814.

PREFACE TO THE EDITION OF 1814

THE Title-page announces that this is only a portion of a poem ; and the Reader must be here apprised that it belongs to the second part of a long and laborious Work, which is to consist of three parts. — The Author will candidly acknowledge that, if the first of these had been completed, and in such a manner as to satisfy his own mind, he should have preferred the natural order of publication, and have given that to the world first ; but, as the second division of the Work was designed to refer more to passing events, and to an existing state of things, than the others were meant to do, more continuous exertion was naturally bestowed upon it, and greater progress made here than in the rest of the poem ; and as this part does not depend upon the preceding to a degree which will materially injure its own peculiar interest, the Author, complying with the earnest entreaties of some valued Friends, presents the following pages to the Public.

It may be proper to state whence the poem, of which "The Excursion" is a part, derives its Title of "The Recluse." — Several years ago, when the Author retired to his native mountains, with the hope of being enabled to construct a literary Work that might live, it was a reasonable thing that he should take a review of his own mind, and examine how far Nature and Education had qualified him for such employment. As subsidiary to this preparation, he undertook to record, in verse, the origin and progress of his own powers, as far as he was acquainted with them. That Work, addressed to a dear Friend, most distinguished for his knowledge and genius, and to whom the Author's Intellect is deeply indebted, has been long finished ; and the result of the investigation which gave rise to it was a determination to compose a philosophical poem, containing

views of Man, Nature, and Society ; and to be entitled, "The Recluse" ; as having for principal subject the sensations and opinions of a poet living in retirement. — The preparation of the poem is biographical, and conducts the history of the Author's mind to the point where he was emboldened to hope that his faculties were sufficiently matured for entering upon the arduous labour which he had proposed to himself ; and the two Works have the same kind of relation to each other, if he may so express himself, as the ante-chapel has to the body of a Gothic church. Continuing this allusion, I may be permitted to add, that his minor Pieces, which have been long before the Public when they shall be properly arranged, will be found by the attentive Reader to have no connection with the main Work as may give them claim to be likened to the little chapels, oratories, and sepulchral recesses, ordinarily included in those edifices.

The Author would not have deemed himself justified in saying, upon this occasion, so much of performances either unfinished or unpublished, if he had not thought that the labour bestowed by him upon what he has heretofore and now laid before the Public entitled him to candid attention for such a statement as he thinks necessary to throw light upon his endeavours to please and, he would hope, to benefit his countrymen. — Nothing further need be added, than that the first and third parts of "The Recluse" will consist chiefly of meditations in the Author's own person ; and that in the intermediate part ("The Excursion") the intervention of characters speaking is employed, and something of a dramatic form adopted.

It is not the Author's intention formally to announce a system ; it was more animating him to proceed in a different course ; and if I shall succeed in conveying to the mind clear thoughts, lively images, and strong feelings, the Reader will have no difficulty in extracting the system for himself. And in the meantime the following passage, taken from the conclusion of the first book of "The Recluse," may be acceptable as a kind of *Prospectus* of the design and scope of the whole Poem.

[See "The Recluse," page 231, lines 751-860, for the *Prospectus*.]

BOOK FIRST THE WANDERER ARGUMENT

A summer forenoon — The Author reaches a ruined Cottage upon a Common, and there meets with a revered Friend, the Wanderer.

se education and course of life he gives an
unt — The Wanderer, while resting under
shade of the Trees that surround the Cot-
s, relates the History of its last Inhabitant.

WAS summer, and the sun had mounted
high:

thward the landscape indistinctly glared
rough a pale steam; but all the north-
ern downs,

clearest air ascending, showed far off
surface dappled o'er with shadows flung
om brooding clouds; shadows that lay
in spots

terminated and unmoved, with steady
beams

bright and pleasant sunshine interposed;
him most pleasant who on soft cool
moss

tends his careless limbs along the
front

some huge cave, whose rocky ceiling
casts

twilight of its own, an ample shade,
here the wren warbles, while the dream-
ing man,

lf conscious of the soothing melody,
ith side-long eye looks out upon the
scene,

power of that impending covert, thrown
finer distance. Mine was at that hour
r other lot, yet with good hope that soon
nder a shade as grateful I should find
est, and be welcomed there to livelier
joy.

ross a bare wide Common I was toiling
ith languid steps that by the slippery
turf

ere baffled; nor could my weak arm dis-
perse

he host of insects gathering round my
face,

nd ever with me as I paced along.

Upon that open moorland stood a grove,
he wished-for port to which my course
was bound.

hither I came, and there, amid the gloom
pread by a brotherhood of lofty elms,
ppeared a roofless Hut; four naked walls
hat stared upon each other! — I looked
round,

nd to my wish and to my hope espied
he Friend I sought; a Man of reverend
age,

But stout and hale, for travel unimpaired.
There was he seen upon the cottage-bench,
Recumbent in the shade, as if asleep;
An iron-pointed staff lay at his side.

Him had I marked the day before —
alone

And stationed in the public way, with face
Turned toward the sun then setting, while
that staff

Afforded, to the figure of the man
Detained for contemplation or repose,
Graceful support; his countenance as he
stood

Was hidden from my view, and he re-
mained

Unrecognised; but, stricken by the sight,
With slackened footsteps I advanced, and
soon

A glad congratulation we exchanged
At such unthought-of meeting. — For the
night

We parted, nothing willingly; and now
He by appointment waited for me here, 50
Under the covert of these clustering elms.

We were tried Friends: amid a pleasant
vale,

In the antique market-village where was
passed

My school-time, an apartment he had
owned,

To which at intervals the Wanderer drew,
And found a kind of home or harbour
there.

He loved me; from a swarm of rosy boys
Singled out me, as he in sport would say,
For my grave looks, too thoughtful for my
years.

As I grew up, it was my best delight 60
To be his chosen comrade. Many a time,
On holidays, we rambled through the
woods:

We sate — we walked; he pleased me with
report

Of things which he had seen; and often
touched

Abstrusest matter, reasonings of the mind
Turned inward; or at my request would
sing

Old songs, the product of his native hills;
A skilful distribution of sweet sounds,
Feeding the soul, and eagerly imbibed
As cool refreshing water, by the care 70
Of the industrious husbandman, diffused

Through a parched meadow-ground, in
time of drought.
Still deeper welcome found his pure dis-
course;
How precious, when in riper days I learned
To weigh with care his words, and to re-
joice
In the plain presence of his dignity !

Oh ! many are the Poets that are sown
By Nature; men endowed with highest
gifts,

The vision and the faculty divine; 79
Yet wanting the accomplishment of verse,
(Which, in the docile season of their youth,
It was denied them to acquire, through
lack

Of culture and the inspiring aid of books,
Or haply by a temper too severe,
Or a nice backwardness afraid of shame)
Nor having e'er, as life advanced, been led
By circumstance to take unto the height
The measure of themselves, these favoured
Beings,

All but a scattered few, live out their time,
Husbanding that which they possess within,
And go to the grave, unthought of. Strong-
est minds 91

* Are often those of whom the noisy world
Hears least; else surely this Man had not
left

His graces unrevealed and unproclaimed.
But, as the mind was filled with inward
light,

So not without distinction had he lived,
Beloved and honoured — far as he was
known.

And some small portion of his eloquent
speech,
And something that may serve to set in
view

The feeling pleasures of his loneliness, 100
His observations, and the thoughts his
mind

Had dealt with — I will here record in verse;
Which, if with truth it correspond, and sink
Or rise as venerable Nature leads,
The high and tender Muses shall accept
With gracious smile, deliberately pleased,
And listening Time reward with sacred
praise.

Among the hills of Athol he was born;
Where, on a small hereditary farm,
An unproductive slip of rugged ground, 110

His Parents, with their numerous offspring
dwelt;

A virtuous household, though exceed-
poor !

Pure livers were they all, austere and grave
And fearing God; the very children tame
Stern self-respect, a reverence for God's
word,

And an habitual piety, maintained
With strictness scarcely known on English
ground.

From his sixth year, the Boy of whom
speak,

In summer, tended cattle on the hills;
But, through the inclement and the perilous
days

Of long-continuing winter, he repaired,
Equipped with satchel, to a school, the
stood

Sole building on a mountain's dreary edge
Remote from view of city spire, or sound
Of minster clock ! From that bleak ter-
ment

He, many an evening, to his distant home
In solitude returning, saw the hills
Grow larger in the darkness; all alone
Beheld the stars come out above his head
And travelled through the wood, with
one near

To whom he might confess the things
saw.

So the foundations of his mind were laid
In such communion, not from terror free
While yet a child, and long before his time
Had he perceived the presence and the
power

Of greatness; and deep feelings had im-
pressed

So vividly great objects that they lay
Upon his mind like substances, with
presence

Perplexed the bodily sense. He had re-
ceived

A precious gift; for, as he grew in years
With these impressions would he soon
compare

All his remembrances, thoughts, shapes
and forms;

And, being still unsatisfied with aught
Of dimmer character, he thence attained
An active power to fasten images
Upon his brain; and on their pictured line
Intensely brooded, even till they acquired

he liveliness of dreams. Nor did he fail,
While yet a child, with a child's eagerness
Necessantly to turn his ear and eye 150
In all things which the moving seasons
brought

to feed such appetite — nor this alone
appeased his yearning : — in the after-day
of boyhood, many an hour in caves forlorn,
and 'mid the hollow depths of naked
crag

He sate, and even in their fixed lineaments,
Far from the power of a peculiar eye,
Or by creative feeling overborne,
Or by predominance of thought oppressed,
Even in their fixed and steady lineaments
He traced an ebbing and a flowing mind, 161
Expression ever varying !

Thus informed,
He had small need of books; for many a
tale

Traditionary, round the mountains hung,
And many a legend, peopling the dark
woods,

Nourished Imagination in her growth,
And gave the Mind that apprehensive
power

By which she is made quick to recognise
The moral properties and scope of things.
But eagerly he read, and read again, 170
Whatever the minister's old shelf supplied;
The life and death of martyrs, who sus-
tained,

With will inflexible, those fearful pangs
Triumphantly displayed in records left
Of persecution, and the Covenant — times
Whose echo rings through Scotland to this
hour !

And there, by lucky hap, had been preserved
A straggling volume, torn and incomplete,
That left half-told the preternatural tale,
Romance of giants, chronicle of fiends, 180
Profuse in garniture of wooden cuts
Strange and uncouth ; dire faces, figures
dire,

Sharp-kneed, sharp-elbowed, and lean-
ankled too,

With long and ghostly shanks — forms which
once seen
Could never be forgotten !

In his heart,
Where Fear sate thus, a cherished visitant,
Was wanting yet the pure delight of love
By sound diffused, or by the breathing air,
Or by the silent looks of happy things,
Or flowing from the universal face 190

Of earth and sky. But he had felt the
power

Of Nature, and already was prepared,
By his intense conceptions, to receive
Deeply the lesson deep of love which he,
Whom Nature, by whatever means, has
taught

To feel intensely, cannot but receive.

Such was the Boy — but for the growing
Youth

What soul was his, when, from the naked
top

Of some bold headland, he beheld the sun
Rise up, and bathe the world in light ! He
looked — 200

Ocean and earth, the solid frame of earth
And ocean's liquid mass, in gladness lay
Beneath him : — Far and wide the clouds
were touched,

And in their silent faces could he read
Unutterable love. Sound needed none,
Nor any voice of joy; his spirit drank
The spectacle : sensation, soul, and form,
All melted into him; they swallowed up
His animal being; in them did he live, 209
And by them did he live; they were his life.
In such access of mind, in such high hour
Of visitation from the living God,
Thought was not; in enjoyment it expired.
No thanks he breathed, he proffered no
request;

Rapt into still communion that transcends
The imperfect offices of prayer and praise,
His mind was a thanksgiving to the power
That made him; it was blessedness and
love !

A Herdsman on the lonely mountain
tops, 219

Such intercourse was his, and in this sort
Was his existence oftentimes possessed.

O then how beautiful, how bright, appeared
The written promise ! Early had he learned
To reverence the volume that displays

The mystery, the life which cannot die;
But in the mountains did he *feel* his faith. ✓

All things, responsive to the writing, there
Breathed immortality, revolving life,

And greatness still revolving; infinite : 229
There littleness was not; the least of things

Seemed infinite; and there his spirit shaped
Her prospects, nor did he believe, — he *saw*. ✓

What wonder if his being thus became
Sublime and comprehensive ! Low desires,

Low thoughts had there no place; yet was
 his heart
 Lowly; for he was meek in gratitude,
 Oft as he called those ecstasies to mind,
 And whence they flowed; and from them
 he acquired
 Wisdom, which works through patience;
 thence he learned
 In oft-recurring hours of sober thought ²⁴⁰
 To look on Nature with a humble heart.
 Self-questioned where it did not understand,
 And with a superstitious eye of love.

So passed the time; yet to the nearest
 town
 He duly went with what small overplus
 His earnings might supply, and brought
 away
 The book that most had tempted his desires
 While at the stall he read. Among the hills
 He gazed upon that mighty orb of song,
 The divine Milton. Lore of different kind,
 The annual savings of a toilsome life, ²⁵¹
 His Schoolmaster supplied; books that ex-
 plain
 The purer elements of truth involved
 In lines and numbers, and, by charm severe,
 (Especially perceived where nature droops
 And feeling is suppressed) preserve the
 mind
 Busy in solitude and poverty.
 These occupations oftentimes deceived
 The listless hours, while in the hollow vale,
 Hollow and green, he lay on the green turf
 In pensive idleness. What could he do, ²⁶¹
 Thus daily thirsting, in that lonesome life,
 With blind endeavours? Yet, still upper-
 most,
 Nature was at his heart as if he felt,
 Though yet he knew not how, a wasting
 power
 In all things that from her sweet influence
 Might tend to wean him. Therefore with
 her hues,
 Her forms, and with the spirit of her forms,
 He clothed the nakedness of austere truth.
 While yet he lingered in the rudiments ²⁷⁰
 Of science, and among her simplest laws,
 His triangles — they were the stars of
 heaven,
 The silent stars! Oft did he take delight
 To measure the altitude of some tall crag
 That is the eagle's birth-place, or some
 peak
 Familiar with forgotten years, that shows,

Inscribed upon its visionary sides,
 The history of many a winter storm,
 Or obscure records of the path of fire.

And thus before his eighteenth year was
 told,
 Accumulated feelings pressed his heart
 With still increasing weight; he was o'er-
 powered
 By Nature; by the turbulence subdued
 Of his own mind; by mystery and hope,
 And the first virgin passion of a soul
 Communing with the glorious universe.
 Full often wished he that the winds might
 rage
 When they were silent: far more fondly
 now
 Than in his earlier season did he love
 Tempestuous nights — the conflict and the
 sounds ²⁹¹
 That live in darkness. From his intellect
 And from the stillness of abstracted thought
 He asked repose; and, failing oft to win
 The peace required, he scanned the laws of
 light
 Amid the roar of torrents, where they send
 From hollow clefts up to the clearer air
 A cloud of mist that, smitten by the sun,
 Varies its rainbow hues. But vainly thus,
 And vainly by all other means, he strove
 To mitigate the fever of his heart. ³⁰¹

In dreams, in study, and in ardent
 thought,
 Thus was he reared; much wanting to assist
 The growth of intellect, yet gaining more,
 And every moral feeling of his soul
 Strengthened and braced, by breathing in
 content
 The keen, the wholesome, air of poverty,
 And drinking from the well of homely life.
 — But, from past liberty, and tried re-
 straints,
 He now was summoned to select the course
 Of humble industry that promised best ³¹¹
 To yield him no unworthy maintenance.
 Urged by his Mother, he essayed to teach
 A village-school — but wandering thoughts
 were then
 A misery to him; and the Youth resigned
 A task he was unable to perform.

That stern yet kindly Spirit, who con-
 strains
 The Savoyard to quit his naked rocks,

the free-born Swiss to leave his narrow
 vales,
 spirit attached to regions mountainous
 like their own stedfast clouds) did now
 impel 320
 his restless mind to look abroad with hope.
 An irksome drudgery seems it to plod
 on,
 through hot and dusty ways, or pelting
 storm,
 a vagrant Merchant under a heavy load,
 as he moves, and needing frequent
 rest;
 that do such travellers find their own de-
 light;
 and their hard service, deemed debasing
 now,
 merited respect in simpler times;
 when squire, and priest, and they who
 round them dwelt
 rustic sequestration — all dependent 330
 on the PEDLAR's toil — supplied their
 wants,
 pleased their fancies, with the wares he
 brought.
 Ignorant was the Youth that still no
 few
 his adventurous countrymen were led
 perseverance in this track of life
 competence and ease: — to him it offered
 ractions manifold; — and this he chose.
 His Parents on the enterprise bestowed
 their farewell benediction, but with hearts
 boding evil. From his native hills 340
 wandered far; much did he see of men,
 their manners, their enjoyments, and pur-
 suits,
 their passions and their feelings; chiefly
 those
 mental and eternal in the heart,
 that, 'mid the simpler forms of rural life,
 that more simple in their elements,
 speak a plainer language. In the
 woods,
 the Enthusiast, and among the fields,
 truant in this labour, he had passed 349
 a better portion of his time; and there
 spontaneously had his affections thriven
 and the bounties of the year, the peace
 liberty of nature; there he kept
 solitude and solitary thought
 his mind in a just equipoise of love.
 as it was, unclouded by the cares
 of ordinary life; unvexed, unwarped
 by partial bondage. In his steady course,

No piteous revolutions had he felt,
 No wild varieties of joy and grief. 360
 Unoccupied by sorrow of its own,
 His heart lay open; and, by nature tuned
 And constant disposition of his thoughts
 To sympathy with man, he was alive
 To all that was enjoyed where'er he went,
 And all that was endured; for, in himself
 Happy, and quiet in his cheerfulness,
 He had no painful pressure from without
 That made him turn aside from wretched-
 ness
 With coward fears. He could *afford* to
 suffer 370
 With those whom he saw suffer. Hence it
 came
 That in our best experience he was rich,
 And in the wisdom of our daily life.
 For hence, minutely, in his various rounds,
 He had observed the progress and decay
 Of many minds, of minds and bodies too;
 The history of many families;
 How they had prospered; how they were
 o'erthrown
 By passion or mischance, or such misrule 379
 Among the unthinking masters of the earth
 As makes the nations groan.

This active course
 He followed till provision for his wants
 Had been obtained; — the Wanderer then
 resolved
 To pass the remnant of his days, untasked
 With needless services, from hardship free.
 His calling laid aside, he lived at ease:
 But still he loved to pace the public roads
 And the wild paths; and, by the summer's
 warmth
 Invited, often would he leave his home
 And journey far, revisiting the scenes 390
 That to his memory were most endeared.
 — Vigorous in health, of hopeful spirits,
 undamped
 By worldly-mindedness or anxious care;
 Observant, studious, thoughtful, and re-
 freshed
 By knowledge gathered up from day to
 day;
 Thus had he lived a long and innocent life.

The Scottish Church, both on himself and
 those
 With whom from childhood he grew up,
 had held
 The strong hand of her purity; and still
 Had watched him with an unrelenting eye.

This he remembered in his riper age 401
 With gratitude, and reverential thoughts.
 But by the native vigour of his mind,
 By his habitual wanderings out of doors,
 By loneliness, and goodness, and kind
 works,
 Whate'er, in docile childhood or in youth,
 He had imbibed of fear or darker thought
 Was melted all away; so true was this,
 That sometimes his religion seemed to me
 Self-taught, as of a dreamer in the woods;
 Who to the model of his own pure heart 411
 Shaped his belief, as grace divine inspired,
 And human reason dictated with awe.
 — And surely never did there live on earth
 A man of kindlier nature. The rough
 sports
 And teasing ways of children vexed not
 him;
 Indulgent listener was he to the tongue
 Of garrulous age; nor did the sick man's
 tale,
 To his fraternal sympathy addressed, 419
 Obtain reluctant hearing.

Plain his garb;
 Such as might suit a rustic Sire, prepared
 For sabbath duties; yet he was a man
 Whom no one could have passed without
 remark.

Active and nervous was his gait; his limbs
 And his whole figure breathed intelligence.
 Time had compressed the freshness of his
 cheek

Into a narrower circle of deep red,
 But had not tamed his eye; that, under
 brows

Shaggy and grey, had meanings which it
 brought

From years of youth; which, like a Being
 made 430

Of many Beings, he had wondrous skill
 To blend with knowledge of the years to
 come,

Human, or such as lie beyond the grave.

So was He framed; and such his course
 of life

Who now, with no appendage but a staff,
 The prized memorial of relinquished toils,
 Upon that cottage-bench reposed his limbs,
 Screened from the sun. Supine the Wan-
 derer lay,

His eyes as if in drowsiness half shut,
 The shadows of the breezy elms above 440

Dappling his face. He had not heard a
 sound

Of my approaching steps, and in the shade
 Unnoticed did I stand some minutes' space
 At length I hailed him, seeing that his face
 Was moist with water-drops, as if the dew
 Had newly scooped a running stream. He
 rose,

And ere our lively greeting into peace
 Had settled, "'T is," said I, "a burning
 day:

My lips are parched with thirst, but you
 seems

Have somewhere found relief." He, at the
 word,

Pointing towards a sweet-briar, bade me
 climb

The fence where that aspiring shrub looks
 out

Upon the public way. It was a plot
 Of garden ground run wild, its matrix
 weeds

Marked with the steps of those, whom, as
 they passed,

The gooseberry trees that shot in long
 slips,

Or currants, hanging from their leafy
 stems,

In scanty strings, had tempted to o'erleap
 The broken wall. I looked around, as
 there,

Where two tall hedge-rows of thick alder
 boughs

Joined in a cold damp nook, espied a well
 Shrouded with willow-flowers and plum
 fern.

My thirst I slaked, and, from the cheerful
 spot

Withdrawing, straightway to the shade
 turned

Where sate the old Man on the cottage
 bench;

And, while, beside him, with uncovered
 head,

I yet was standing, freely to respire,
 And cool my temples in the fanning air,
 Thus did he speak. "I see around me
 here

Things which you cannot see: we die, my
 Friend,

Nor we alone, but that which each man
 loved

And prized in his peculiar nook of earth
 Dies with him, or is changed; and yet
 soon

of the good is no memorial left.
 The Poets, in their elegies and songs
 lamenting the departed, call the groves,
 they call upon the hills and streams, to
 mourn,
 and senseless rocks; nor idly; for they
 speak,
 these their invocations, with a voice
 obedient to the strong creative power 480
 human passion. Sympathies there are
 more tranquil, yet perhaps of kindred
 birth,
 that steal upon the meditative mind,
 and grow with thought. Beside yon spring
 I stood,
 and eyed its waters till we seemed to feel
 the sadness, they and I. For them a
 bond
 of brotherhood is broken: time has been
 when, every day, the touch of human hand
 slodged the natural sleep that binds them
 up
 mortal stillness; and they ministered 490
 human comfort. Stooping down to
 drink,
 upon the slimy foot-stone I espied
 the useless fragment of a wooden bowl,
 green with the moss of years, and subject
 only
 to the soft handling of the elements:
 here let it lie—how foolish are such
 thoughts!
 forgive them;—never—never did my
 steps
 approach this door but she who dwelt
 within
 a daughter's welcome gave me, and I loved
 her
 as my own child. Oh, Sir! the good die
 first, 500
 and they whose hearts are dry as sum-
 mer dust
 burn to the socket. Many a passenger
 hath blessed poor Margaret for her gentle
 looks,
 When she upheld the cool refreshment
 drawn
 from that forsaken spring; and no one
 came
 But he was welcome; no one went away
 But that it seemed she loved him. She is
 dead,
 The light extinguished of her lonely hut,
 The hut itself abandoned to decay,
 And she forgotten in the quiet grave. 510

I speak," continued he, "of One whose
 stock
 Of virtues bloomed beneath this lonely
 roof.
 She was a Woman of a steady mind,
 Tender and deep in her excess of love;
 Not speaking much, pleased rather with
 the joy
 Of her own thoughts: by some especial care
 Her temper had been framed, as if to make
 A Being, who by adding love to peace
 Might live on earth a life of happiness.
 Her wedded Partner lacked not on his
 side 520
 The humble worth that satisfied her heart:
 Frugal, affectionate, sober, and withal
 Keenly industrious. She with pride would
 tell
 That he was often seated at his loom,
 In summer, ere the mower was abroad
 Among the dewy grass,—in early spring,
 Ere the last star had vanished.—They
 who passed
 At evening, from behind the garden fence
 Might hear his busy spade, which he would
 ply,
 After his daily work, until the light 530
 Had failed, and every leaf and flower were
 lost
 In the dark hedges. So their days were
 spent
 In peace and comfort; and a pretty boy
 Was their best hope, next to the God in
 heaven.

Not twenty years ago, but you I think
 Can scarcely bear it now in mind, there
 came
 Two blighting seasons, when the fields were
 left
 With half a harvest. It pleased Heaven to
 add
 A worse affliction in the plague of war:
 This happy Land was stricken to the
 heart! 540
 A Wanderer then among the cottages,
 I, with my freight of winter raiment, saw
 The hardships of that season: many rich
 Sank down, as in a dream, among the
 poor;
 And of the poor did many cease to be,
 And their place knew them not. Mean-
 while, abridged
 Of daily comforts, gladly reconciled
 To numerous self-denials, Margaret

Went struggling on through those calamitous years
 With cheerful hope, until the second autumn,
 When her life's Helpmate on a sick-bed lay,
 Smitten with perilous fever. In disease
 He lingered long; and, when his strength returned,
 He found the little he had stored, to meet
 The hour of accident or crippling age,
 Was all consumed. A second infant now
 Was added to the troubles of a time
 Laden, for them and all of their degree,
 With care and sorrow; shoals of artisans
 From ill-requited labour turned adrift
 Sought daily bread from public charity,
 They, and their wives and children — happier far
 Could they have lived as do the little birds
 That peck along the hedge-rows, or the kite
 That makes her dwelling on the mountain rocks!

A sad reverse it was for him who long
 Had filled with plenty, and possessed in peace,
 This lonely Cottage. At the door he stood,
 And whistled many a snatch of merry tunes
 That had no mirth in them; or with his knife
 Carved uncouth figures on the heads of sticks —
 Then, not less idly, sought, through every nook
 In house or garden, any casual work
 Of use or ornament; and with a strange,
 Amusing, yet uneasy, novelty,
 He mingled, where he might, the various tasks
 Of summer, autumn, winter, and of spring.
 But this endured not; his good humour soon
 Became a weight in which no pleasure was:
 And poverty brought on a petted mood
 And a sore temper: day by day he drooped,
 And he would leave his work — and to the town
 Would turn without an errand his slack steps;
 Or wander here and there among the fields.
 One while he would speak lightly of his babes,
 And with a cruel tongue: at other times

He tossed them with a false unnatural joy
 And 't was a rueful thing to see the look
 Of the poor innocent children. 'Ere
 smile,'
 Said Margaret to me, here beneath the trees,
 'Made my heart bleed.' "

At this the Wanderer paused
 And, looking up to those enormous elms,
 He said, " 'T is now the hour of deep noon.

At this still season of repose and peace,
 This hour when all things which are not rest

Are cheerful; while this multitude of the
 With tuneful hum is filling all the air;
 Why should a tear be on an old Man's cheek?

Why should we thus, with an untoward mind,

And in the weakness of humanity,
 From natural wisdom turn our hearts away
 To natural comfort shut our eyes and ears
 And, feeding on disquiet, thus disturb
 The calm of nature with our restless thoughts? "

He spake with somewhat of a solemn tone
 But, when he ended, there was in his face
 Such easy cheerfulness, a look so mild,
 That for a little time it stole away
 All recollection; and that simple tale
 Passed from my mind like a forgotten sound.

A while on trivial things we held discourse
 To me soon tasteless. In my own despair
 I thought of that poor Woman as of one
 Whom I had known and loved. He had
 rehearsed

Her homely tale with such familiar power
 With such an active countenance, an eye
 So busy, that the things of which he spake
 Seemed present; and, attention now relaxed,

A heart-felt chillness crept along my veins
 I rose; and, having left the breezy shade,
 Stood drinking comfort from the warm sun,

That had not cheered me long — ere, looking round

Upon that tranquil Ruin, I returned,
 And begged of the old Man that, for my sake,

He would resume his story

He replied,
 It were a wantonness, and would demand
 severe reproof, if we were men whose
 hearts
 could hold vain dalliance with the misery
 even of the dead; contented thence to
 draw
 . momentary pleasure, never marked 630
 y reason, barren of all future good.
 ut we have known that there is often
 found
 a mournful thoughts, and always might
 be found,
 a power to virtue friendly; were 't not so,
 am a dreamer among men, indeed
 an idle dreamer! 'T is a common tale,
 an ordinary sorrow of man's life,
 a tale of silent suffering, hardly clothed
 in bodily form. — But without further
 bidding 639
 will proceed.

While thus it fared with them,
 To whom this cottage, till those hapless
 years,
 had been a blessed home, it was my chance
 To travel in a country far remote;
 And when these lofty elms once more ap-
 peared,
 What pleasant expectations lured me on
 O'er the flat Common! — With quick step
 I reached
 The threshold, lifted with light hand the
 latch;
 But, when I entered, Margaret looked at
 me
 A little while; then turned her head away
 Speechless, — and, sitting down upon a
 chair, 650
 Wept bitterly. I wist not what to do,
 Nor how to speak to her. Poor Wretch!
 at last
 She rose from off her seat, and then, — O
 Sir!
 I cannot tell how she pronounced my
 name: —
 With fervent love, and with a face of grief
 Unutterably helpless, and a look
 That seemed to cling upon me, she en-
 quired
 If I had seen her husband. As she spake
 A strange surprise and fear came to my
 heart,
 Nor had I power to answer ere she told 660
 That he had disappeared — not two months
 gone.

He left his house: two wretched days had
 past,
 And on the third, as wistfully she raised
 Her head from off her pillow, to look forth,
 Like one in trouble, for returning light,
 Within her chamber-casement she espied
 A folded paper, lying as if placed
 To meet her waking eyes. This trem-
 blingly
 She opened — found no writing, but beheld
 Pieces of money carefully enclosed, 670
 Silver and gold. 'I shuddered at the
 sight,'
 Said Margaret, 'for I knew it was his hand
 That must have placed it there; and ere
 that day
 Was ended, that long anxious day, I
 learned,
 From one who by my husband had been
 sent
 With the sad news, that he had joined a
 troop
 Of soldiers, going to a distant land.
 — He left me thus — he could not gather
 heart
 To take a farewell of me; for he feared
 That I should follow with my babes, and
 sink 680
 Beneath the misery of that wandering life.'

This tale did Margaret tell with many
 tears:
 And, when she ended, I had little power
 To give her comfort, and was glad to take
 Such words of hope from her own mouth
 as served
 To cheer us both. But long we had not
 talked
 Ere we built up a pile of better thoughts,
 And with a brighter eye she looked around
 As if she had been shedding tears of joy.
 We parted. — 'T was the time of early
 spring; 690
 I left her busy with her garden tools;
 And well remember, o'er that fence she
 looked,
 And, while I paced along the foot-way path,
 Called out, and sent a blessing after me,
 With tender cheerfulness, and with a voice
 That seemed the very sound of happy
 thoughts.

I roved o'er many a hill and many a dale,
 With my accustomed load; in heat and
 cold,

Through many a wood and many an open
ground,⁶⁹⁹
In sunshine and in shade, in wet and fair,
Drooping or blithe of heart, as might be-
fall;

My best companions now the driving winds,
And now the 'trotting brooks' and whis-
pering trees,
And now the music of my own sad steps,
With many a short-lived thought that
passed between,
And disappeared.

I journeyed back this way,
When, in the warmth of midsummer, the
wheat

Was yellow; and the soft and bladed grass,
Springing afresh, had o'er the hay-field
spread

Its tender verdure. At the door arrived,⁷¹⁰
I found that she was absent. In the shade,
Where now we sit, I waited her return.

Her cottage, then a cheerful object, wore
Its customary look, — only, it seemed,
The honeysuckle, crowding round the porch,
Hung down in heavier tufts; and that
bright weed,

The yellow stone-crop, suffered to take
root

Along the window's edge, profusely grew,
Blinding the lower panes. I turned aside,
And strolled into her garden. It appeared
To lag behind the season, and had lost⁷²¹
Its pride of neatness. Daisy-flowers and
thrift

Had broken their trim border-lines, and
straggled

O'er paths they used to deck: carnations,
once

Prized for surpassing beauty, and no less
For the peculiar pains they had required,
Declined their languid heads, wanting
support.

The cumbrous bind-weed, with its wreaths
and bells,

Had twined about her two small rows of
peas,

And dragged them to the earth.

Ere this an hour
Was wasted. — Back I turned my restless
steps;⁷³¹

A stranger passed; and, guessing whom I
sought,

He said that she was used to ramble far. —
The sun was sinking in the west; and
now

I sate with sad impatience. From within
Her solitary infant cried aloud;
Then, like a blast that dies away self-
stilled,

The voice was silent. From the bench I
rose;

But neither could divert nor soothe my
thoughts.

The spot, though fair, was very desolate —
The longer I remained, more desolate:⁷⁴¹
And, looking round me, now I first observed
The corner stones, on either side the porch,
With dull red stains discoloured, and stuck
o'er

With tufts and hairs of wool, as if the
sheep,

That fed upon the Common, thither came
Familiarly, and found a couching-place
Even at her threshold. Deeper shadows
fell

From these tall elms; the cottage-clock
struck eight;—

I turned, and saw her distant a few steps.
Her face was pale and thin — her figure,
too,⁷⁵¹

Was changed. As she unlocked the door,
she said,

'It grieves me you have waited here so
long,

But, in good truth, I've wandered much of
late;

And sometimes — to my shame I speak —
have need

Of my best prayers to bring me back again.
While on the board she spread our evening
meal,

She told me — interrupting not the work
Which gave employment to her listless
hands —

That she had parted with her elder child,
To a kind master on a distant farm⁷⁶¹

Now happily apprenticed. — 'I perceive
You look at me, and you have cause; to-
day

I have been travelling far; and many days
About the fields I wander, knowing this
Only, that what I seek I cannot find;

And so I waste my time: for I am changed;
And to myself,' said she, 'have done much
wrong

And to this helpless infant. I have slept
Weeping, and weeping have I waked; my
tears⁷⁷¹

Have flowed as if my body were not such
As others are; and I could never die.

‘t I am now in mind and in my heart
 are easy; and I hope,’ said she, ‘that
 God
 will give me patience to endure the things
 which I behold at home.’

It would have grieved
 our very soul to see her. Sir, I feel
 the story linger in my heart; I fear
 it is long and tedious; but my spirit clings
 to that poor Woman: — so familiarly 780
 I perceive her manner, and her look,
 and presence; and so deeply do I feel
 her goodness, that, not seldom, in my
 walks

a momentary trance comes over me;
 and to myself I seem to muse on One
 of sorrow laid asleep; or borne away,
 a human being destined to awake
 to human life, or something very near
 to human life, when he shall come again
 or whom she suffered. Yes, it would
 have grieved 790

our very soul to see her: evermore
 her eyelids drooped, her eyes downward
 were cast;

and, when she at her table gave me food,
 she did not look at me. Her voice was
 low,

her body was subdued. In every act
 pertaining to her house-affairs, appeared
 the careless stillness of a thinking mind
 self-occupied; to which all outward things
 are like an idle matter. Still she sighed,
 but yet no motion of the breast was seen,
 no heaving of the heart. While by the
 fire 801

We sat together, sighs came on my ear,
 I knew not how, and hardly whence they
 came.

Ere my departure, to her care I gave,
 For her son's use, some tokens of regard,
 Which with a look of welcome she received;
 And I exhorted her to place her trust
 In God's good love, and seek his help by
 prayer.

I took my staff, and, when I kissed her
 babe,

The tears stood in her eyes. I left her
 then 810

With the best hope and comfort I could
 give:

She thanked me for my wish; — but for
 my hope

It seemed she did not thank me.

I returned,
 And took my rounds along this road again
 When on its sunny bank the primrose
 flower

Peeped forth, to give an earnest of the
 Spring.

I found her sad and drooping: she had
 learned

No tidings of her husband; if he lived,
 She knew not that he lived; if he were
 dead,

She knew not he was dead. She seemed
 the same 820

In person and appearance; but her house
 bespoke a sleepy hand of negligence;
 The floor was neither dry nor neat, the
 hearth

Was comfortless, and her small lot of
 books,

Which, in the cottage-window, heretofore
 Had been piled up against the corner
 panes

In seemly order, now, with straggling
 leaves

Lay scattered here and there, open or shut,
 As they had chanced to fall. Her infant
 Babe

Had from his Mother caught the trick of
 grief, 830

And sighed among its playthings. I with-
 drew,

And once again entering the garden saw,
 More plainly still, that poverty and grief
 Were now come nearer to her: weeds de-
 faced

The hardened soil, and knots of withered
 grass:

No ridges there appeared of clear black
 mould,

No winter greenness; of her herbs and
 flowers,

It seemed the better part was gnawed away
 Or trampled into earth; a chain of straw,
 Which had been twined about the slender
 stem 840

Of a young apple-tree, lay at its root;
 The bark was nibbled round by truant
 sheep.

— Margaret stood near, her infant in her
 arms,

And, noting that my eye was on the tree,
 She said, ‘I fear it will be dead and gone
 Ere Robert come again.’ When to the
 House

We had returned together, she enquired

If I had any hope: — but for her babe
 And for her little orphan boy, she said,
 She had no wish to live, that she must die
 Of sorrow. Yet I saw the idle loom ⁸⁵¹
 Still in its place; his Sunday garments
 hung

Upon the self-same nail; his very staff
 Stood undisturbed behind the door.

And when,
 In bleak December, I retraced this way,
 She told me that her little babe was dead,
 And she was left alone. She now, released
 From her maternal cares, had taken up
 The employment common through these
 wilds, and gained,

By spinning hemp, a pittance for herself;
 And for this end had hired a neighbour's
 boy ⁸⁶¹
 To give her needful help. That very
 time

Most willingly she put her work aside,
 And walked with me along the miry road,
 Heedless how far; and, in such piteous
 sort

That any heart had ached to hear her,
 begged

That, wheresoe'er I went, I still would ask
 For him whom she had lost. We parted
 then —

Our final parting; for from that time forth
 Did many seasons pass ere I returned ⁸⁷⁰
 Into this tract again.

Nine tedious years;
 From their first separation, nine long years,
 She lingered in unquiet widowhood;
 A Wife and Widow. Needs must it have
 been

A sore heart-wasting! I have heard, my
 Friend,

That in yon arbour oftentimes she sate
 Alone, through half the vacant sabbath
 day;

And, if a dog passed by, she still would
 quit

The shade, and look abroad. On this old
 bench ⁸⁷⁹

For hours she sate; and evermore her eye
 Was busy in the distance, shaping things
 That made her heart beat quick. You see
 that path,

Now faint, — the grass has crept o'er its
 grey line;

There, to and fro, she paced through many
 a day

Of the warm summer, from a belt of hemp

That girt her waist, spinning the
 drawn thread

With backward steps. Yet ever as
 passed

A man whose garments showed the
 red,

Or crippled mendicant in sailor's garb,
 The little child who sate to turn the wheel
 Ceased from his task; and she with
 ing voice

Made many a fond enquiry; and when
 Whose presence gave no comfort,
 gone by,

Her heart was still more sad. And by
 gate,

That bars the traveller's road, she
 stood,

And when a stranger horseman came,
 latch

Would lift, and in his face look wistful
 Most happy, if, from aught discover
 there

Of tender feeling, she might dare repeat
 The same sad question. Meanwhile
 poor Hut

Sank to decay; for he was gone, with
 hand,

At the first nipping of October frost,
 Closed up each chink, and with fresh
 of straw

Chequered the green-grown thatch. And
 so she lived

Through the long winter, reckless
 alone;

Until her house by frost, and thaw,
 rain,

Was sapped; and while she slept,
 nightly damps

Did chill her breast; and in the star
 day

Her tattered clothes were ruffled by
 wind,

Even at the side of her own fire.
 still

She loved this wretched spot, nor would
 worlds

Have parted hence; and still that length
 road,

And this rude bench, one torturing
 endeared,

Fast rooted at her heart: and here,
 Friend, —

In sickness she remained; and here
 died;

Last human tenant of these ruined walls

The old Man ceased: he saw that I was moved;
 on that low bench, rising instinctively
 turned aside in weakness, nor had power
 to thank him for the tale which he had
 told. ⁹²⁰
 stood, and leaning o'er the garden wall
 viewed that Woman's sufferings; and it
 seemed
 to comfort me while with a brother's love
 blessed her in the impotence of grief.
 Then towards the cottage I returned; and
 traced
 fondly, though with an interest more mild,
 that secret spirit of humanity
 which, 'mid the calm oblivious tendencies
 of nature, 'mid her plants, and weeds, and
 flowers,
 and silent overgrowings, still survived. ⁹³⁰
 The old Man, noting this, resumed, and
 said,
 My Friend! enough to sorrow you have
 given,
 the purposes of wisdom ask no more:
 for more would she have craved as due to
 One
 who, in her worst distress, had oftentimes
 felt
 the unbounded might of prayer; and
 learned, with soul
 fixed on the Cross, that consolation springs,
 from sources deeper far than deepest pain,
 for the meek Sufferer. Why then should
 we read
 the forms of things with an unworthy eye?
 He sleeps in the calm earth, and peace is
 here. ⁹⁴¹
 We'll remember that those very plumes,
 those weeds, and the high spear-grass on
 that wall,
 by mist and silent rain-drops silvered o'er,
 as once I passed, into my heart conveyed
 so still an image of tranquillity,
 so calm and still, and looked so beautiful
 amid the uneasy thoughts which filled my
 mind,
 that what we feel of sorrow and despair
 from ruin and from change, and all the
 grief ⁹⁵⁰
 that passing shows of Being leave behind,
 appeared an idle dream, that could main-
 tain,
 nowhere, dominion o'er the enlightened
 spirit
 Whose meditative sympathies repose

Upon the breast of Faith. I turned away,
 And walked along my road in happiness."

He ceased. Ere long the sun declining
 shot
 A slant and mellow radiance, which began
 To fall upon us, while, beneath the trees,
 We sate on that low bench: and now we
 felt, ⁹⁶⁰
 Admonished thus, the sweet hour coming
 on.
 A linnet warbled from those lofty elms,
 A thrush sang loud, and other melodies,
 At distance heard, peopled the milder air.
 The old Man rose, and, with a sprightly
 mien
 Of hopeful preparation, grasped his staff;
 Together casting then a farewell look
 Upon those silent walls, we left the shade;
 And, ere the stars were visible, had reached
 A village-inn, — our evening resting-place.

BOOK SECOND

THE SOLITARY

ARGUMENT

The Author describes his travels with the Wanderer, whose character is further illustrated — Morning scene, and View of a Village Wake — Wanderer's account of a Friend whom he purposes to visit — View, from an eminence, of the Valley which his Friend had chosen for his retreat — Sound of singing from below — A funeral procession — Descent into the Valley — Observations drawn from the Wanderer at sight of a book accidentally discovered in a recess in the Valley — Meeting with the Wanderer's friend, the Solitary — Wanderer's description of the mode of burial in this mountainous district — Solitary contrasts with this, that of the individual carried a few minutes before from the cottage — The cottage entered — Description of the Solitary's apartment — Repast there — View, from the window, of two mountain summits; and the Solitary's description of the companionship they afford him — Account of the departed inmate of the cottage — Description of a grand spectacle upon the mountains, with its effect upon the Solitary's mind — Leave the house.

In days of yore how fortunately fared
 The Minstrel! wandering on from hall to
 hall,
 Baronial court or royal; cheered with gifts

Munificent, and love, and ladies' praise;
Now meeting on his road an armed knight,
Now resting with a pilgrim by the side
Of a clear brook;—beneath an abbey's
roof

One evening sumptuously lodged; the next,
Humbly in a religious hospital;
Or with some merry outlaws of the wood;
Or haply shrouded in a hermit's cell. 11
Him, sleeping or awake, the robber spared;
He walked — protected from the sword of
war

By virtue of that sacred instrument
His harp, suspended at the traveller's side;
His dear companion wheresoe'er he went,
Opening from land to land an easy way
By melody, and by the charm of verse.
Yet not the noblest of that honoured Race
Drew happier, loftier, more empasioned,
thoughts 20
From his long journeyings and eventful life,
Than this obscure Itinerant had skill
To gather, ranging through the tamer
ground

Of these our unimaginative days;
Both while he trod the earth in humblest
guise
Accoutred with his burthen and his staff;
And now, when free to move with lighter
pace.

What wonder, then, if I, whose favourite
school
Hath been the fields, the roads, and rural
lanes,
Looked on this guide with reverential love?
Each with the other pleased, we now pur-
sued 31

Our journey, under favourable skies.
Turn wheresoe'er we would, he was a light
Unfailing: not a hamlet could we pass,
Rarely a house, that did not yield to him
Remembrances; or from his tongue call
forth

Some way-beguiling tale. Nor less regard
Accompanied those strains of apt discourse,
Which nature's various objects might in-
spire;

And in the silence of his face I read 40
His overflowing spirit. Birds and beasts,
And the mute fish that glances in the stream,
And harmless reptile coiling in the sun,
And gorgeous insect hovering in the air,
The fowl domestic, and the household dog —
In his capacious mind, he loved them all:

Their rights acknowledging he felt for
Oft was occasion given me to perceive
How the calm pleasures of the pasture
herd

To happy contemplation soothed his walk
How the poor brute's condition, forced
run

Its course of suffering in the public road,
Sad contrast! all too often smote his heart
With unavailing pity. Rich in love
And sweet humanity, he was, himself,
To the degree that he desired, beloved.
Smiles of good-will from faces that he knew
Greeted us all day long; we took our seat
By many a cottage-hearth, where he was
received

The welcome of an Inmate from afar,
And I at once forgot, I was a Stranger.
— Nor was he loth to enter ragged huts,
Huts where his charity was blest; his voice
Heard as the voice of an experienced friend
And, sometimes — where the poor man had
dispute

With his own mind, unable to subdue
Impatience through inaptness to perceive
General distress in his particular lot;
Or cherishing resentment, or in vain
Struggling against it; with a soul perplexed
And finding in herself no steady power
To draw the line of comfort that divides
Calamity, the chastisement of Heaven,
From the injustice of our brother men —
To him appeal was made as to a judge;
Who, with an understanding heart, allayed
The perturbation; listened to the plea;
Resolved the dubious point; and sentence
gave

So grounded, so applied, that it was heard
With softened spirit, even when it seemed
demned.

Such intercourse I witnessed, while he
roved,
Now as his choice directed, now as mine;
Or both, with equal readiness of will,
Our course submitting to the changing
breeze

Of accident. But when the rising sun
Had three times called us to renew our walk,
My Fellow-traveller, with earnest voice,
As if the thought were but a moment old,
Claimed absolute dominion for the day.
We started — and he led me toward the
hills,

Up through an ample vale, with higher hills

ere us, mountains stern and desolate;
 in the majesty of distance, now
 off, and to our ken appearing fair
 aspect, with aërial softness clad,
 beautified with morning's purple beams.

he wealthy, the luxurious, by the stress
 business roused, or pleasure, ere their
 time,

roll in chariots, or provoke the hoofs
 the fleet coursers they bestride, to raise
 on earth the dust of morning, slow to
 rise; 101

they, if blest with health and hearts at
 ease,
 ll lack not their enjoyment: — but how
 faint

pared with ours! who, pacing side by
 side,

ld, with an eye of leisure, look on all
 at we beheld; and lend the listening
 sense

every grateful sound of earth and air;
 using at will — our spirits braced, our
 thoughts

asant as roses in the thickets blown,
 d pure as dew bathing their crimson
 leaves. 110

Mount slowly, sun! that we may journey
 long,

this dark hill protected from thy beams!
 ch is the summer pilgrim's frequent
 wish;

t quickly from among our morning
 thoughts

was chased away: for, toward the west-
 ern side

the broad vale, casting a casual glance,
 e saw a throng of people; wherefore met?
 the notes of music, suddenly let loose

the thrilled ear, and flags uprising, yield
 prompt answer; they proclaim the annual

Wake, 120
 hich the bright season favours. — Tabor
 and pipe

purpose join to hasten or reprove
 the laggard Rustic; and repay with boons
 of merriment a party-coloured knot,
 already formed upon the village-green.

Beyond the limits of the shadow cast
 by the broad hill, glistened upon our sight
 that gay assemblage. Round them and
 above,

litter, with dark recesses interposed,

Casement, and cottage-roof, and stems of
 trees 130

Half-veiled in vapoury cloud, the silver
 steam

Of dews fast melting on their leafy boughs
 By the strong sunbeams smitten. Like a
 mast

Of gold, the Maypole shines; as if the rays
 Of morning, aided by exhaling dew,
 With gladsome influence could re-animate
 The faded garlands dangling from its sides.

Said I, "The music and the sprightly
 scene

Invite us; shall we quit our road, and join
 These festive matins?" — He replied, "Not
 loth 140

To linger I would here with you partake,
 Not one hour merely, but till evening's
 close,

The simple pastimes of the day and place.
 By the fleet Racers, ere the sun be set,
 The turf of yon large pasture will be
 skimmed;

There, too, the lusty Wrestlers shall con-
 tend:

But know we not that he, who intermits
 The appointed task and duties of the day,
 Untunes full oft the pleasures of the day;
 Checking the finer spirits that refuse 150

To flow when purposes are lightly changed?
 A length of journey yet remains untraced:
 Let us proceed." Then, pointing with his
 staff

Raised toward those craggy summits, his
 intent

He thus imparted: —

"In a spot that lies
 Among yon mountain fastnesses concealed,
 You will receive, before the hour of noon,
 Good recompense, I hope, for this day's toil,
 From sight of One who lives secluded there,
 Lonesome and lost: of whom, and whose
 past life, 160

(Not to forestall such knowledge as may be
 More faithfully collected from himself)
 This brief communication shall suffice.

Though now sojourning there, he, like
 myself,

Sprang from a stock of lowly parentage
 Among the wilds of Scotland, in a tract
 Where many a sheltered and well-tended
 plant,

Bears, on the humblest ground of social life,

Blossoms of piety and innocence. 169
 Such grateful promises his youth displayed:
 And, having shown in study forward zeal,
 He to the Ministry was duly called;
 And straight, incited by a curious mind
 Filled with vague hopes, he undertook the
 charge
 Of Chaplain to a military troop
 Cheered by the Highland bagpipe, as they
 marched
 In plaided vest, — his fellow-countrymen.
 This office filling, yet by native power
 And force of native inclination made
 An intellectual ruler in the haunts 180
 Of social vanity, he walked the world,
 Gay, and affecting graceful gaiety;
 Lax, buoyant — less a pastor with his flock
 Than a soldier among soldiers — lived and
 roamed
 Where Fortune led: — and Fortune, who
 oft proves
 The careless wanderer's friend, to him
 made known
 A blooming Lady — a conspicuous flower,
 Admired for beauty, for her sweetness
 praised;
 Whom he had sensibility to love,
 Ambition to attempt, and skill to win. 190

For this fair Bride, most rich in gifts of
 mind,
 Nor sparingly endowed with worldly wealth,
 His office he relinquished; and retired
 From the world's notice to a rural home.
 Youth's season yet with him was scarcely
 past,
 And she was in youth's prime. How free
 their love,
 How full their joy! 'Till, pitiable doom!
 In the short course of one undreaded year
 Death blasted all. Death suddenly o'er-
 threw
 Two lovely Children — all that they pos-
 sessed! 200
 The Mother followed: — miserably bare
 The one Survivor stood; he wept, he
 prayed
 For his dismissal, day and night, compelled
 To hold communion with the grave, and
 face
 With pain the regions of eternity.
 An uncomplaining apathy displaced
 This anguish; and, indifferent to delight,
 To aim and purpose, he consumed his days,
 To private interest dead, and public care. 209

So lived he; so he might have died.
 But now
 To the wide world's astonishment, appeared
 A glorious opening, the unlooked-for dawn
 That promised everlasting joy to France!
 Her voice of social transport reached even
 him!
 He broke from his contracted bounds, re-
 paired
 To the great City, an emporium then
 Of golden expectations, and receiving
 Freights every day from a new world of
 hope.
 Thither his popular talents he transferred
 And, from the pulpit, zealously main-
 tained
 The cause of Christ and civil liberty,
 As one, and moving to one glorious end.
 Intoxicating service! I might say
 A happy service; for he was sincere
 As vanity and fondness for applause,
 And new and shapeless wishes, would allow

That righteous cause (such power hath
 freedom) bound,
 For one hostility, in friendly league,
 Ethereal natures and the worst of slaves;
 Was served by rival advocates that came
 From regions opposite as heaven and hell.
 One courage seemed to animate them all:
 And, from the dazzling conquests daily
 gained
 By their united efforts, there arose
 A proud and most presumptuous confidence
 In the transcendent wisdom of the age,
 And her discernment; not alone in rights,
 And in the origin and bounds of power
 Social and temporal; but in laws divine.
 Deduced by reason, or to faith revealed.
 An overweening trust was raised; and fast
 Cast out, alike of person and of thing.
 Plague from this union spread, whose subtle
 bane
 The strongest did not easily escape;
 And He, what wonder! took a mortal
 taint.
 How shall I trace the change, how bear to
 tell
 That he broke faith with them whom he
 had laid
 In earth's dark chambers, with a Christian's
 hope!
 An infidel contempt of holy writ
 Stole by degrees upon his mind; and hence
 Life, like that Roman Janus, double-faced

illest hypocrisy — the laughing, gay
ypocrisy, not leagued with fear, but pride.
nooth words he had to wheedle simple
souls;

ut, for disciples of the inner school,
ld freedom was old servitude, and they
he wisest whose opinions stooped the
least

o known restraints; and who most boldly
drew

hopeful prognostications from a creed,
hat, in the light of false philosophy, 260
pread like a halo round a misty moon,
widening its circle as the storms advance.

His sacred function was at length re-
nounced;

and every day and every place enjoyed
the unshackled layman's natural liberty;
peech, manners, morals, all without dis-
guise.

do not wish to wrong him; though the
course

Of private life licentiously displayed
Unhallowed actions — planted like a crown
Upon the insolent aspiring brow 270

Of spurious notions — worn as open signs
Of prejudice subdued — still he retained,
Mid much abasement, what he had received
From nature, an intense and glowing mind.
Wherefore, when humbled Liberty grew
weak,

And mortal sickness on her face appeared,
He coloured objects to his own desire
As with a lover's passion. Yet his moods
Of pain were keen as those of better men,
Nay keener, as his fortitude was less: 280
And he continued, when worse days were
come,

To deal about his sparkling eloquence,
Struggling against the strange reverse with
zeal

That showed like happiness. But, in de-
spite

Of all this outside bravery, within,
He neither felt encouragement nor hope:
For moral dignity, and strength of mind,
Were wanting; and simplicity of life;
And reverence for himself; and, last and
best,

Confiding thoughts, through love and fear
of Him 290

Before whose sight the troubles of this
world

Are vain, as billows in a tossing sea.

The glory of the times fading away —
The splendour, which had given a festal air
To self-importance, hallowed it, and veiled
From his own sight — this gone, he for-
feited

All joy in human nature; was consumed,
And vexed, and chafed, by levity and
scorn,

And fruitless indignation; galled by pride;
Made desperate by contempt of men who
throve 300

Before his sight in power or fame, and won,
Without desert, what he desired; weak
men,

Too weak even for his envy or his hate!
Tormented thus, after a wandering course
Of discontent, and inwardly oppress
With malady — in part, I fear, provoked
By weariness of life — he fixed his home,
Or, rather say, sate down by very chance,
Among these rugged hills; where now he
dwells,

And wastes the sad remainder of his hours,
Steeped in a self-indulging spleen, that
wants not 311

Its own voluptuousness; — on this resolved,
With this content, that he will live and die
Forgotten, — at safe distance from 'a world
Not moving to his mind.' "

These serious words

Closed the preparatory notices
That served my Fellow-traveller to beguile
The way, while we advanced up that wide
vale.

Diverging now (as if his quest had been
Some secret of the mountains, cavern, fall
Of water, or some lofty eminence, 321
Renowned for splendid prospect far and
wide)

We scaled, without a track to ease our
steps,

A steep ascent; and reached a dreary plain,
With a tumultuous waste of huge hill tops
Before us; savage region! which I paced
Dispirited: when, all at once, behold!
Beneath our feet, a little lowly vale,
A lowly vale, and yet uplifted high
Among the mountains; even as if the spot
Had been from eldest time by wish of
theirs 331

So placed, to be shut out from all the
world!

Urn-like it was in shape, deep as an urn;
With rocks encompassed, save that to the
south

Was one small opening, where a heath-clad
ridge
Supplied a boundary less abrupt and close;
A quiet treeless nook, with two green fields,
A liquid pool that glittered in the sun,
And one bare dwelling; one abode, no more !
It seemed the home of poverty and toil, 340
Though not of want: the little fields, made
green
By husbandry of many thrifty years,
Paid cheerful tribute to the moorland
house.
— There crows the cock, single in his
domain:
The small birds find in spring no thicket
there
To shroud them; only from the neighbour-
ing vales
The cuckoo, straggling up to the hill tops,
Shouteth faint tidings of some gladder
place.

Ah ! what a sweet Recess, thought I, is
here ! 349
Instantly throwing down my limbs at ease
Upon a bed of heath; — full many a spot
Of hidden beauty have I chanced to espy
Among the mountains; never one like this;
So lonesome, and so perfectly secure;
Not melancholy — no, for it is green,
And bright, and fertile, furnished in itself
With the few needful things that life re-
quires.
— In rugged arms how softly does it lie,
How tenderly protected ! Far and near
We have an image of the pristine earth,
The planet in its nakedness: were this 361
Man's only dwelling, sole appointed seat,
First, last, and single, in the breathing
world,
It could not be more quiet; peace is here
Or nowhere; days unruffled by the gale
Of public news or private; years that pass
Forgetfully; uncalled upon to pay
The common penalties of mortal life,
Sickness, or accident, or grief, or pain.

On these and kindred thoughts intent I
lay 370
In silence musing by my Comrade's side,
He also silent; when from out the heart
Of that profound abyss a solemn voice,
Or several voices in one solemn sound,
Was heard ascending; mournful, deep, and
slow

The cadence, as of psalms — a funeral
dirge !
We listened, looking down upon the hut,
But seeing no one: meanwhile from below
The strain continued, spiritual as before:
And now distinctly could I recognise
These words: — "*Shall in the grave thy
love be known,
In death thy faithfulness ?*" — "God rest
his soul !"
Said the old man, abruptly breaking
silence, —
"He is departed, and finds peace at last !"

This scarcely spoken, and those hoarse
strains
Not ceasing, forth appeared in view a band
Of rustic persons, from behind the hut
Bearing a coffin in the midst, with which
They shaped their course along the sloping
side
Of that small valley, singing as they moved
A sober company and few, the men
Bare-headed, and all decently attired !
Some steps when they had thus advanced
the dirge
Ended; and, from the stillness that ensued
Recovering, to my Friend I said, "You
spoke,
Methought, with apprehension that these
rites
Are paid to Him upon whose shy retreat
This day we purposed to intrude." — "I did
so,
But let us hence, that we may learn the
truth:
Perhaps it is not he but some one else
For whom this pious service is performed:
Some other tenant of the solitude."

So, to a steep and difficult descent
Trusting ourselves, we wound from crag to
crag,
Where passage could be won; and, as the
last
Of the mute train, behind the heathy top
Of that off-sloping outlet, disappeared,
I, more impatient in my downward course,
Had landed upon easy ground; and there
Stood waiting for my Comrade. When
behold 410
An object that enticed my steps aside !
A narrow, winding entry opened out
Into a platform — that lay, sheepfold-wise,
Enclosed between an upright mass of rock

and one old moss-grown wall; — a cool
 recess,
 and fanciful! For where the rock and
 wall
 met in an angle, hung a penthouse, framed
 by thrusting two rude staves into the wall
 and overlaying them with mountain sods;
 so weather-fend a little turf-built seat 420
 Whereon a full-grown man might rest, nor
 dread
 the burning sunshine, or a transient shower;
 but the whole plainly wrought by children's
 hands!
 Those skill had thronged the floor with a
 proud show
 of baby-houses, curiously arranged;
 for wanting ornament of walks between,
 with mimic trees inserted in the turf,
 and gardens interposed. Pleased with the
 sight,
 could not choose but beckon to my Guide,
 Who, entering, round him threw a careless
 glance, 430
 impatient to pass on, when I exclaimed,
 "Lo! what is here?" and, stooping down,
 drew forth
 a book, that, in the midst of stones and
 moss
 and wreck of party-coloured earthen-ware,
 aptly disposed, had lent its help to raise
 one of those petty structures. "His it
 must be!"
 exclaimed the Wanderer, "cannot but be
 his,
 and he is gone!" The book, which in my
 hand
 had opened of itself (for it was swollen
 with searching damp, and seemingly had
 lain 440
 to the injurious elements exposed
 from week to week,) I found to be a
 work
 in the French tongue, a Novel of Voltaire,
 his famous Optimist. "Unhappy Man!"
 exclaimed my Friend: "here then has been
 to him
 retreat within retreat, a sheltering-place
 within how deep a shelter! He had fits,
 even to the last, of genuine tenderness,
 and loved the haunts of children: here, no
 doubt,
 pleasing and pleased, he shared their simple
 sports, 450
 Or sate companionless; and here the book,
 left and forgotten in his careless way,

Must by the cottage-children have been
 found:
 Heaven bless them, and their inconsiderate
 work!
 To what odd purpose have the darlings
 turned
 This sad memorial of their hapless friend!"

"Me," said I, "most doth it surprise, to
 find
 Such book in such a place!" — "A book it
 is,"
 He answered, "to the Person suited well,
 Though little suited to surrounding things:
 'Tis strange, I grant; and stranger still had
 been 461
 To see the Man who owned it, dwelling
 here,
 With one poor shepherd, far from all the
 world! —
 Now, if our errand hath been thrown away,
 As from these intimations I forebode,
 Grieved shall I be — less for my sake than
 yours,
 And least of all for him who is no more."

By this, the book was in the old Man's
 hand;
 And he continued, glancing on the leaves
 An eye of scorn: — "The lover," said he,
 "doomed" 470
 To love when hope hath failed him — whom
 no depth
 Of privacy is deep enough to hide,
 Hath yet his bracelet or his lock of hair,
 And that is joy to him. When change of
 times
 Hath summoned kings to scaffolds, do but
 give
 The faithful servant, who must hide his
 head
 Henceforth in whatsoever nook he may,
 A kerchief sprinkled with his master's
 blood,
 And he too hath his comforter. How poor,
 Beyond all poverty how destitute, 480
 Must that Man have been left, who, hither
 driven,
 Flying or seeking, could yet bring with him
 No dearer relique, and no better stay,
 Than this dull product of a scoffer's pen,
 Impure conceits discharging from a heart
 Hardened by impious pride! — I did not fear
 To tax you with this journey;" — mildly
 said

My venerable Friend, as forth we stepped
 Into the presence of the cheerful light —
 “For I have knowledge that you do not
 shrink
 From moving spectacles; — but let us on.”⁴⁹⁰

So speaking, on he went, and at the word
 I followed, till he made a sudden stand:
 For full in view, approaching through a
 gate
 That opened from the enclosure of green
 fields
 Into the rough uncultivated ground,
 Behold the Man whom he had fancied dead!
 I knew from his deportment, mien, and
 dress,
 That it could be no other; a pale face,
 A meagre person, tall, and in a garb⁵⁰⁰
 Not rustic — dull and faded like himself!
 He saw us not, though distant but few
 steps;
 For he was busy, dealing, from a store
 Upon a broad leaf carried, choicest strings
 Of red ripe currants; gift by which he
 strove,
 With intermixture of endearing words,
 To soothe a Child, who walked beside him,
 weeping
 As if disconsolate. — “They to the grave
 Are bearing him, my Little-one,” he said,
 “To the dark pit; but he will feel no pain;
 His body is at rest, his soul in heaven.”⁵¹¹

More might have followed — but my
 honoured Friend
 Broke in upon the Speaker with a frank
 And cordial greeting. — Vivid was the light
 That flashed and sparkled from the other’s
 eyes;
 He was all fire: no shadow on his brow
 Remained, nor sign of sickness on his face.
 Hands joined he with his Visitant, — a grasp,
 An eager grasp; and many moments’
 space —
 When the first glow of pleasure was no
 more,⁵²⁰
 And, of the sad appearance which at once
 Had vanished, much was come and
 coming back —
 An amicable smile retained the life
 Which it had unexpectedly received,
 Upon his hollow cheek. “How kind,” he
 said,
 “Nor could your coming have been better
 timed;

For this, you see, is in our narrow world
 A day of sorrow. I have here a charge” —
 And, speaking thus, he patted tenderly
 The sun-burnt forehead of the weeping
 child —⁵²
 “A little mourner, whom it is my task
 To comfort; — but how came ye? — if you
 track
 (Which doth at once befriend us and be-
 tray)
 Conducted hither your most welcome feet,
 Ye could not miss the funeral train — they
 yet
 Have scarcely disappeared.” “This bloom-
 ing Child,”
 Said the old Man, “is of an age to weep
 At any grave or solemn spectacle,
 Inly distressed or overpowered with awe,
 He knows not wherefore; — but the boy to-
 day,⁵⁴²
 Perhaps is shedding orphan’s tears; you
 also
 Must have sustained a loss.” — “The hand
 of Death,”
 He answered, “has been here; but could
 not well
 Have fallen more lightly, if it had not fallen
 Upon myself.” — The other left these words
 Unnoticed, thus continuing —
 “From yon crag,
 Down whose steep sides we dropped into
 the vale,
 We heard the hymn they sang — a solemn
 sound
 Heard anywhere; but in a place like this
 ’Tis more than human! Many precious rites
 And customs of our rural ancestry⁵⁵¹
 Are gone, or stealing from us; this, I hope,
 Will last for ever. Oft on my way have I
 Stood still, though but a casual passenger,
 So much I felt the awfulness of life,
 In that one moment when the corse is
 lifted
 In silence, with a hush of decency;
 Then from the threshold moves with song
 of peace,
 And confidential yearnings, towards its
 home,
 Its final home on earth. What traveller —
 who —⁵⁵⁶
 (How far soe’er a stranger) does not own
 The bond of brotherhood, when he sees
 them go,
 A mute procession on the houseless road;
 Or passing by some single tenement

Or clustered dwellings, where again they
raise

The monitory voice ? But most of all
It touches, it confirms, and elevates,
Then, when the body, soon to be consigned
Ashes to ashes, dust bequeathed to dust,
Is raised from the church-aisle, and forward
borne 570

Upon the shoulders of the next in love,
The nearest in affection or in blood;
Yea, by the very mourners who had knelt
Beside the coffin, resting on its lid
In silent grief their unuplifted heads,
And heard meanwhile the Psalmist's
mournful plaint,
And that most awful scripture which de-
clares

We shall not sleep, but we shall all be
changed !

— Have I not seen — ye likewise may have
seen —

Son, husband, brothers — brothers side by
side, 580

And son and father also side by side,
Rise from that posture: — and in concert
move,

On the green turf following the vested
Priest,

Four dear supporters of one senseless
weight,

From which they do not shrink, and under
which

They faint not, but advance towards the
open grave

Step after step — together, with their firm
Unhidden faces: he that suffers most,
He outwardly, and inwardly perhaps,
The most serene, with most undaunted
eye ! — 590

Oh ! blest are they who live and die like
these,

Loved with such love, and with such
sorrow mourned ! ”

“That poor Man taken hence to-day,”
replied

The Solitary, with a faint sarcastic smile
Which did not please me, “must be
deemed, I fear,

Of the unblest; for he will surely sink
Into his mother earth without such pomp
Of grief, depart without occasion given
By him for such array of fortitude.

Full seventy winters hath he lived, and
mark ! 600

This simple Child will mourn his one short
hour,

And I shall miss him: scanty tribute ! yet,
This wanting, he would leave the sight of
men,

If love were his sole claim upon their care,
Like a ripe date which in the desert falls
Without a hand to gather it.”

At this

I interposed, though loth to speak, and
said,

“Can it be thus among so small a band
As ye must needs be here ? in such a place
I would not willingly, methinks, lose sight
Of a departing cloud.” — “T was not for
love” — 611

Answered the sick Man with a careless
voice —

“That I came hither; neither have I found
Among associates who have power of speech,
Nor in such other converse as is here,
Temptation so prevailing as to change
That mood, or undermine my first resolve.”
Then, speaking in like careless sort, he
said

To my benign Companion, — “Pity ’t is
That fortune did not guide you to this
house 620

A few days earlier; then would you have
seen

What stuff the Dwellers in a solitude,
That seems by Nature hollowed out to be
The seat and bosom of pure innocence,
Are made of; an ungracious matter this !
Which, for truth’s sake, yet in remem-
brance too

Of past discussions with this zealous friend
And advocate of humble life, I now
Will force upon his notice; undeterred
By the example of his own pure course, 630
And that respect and deference which a
soul

May fairly claim, by niggard age enriched
In what she most doth value, love of God
And his frail creature Man; — but ye shall
hear.

I talk — and ye are standing in the sun
Without refreshment ! ”

Quickly had he spoken,

And, with light steps still quicker than his
words,

Led toward the Cottage. Homely was the
spot;

And, to my feeling, ere we reached the
door,

Had almost a forbidding nakedness; 640
 Less fair, I grant, even painfully less fair,
 Than it appeared when from the beetling
 rock

We had looked down upon it. All within,
 As left by the departed company,
 Was silent; save the solitary clock
 That on mine ear ticked with a mournful
 sound. —

Following our Guide we clomb the cottage-
 stairs

And reached a small apartment dark and
 low,

Which was no sooner entered than our Host
 Said gaily, "This is my domain, my cell, 650
 My hermitage, my cabin, what you will —
 I love it better than a snail his house.
 But now ye shall be feasted with our best."

So, with more ardour than an unripe girl
 Left one day mistress of her mother's
 stores,

He went about his hospitable task.

My eyes were busy, and my thoughts no
 less,

And pleased I looked upon my grey-haired
 Friend,

As if to thank him; he returned that look,
 Cheered, plainly, and yet serious. What a
 wreck 660

Had we about us! scattered was the floor,
 And, in like sort, chair, window-seat, and
 shelf,

With books, maps, fossils, withered plants
 and flowers,

And tufts of mountain moss. Mechanic
 tools

Lay intermixed with scraps of paper, some
 Scribbled with verse: a broken angling-
 rod

And shattered telescope, together linked
 By cobwebs, stood within a dusty nook;
 And instruments of music, some half-made,
 Some in disgrace, hung dangling from the
 walls. 670

But speedily the promise was fulfilled;
 A feast before us, and a courteous Host
 Inviting us in glee to sit and eat.

A napkin, white as foam of that rough
 brook

By which it had been bleached, o'erspread
 the board;

And was itself half-covered with a store
 Of dainties, — oaten bread, curd, cheese,
 and cream;

And cakes of butter curiously embossed,
 Butter that had imbibed from meadow-
 flowers

A golden hue, delicate as their own 680
 Faintly reflected in a lingering stream.

Nor lacked, for more delight on that warm
 - day,

Our table, small parade of garden fruits,
 And whortle-berries from the mountain
 side.

The Child, who long ere this had stilled
 his sobs,

Was now a help to his late comforter,
 And moved, a willing Page, as he was bid,
 Ministering to our need.

In genial mood,
 While at our pastoral banquet thus we sat
 Fronting the window of that little cell, 690
 I could not, ever and anon, forbear

To glance an upward look on two huge
 Peaks

That from some other vale peered into this
 "Those lusty twins," exclaimed our host,
 "if here

It were your lot to dwell, would soon be-
 come

Your prized companions. — Many are the
 notes

Which, in his tuneful course, the wind
 draws forth

From rocks, woods, caverns, heaths, and
 dashing shores;

And well those lofty brethren bear their
 part

In the wild concert — chiefly when the
 storm 700

Rides high; then all the upper air they fill
 With roaring sound, that ceases not to flow,
 Like smoke, along the level of the blast,

In mighty current; theirs, too, is the song
 Of stream and headlong flood that seldom
 fails;

And, in the grim and breathless hour of
 noon,

Methinks that I have heard them echo back
 The thunder's greeting. Nor have nature's
 laws

Left them ungifted with a power to yield
 Music of finer tone; a harmony, 710

So do I call it, though it be the hand
 Of silence, though there be no voice; — the
 clouds,

The mist, the shadows, light of golden suns,
 Motions of moonlight, all come thither —
 touch,

And have an answer — thither come, and
 shape
 A language not unwelcome to sick hearts
 And idle spirits: — there the sun himself,
 At the calm close of summer's longest day,
 Rests his substantial orb; — between those
 heights
 And on the top of either pinnacle, 720
 More keenly than elsewhere in night's blue
 vault,
 Sparkle the stars, as of their station proud.
 Thoughts are not busier in the mind of man
 Than the mute agents stirring there: —
 alone
 Here do I sit and watch —— ”
 A fall of voice,
 Regretted like the nightingale's last note,
 Had scarcely closed this high-wrought strain
 of rapture
 Ere with inviting smile the Wanderer
 said:
 “ Now for the tale with which you threat-
 ened us ! ”
 “ In truth the threat escaped me unawares:
 Should the tale tire you, let this challenge
 stand 731
 For my excuse. Dissevered from mankind,
 As to your eyes and thoughts we must have
 seemed
 When ye looked down upon us from the
 crag,
 Islanders 'mid a stormy mountain sea,
 We are not so; — perpetually we touch
 Upon the vulgar ordinances of the world;
 And he, whom this our cottage hath to-day
 Relinquished, lived dependent for his bread
 Upon the laws of public charity. 740
 The Housewife, tempted by such slender
 gains
 As might from that occasion be distilled,
 Opened, as she before had done for me,
 Her doors to admit this homeless Pen-
 sioner;
 The portion gave of coarse but wholesome
 fare
 Which appetite required — a blind dull
 nook,
 Such as she had, the *kennel* of his rest !
 This, in itself not ill, would yet have been
 Ill borne in earlier life; but his was now
 The still contentedness of seventy years.
 Calm did he sit under the wide-spread
 tree 751
 Of his old age: and yet less calm and
 meek,

Winningly meek or venerably calm,
 Than slow and torpid; paying in this wise
 A penalty, if penalty it were,
 For spendthrift feats, excesses of his prime.
 I loved the old Man, for I pitied him !
 A task it was, I own, to hold discourse
 With one so slow in gathering up his
 thoughts,
 But he was a cheap pleasure to my eyes;
 Mild, inoffensive, ready in *his* way, 761
 And helpful to his utmost power: and there
 Our housewife knew full well what she
 possessed !
 He was her vassal of all labour, tilled
 Her garden, from the pasture fetched her
 kine;
 And, one among the orderly array
 Of hay-makers, beneath the burning sun
 Maintained his place; or heedfully pur-
 sued
 His course, on errands bound, to other
 vales,
 Leading sometimes an inexperienced child
 Too young for any profitable task. 771
 So moved he like a shadow that performed
 Substantial service. Mark me now, and
 learn
 For what reward ! — The moon her monthly
 round
 Hath not completed since our dame, the
 queen
 Of this one cottage and this lonely dale,
 Into my little sanctuary rushed —
 Voice to a rueful treble humanized,
 And features in deplorable dismay.
 I treat the matter lightly, but, alas ! 780
 It is most serious: persevering rain
 Had fallen in torrents; all the mountain
 tops
 Were hidden, and black vapours coursed
 their sides;
 This had I seen, and saw; but, till she
 spake,
 Was wholly ignorant that my ancient
 Friend —
 Who at her bidding, early and alone,
 Had clomb aloft to delve the moorland turf
 For winter fuel — to his noontide meal
 Returned not, and now, haply, on the
 heights
 Lay at the mercy of this raging storm. 790
 ‘ Inhuman ! ’ — said I, ‘ was an old Man's
 life
 Not worth the trouble of a thought ? —
 alas !

This notice comes too late.' With joy I saw
Her husband enter — from a distant vale.
We sallied forth together; found the tools
Which the neglected veteran had dropped,
But through all quarters looked for him in
vain.

We shouted — but no answer! Darkness
fell

Without remission of the blast or shower,
And fears for our own safety drove us
home. 800

I, who weep little, did, I will confess,
The moment I was seated here alone,
Honour my little cell with some few tears
Which anger and resentment could not dry.
All night the storm endured; and, soon as
help

Had been collected from the neighbouring
vale,

With morning we renewed our quest: the
wind

Was fallen, the rain abated, but the hills
Lay shrouded in impenetrable mist; 809
And long and hopelessly we sought in vain:
Till chancing on that lofty ridge to pass
A heap of ruin — almost without walls
And wholly without roof (the bleached re-
mains

Of a small chapel, where, in ancient time,
The peasants of these lonely valleys used
To meet for worship on that central
height) —

We there espied the object of our search,
Lying full three parts buried among tufts
Of heath-plant, under and above him
strewn,

To baffle, as he might, the watery storm:
And there we found him breathing peace-
ably, 821

Snug as a child that hides itself in sport
'Mid a green hay-cock in a sunny field.
We spake — he made reply, but would not
stir

At our entreaty; less from want of power
Than apprehension and bewildering
thoughts.

So was he lifted gently from the ground,
And with their freight homeward the
shepherds moved

Through the dull mist, I following — when
a step,

A single step, that freed me from the skirts
Of the blind vapour, opened to my view 831

Glory beyond all glory ever seen
By waking sense or by the dreaming soul:
The appearance, instantaneously disclosed,
Was of a mighty city — boldly say
A wilderness of building, sinking far
And self-withdrawn into a boundless depth.
Far sinking into splendour — without end:
Fabric it seemed of diamond and of gold,
With alabaster domes, and silver spires,
And blazing terrace upon terrace, high &
Uplifted; here, serene pavilions bright,
In avenues disposed; there, towers begirt
With battlements that on their restless
fronts

Bore stars — illumination of all gems!
By earthly nature had the effect been
wrought

Upon the dark materials of the storm
Now pacified; on them, and on the coves
And mountain-steeps and summits, where-
unto

The vapours had receded, taking there &
Their station under a cerulean sky.

Oh, 't was an unimaginable sight!
Clouds, mists, streams, watery rocks and
emerald turf,

Clouds of all tincture, rocks and sapphire
sky,

Confused, commingled, mutually inflamed,
Molten together, and composing thus,
Each lost in each, that marvellous array
Of temple, palace, citadel, and huge
Fantastic pomp of structure without name,
In fleecy folds voluminous, enwrapped. 840
Right in the midst, where interspace ap-
peared

Of open court, an object like a throne
Under a shining canopy of state
Stood fixed; and fixed resemblances were
seen

To implements of ordinary use,
But vast in size, in substance glorified;
Such as by Hebrew Prophets were beheld
In vision — forms uncouth of mightiest
power

For admiration and mysterious awe. 849
This little Vale, a dwelling-place of Man,
Lay low beneath my feet; 't was visible —
I saw not, but I felt that it was there.
That which I saw was the revealed abode
Of Spirits in beatitude: my heart
Swelled in my breast — 'I have been dead,'
I cried,

'And now I live! Oh! wherefore do I
live?'

and with that pang I prayed to be no more ! —
— But I forget our Charge, as utterly then forgot him: — there I stood and gazed:
The apparition faded not away, 880
And I descended.
Having reached the house,
found its rescued inmate safely lodged,
And in serene possession of himself,
Beside a fire whose genial warmth seemed met
By a faint shining from the heart, a gleam,
Of comfort, spread over his pallid face.
Great show of joy the housewife made, and truly
Was glad to find her conscience set at ease;
And not less glad, for sake of her good name,
That the poor Sufferer had escaped with life. 890
But, though he seemed at first to have received
No harm, and uncomplaining as before
Went through his usual tasks, a silent change
Soon showed itself: he lingered three short weeks;
And from the cottage hath been borne to-day.

So ends my dolorous tale, and glad I am
That it is ended." At these words he turned —
And, with blithe air of open fellowship,
Brought from the cupboard wine and stouter cheer,
Like one who would be merry. Seeing this, 900
My grey-haired Friend said courteously —
"Nay, nay,
You have regaled us as a hermit ought;
Now let us forth into the sun!" — Our Host
Rose, though reluctantly, and forth we went.

BOOK THIRD

DESPONDENCY

ARGUMENT

Images in the Valley — Another Recess in it entered and described — Wanderer's sensations — Solitary's excited by the same objects

— Contrast between these — Despondency of the Solitary gently reproved — Conversation exhibiting the Solitary's past and present opinions and feelings, till he enters upon his own History at length — His domestic felicity — Afflictions — Dejection — Roused by the French Revolution — Disappointment and disgust — Voyage to America — Disappointment and disgust pursue him — His return — His languor and depression of mind, from want of faith in the great truths of Religion, and want of confidence in the virtue of Mankind.

A HUMMING BEE — a little tinkling rill —
A pair of falcons wheeling on the wing,
In clamorous agitation, round the crest
Of a tall rock, their airy citadel —
By each and all of these the pensive ear
Was greeted, in the silence that ensued,
When through the cottage-threshold we had passed,
And, deep within that lonesome valley, stood
Once more beneath the concave of a blue
And cloudless sky. — Anon exclaimed our Host — 10
Triumphantly dispersing with the taunt
The shade of discontent which on his brow
Had gathered, — "Ye have left my cell, — but see
How Nature hems you in with friendly arms!
And by her help ye are my prisoners still.
But which way shall I lead you? — how contrive,
In spot so parsimoniously endowed,
That the brief hours, which yet remain, may reap
Some recompense of knowledge or delight?"
So saying, round he looked, as if perplexed; 20
And, to remove those doubts, my grey-haired Friend
Said — "Shall we take this pathway for our guide? —
Upward it winds, as if, in summer heats,
Its line had first been fashioned by the flock
Seeking a place of refuge at the root
Of yon black Yew-tree, whose protruded boughs
Darken the silver bosom of the crag,
From which she draws her meagre sustenance.
There in commodious shelter may we rest.

Or let us trace this streamlet to its
 source; 30
 Feebly it tinkles with an earthy sound,
 And a few steps may bring us to the spot
 Where, haply, crowned with flowerets and
 green herbs,
 The mountain infant to the sun comes
 forth,
 Like human life from darkness."—A quick
 turn
 Through a strait passage of encumbered
 ground,
 Proved that such hope was vain:— for now
 we stood
 Shut out from prospect of the open vale,
 And saw the water, that composed this
 rill,
 Descending, disembodied, and diffused 40
 O'er the smooth surface of an ample crag,
 Lofty, and steep, and naked as a tower.
 All further progress here was barred;—
 And who,
 Thought I, if master of a vacant hour,
 Here would not linger, willingly de-
 tained ?
 Whether to such wild objects he were led
 When copious rains have magnified the
 stream
 Into a loud and white-robed waterfall,
 Or introduced at this more quiet time.

Upon a semicirque of turf-clad ground, 50
 The hidden nook discovered to our view
 A mass of rock, resembling, as it lay
 Right at the foot of that moist precipice,
 A stranded ship, with keel upturned, that
 rests
 Fearless of winds and waves. Three
 several stones
 Stood near, of smaller size, and not unlike
 To monumental pillars: and, from these
 Some little space disjoined a pair were
 seen,
 That with united shoulders bore aloft
 A fragment, like an altar, flat and smooth:
 Barren the tablet, yet thereon appeared 60
 A tall and shining holly, that had found
 A hospitable chink, and stood upright,
 As if inserted by some human hand
 In mockery, to wither in the sun,
 Or lay its beauty flat before a breeze,
 The first that entered. But no breeze did
 now
 Find entrance;— high or low appeared no
 trace

Of motion, save the water that descended,
 Diffused adown that barrier of steep rock,
 And softly creeping, like a breath of air, —
 Such as is sometimes seen, and hardly seen,
 To brush the still breast of a crystal lake.

"Behold a cabinet for sages built,
 Which kings might envy!" — Praise to
 this effect
 Broke from the happy old Man's reverend
 lip;
 Who to the Solitary turned, and said,
 "In sooth, with love's familiar privilege,
 You have decried the wealth which is your
 own.
 Among these rocks and stones, methinks, I
 see
 More than the heedless impress that be-
 longs
 To lonely nature's casual work: they bear
 A semblance strange of power intelligent,
 And of design not wholly worn away.
 Boldest of plants that ever faced the wind,
 How gracefully that slender shrub looks
 forth
 From its fantastic birth-place ! And I own,
 Some shadowy intimations haunt me here,
 That in these shows a chronicle survives
 Of purposes akin to those of Man, 70
 But wrought with mightier arm than now
 prevails.
 — Voiceless the stream descends into the
 gulf
 With timid lapse; — and lo ! while in this
 strait
 I stand — the chasm of sky above my head
 Is heaven's profoundest azure; no domain
 For fickle, short-lived clouds to occupy,
 Or to pass through; but rather an abyss
 In which the everlasting stars abide;
 And whose soft gloom, and boundless depth,
 might tempt
 The curious eye to look for them by day. 80
 — Hail Contemplation ! from the stately
 towers,
 Reared by the industrious hand of human
 art
 To lift thee high above the misty air
 And turbulence of murmuring cities vast;
 From academic groves, that have for thee
 Been planted, hither come and find a lodge
 To which thou mayst resort for holier
 peace, —
 From whose calm centre thou, through
 height or depth,

yst penetrate, wherever truth shall lead;
 asuring through all degrees, until the
 scale 110

time and conscious nature disappear,
 st in unsearchable eternity ! ”

A pause ensued; and with minuter care
 scanned the various features of the
 scene:

d soon the Tenant of that lonely vale
 th courteous voice thus spake —

“ I should have grieved
 reafter, not escaping self-reproach,
 from my poor retirement ye had gone
 aving this nook unvisited: but, in sooth,
 ur unexpected presence had so roused 120
 spirits, that they were bent on enter-
 prise;

nd, like an ardent hunter, I forgot,
 , shall I say ? — disdained, the game that
 lurks

my own door. The shapes before our
 eyes

nd their arrangement, doubtless must be
 deemed

he sport of Nature, aided by blind Chance
 idely to mock the works of toiling Man.
 nd hence, this upright shaft of unhewn
 stone,

rom Fancy, willing to set off her stores
 y sounding titles, hath acquired the name
 f Pompey's pillar; that I gravely style 131
 y Theban obelisk; and, there, behold

Druid cromlech ! — thus I entertain
 he antiquarian humour, and am pleased
 o skim along the surfaces of things,
 eguiling harmlessly the listless hours.
 ut if the spirit be oppressed by sense
 f instability, revolt, decay,

nd change, and emptiness, these freaks of
 Nature

nd her blind helper Chance, do *then*
 suffice 140

o quicken, and to aggravate — to feed
 ity and scorn, and melancholy pride,
 ot less than that huge Pile (from some
 abyss

f mortal power unquestionably sprung)
 Whose hoary diadem of pendent rocks
 onfines the shrill-voiced whirlwind, round
 and round

ddyding within its vast circumference,
 n Sarum's naked plain — than pyramid
 f Egypt, unsubverted, undissolved —
 r Syria's marble ruins towering high 150

Above the sandy desert, in the light
 Of sun or moon. — Forgive me, if I say
 That an appearance which hath raised your
 minds

To an exalted pitch (the self-same cause
 Different effect producing) is for me
 Fraught rather with depression than delight,
 Though shame it were, could I not look
 around,

By the reflection of your pleasure, pleased.
 Yet happier in my judgment, even than you
 With your bright transports fairly may be
 deemed, 160

The wandering Herbalist, — who, clear
 alike

From vain, and, that worse evil, vexing
 thoughts,

Casts, if he ever chance to enter here,
 Upon these uncouth Forms a slight regard
 Of transitory interest, and peeps round
 For some rare floweret of the hills, or
 plant

Of craggy fountain; what he hopes for wins,
 Or learns, at least, that 't is not to be won:
 Then, keen and eager, as a fine-nosed
 hound,

By soul-engrossing instinct driven along 170
 Through wood or open field, the harmless
 Man

Departs, intent upon his onward quest ! —
 Nor is that Fellow-wanderer, so deem I,
 Less to be envied, (you may trace him oft
 By scars which his activity has left
 Beside our roads and pathways, though,
 thank Heaven !

This covert nook reports not of his hand)
 He who with pocket-hammer smites the
 edge

Of luckless rock or prominent stone, dis-
 guised

In weather-stains or crusted o'er by Na-
 ture 180

With her first growths, detaching by the
 stroke

A chip or splinter — to resolve his doubts;
 And, with that ready answer satisfied,
 The substance classes by some barbarous
 name,

And hurries on; or from the fragments
 picks

His specimen, if but haply interveined
 With sparkling mineral, or should crystal
 cube

Lurk in its cells — and thinks himself en-
 riched,

Wealthier, and doubtless wiser, than before!
 Intrusted safely each to his pursuit, 190
 Earnest alike, let both from hill to hill
 Range; if it please them, speed from clime
 to clime;
 The mind is full — and free from pain their
 pastime."

"Then," said I, interposing, "One is near,
 Who cannot but possess in your esteem
 Place worthier still of envy. May I name,
 Without offence, that fair-faced cottage-
 boy?"

Dame Nature's pupil of the lowest form,
 Youngest apprentice in the school of art!
 Him, as we entered from the open glen, 200
 You might have noticed, busily engaged,
 Heart, soul, and hands, — in mending the
 defects

Left in the fabric of a leaky dam
 Raised for enabling this penurious stream
 To turn a slender mill (that new-made
 plaything)
 For his delight — the happiest he of all!"

"Far happiest," answered the despond-
 ing Man,

"If, such as now he is, he might remain!
 Ah! what avails imagination high
 Or question deep? what profits all that
 earth, 210

Or heaven's blue vault, is suffered to put
 forth

Of impulse or allurements, for the Soul
 To quit the beaten track of life, and soar
 Far as she finds a yielding element
 In past or future; far as she can go
 Through time or space — if neither in the
 one,

Nor in the other region, nor in aught
 That Fancy, dreaming o'er the map of
 things,
 Hath placed beyond these penetrable
 bounds,

Words of assurance can be heard; if no-
 where 220

A habitation, for consummate good,
 Or for progressive virtue, by the search
 Can be attained, — a better sanctuary
 From doubt and sorrow, than the senseless
 grave?"

"Is this," the grey-haired Wanderer
 mildly said,

"The voice, which we so lately overheard,

To that same child, addressing tenderly
 The consolations of a hopeful mind?
 'His body is at rest, his soul in heaven.'
 These were your words; and, verily, I
 thinks

Wisdom is oft-times nearer when we stand
 Than when we soar." —

The Other, not displeased,
 Promptly replied — "My notion is the
 same.

And I, without reluctance, could decline
 All act of inquisition whence we rise,
 And what, when breath hath ceased,
 may become.

Here are we, in a bright and breezy
 world.

Our origin, what matters it? In lack
 Of worthier explanation, say at once
 With the American (a thought which strikes
 The place where now we stand) that certain
 men

Leapt out together from a rocky cave;
 And these were the first parents of mankind:

Or, if a different image be recalled
 By the warm sunshine, and the joyful
 voice

Of insects chirping out their careless lives
 On these soft beds of thyme-besprinkled
 turf,

Choose, with the gay Athenian, a concert
 As sound — blithe race! whose mantles
 were bedecked

With golden grasshoppers, in sign that they
 Had sprung, like those bright creatures
 from the soil

Whereon their endless generations dwell
 But stop! — these theoretic fancies jar
 On serious minds: then, as the Hindoos
 draw

Their holy Ganges from a skiey fount,
 Even so deduce the stream of human life
 From seats of power divine; and hope,
 trust,

That our existence winds her stately course
 Beneath the sun, like Ganges, to make part
 Of a living ocean; or, to sink engulfed,
 Like Niger, in impenetrable sands
 And utter darkness: thought which may
 faced,

Though comfortless! —

Not of myself I speak
 Such acquiescence neither doth imply,
 In me, a meekly-bending spirit soothed
 By natural piety; nor a lofty mind,

y philosophic discipline prepared
 or calm subjection to acknowledged law;
 leased to have been, contented not to be.
 uch palms I boast not; — no! to me, who
 find 270
 eviewing my past way, much to condemn,
 ittle to praise, and nothing to regret,
 Save some remembrances of dream-like
 joys
 hat scarcely seem to have belonged to
 me)
 f I must take my choice between the pair
 hat rule alternately the weary hours,
 ight is than day more acceptable; sleep
 oth, in my estimate of good, appear
 A better state than waking; death than
 sleep:
 eelingly sweet is stillness after storm, 280
 hough under covert of the wormy ground!

Yet be it said, in justice to myself,
 hat in more genial times, when I was free
 To explore the destiny of human kind
 Not as an intellectual game pursued
 With curious subtilty, from wish to cheat
 Urksome sensations; but by love of truth
 Urged on, or haply by intense delight
 In feeding thought, wherever thought could
 feed)
 I did not rank with those (too dull or nice,
 For to my judgment such they then ap-
 peared, 291
 Or too aspiring, thankless at the best)
 Who, in this frame of human life, perceive
 An object whereunto their souls are tied
 In discontented wedlock; nor did e'er,
 From me, those dark impervious shades,
 that hang
 Upon the region whither we are bound,
 Exclude a power to enjoy the vital beams
 Of present sunshine. — Deities that float
 On wings, angelic Spirits! I could muse 300
 O'er what from eldest time we have been
 told
 Of your bright forms and glorious faculties,
 And with the imagination rest content,
 Not wishing more; repining not to tread
 The little sinuous path of earthly care,
 By flowers embellished, and by springs re-
 freshed.
 — 'Blow winds of autumn! — let your
 chilling breath
 'Take the live herbage from the mead, and
 strip
 'The shady forest of its green attire, —

' And let the bursting clouds to fury rouse
 ' The gentle brooks! — Your desolating
 sway, 311
 ' Sheds,' I exclaimed, 'no sadness upon me,
 ' And no disorder in your rage I find.
 ' What dignity, what beauty, in this change
 ' From mild to angry, and from sad to
 gay,
 ' Alternate and revolving! How benign,
 ' How rich in animation and delight,
 ' How bountiful these elements — compared
 ' With aught, as more desirable and fair,
 ' Devised by fancy for the golden age; 320
 ' Or the perpetual warbling that prevails
 ' In Arcady, beneath unaltered skies,
 ' Through the long year in constant quiet
 bound,
 ' Night hushed as night, the day serene as
 day!'

— But why this tedious record? — Age, we
 know
 Is garrulous; and solitude is apt
 To anticipate the privilege of Age,
 From far ye come; and surely with a hope
 Of better entertainment: — let us hence!"

Loth to forsake the spot, and still more
 loth 330
 To be diverted from our present theme,
 I said, "My thoughts, agreeing, Sir, with
 yours,
 Would push this censure farther; — for, if
 smiles
 Of scornful pity be the just reward
 Of Poesy thus courteously employed
 In framing models to improve the scheme
 Of Man's existence, and recast the world,
 Why should not grave Philosophy be styled,
 Herself, a dreamer of a kindred stock,
 A dreamer yet more spiritless and dull? 340
 Yes, shall the fine immunities she boasts
 Establish sounder titles of esteem
 For her, who (all too timid and reserved
 For onset, for resistance too inert,
 Too weak for suffering, and for hope too
 tame)
 Placed, among flowery gardens curtained
 round
 With world-excluding groves, the brother-
 hood
 Of soft Epicureans, taught — if they
 The ends of being would secure, and win
 The crown of wisdom — to yield up their
 souls 350
 To a voluptuous unconcern, preferring

Tranquillity to all things. Or is she,"
I cried, "more worthy of regard, the
Power,
Who, for the sake of sterner quiet, closed
The Stoic's heart against the vain approach
Of admiration, and all sense of joy?"

His countenance gave notice that my zeal
Accorded little with his present mind;
I ceased, and he resumed. — "Ah! gentle
Sir,
Slight, if you will, the *means*; but spare to
slight 360
The *end* of those, who did, by system, rank,
As the prime object of a wise man's aim,
Security from shock of accident,
Release from fear; and cherished peaceful
days
For their own sakes, as mortal life's chief
good,
And only reasonable felicity.
What motive drew, what impulse, I would
ask,
Through a long course of later ages, drove,
The hermit to his cell in forest wide;
Or what detained him, till his closing eyes
Took their last farewell of the sun and
stars, 371
Fast anchored in the desert? — Not alone
Dread of the persecuting sword, remorse,
Wrongs unredressed, or insults unavenged
And unavengeable, defeated pride,
Prosperity subverted, maddening want,
Friendship betrayed, affection unreturned,
Love with despair, or grief in agony; —
Not always from intolerable pangs
He fled; but, compassed round by pleasure,
sighed 380
For independent happiness; craving peace,
The central feeling of all happiness,
Not as a refuge from distress or pain,
A breathing-time, vacation, or a truce,
But for its absolute self; a life of peace,
Stability without regret or fear;
That hath been, is, and shall be ever-
more! —
Such the reward he sought; and wore out
life,
There, where on few external things his
heart
Was set, and those his own; or, if not his,
Subsisting under nature's steadfast law. 391

What other yearning was the master tie
Of the monastic brotherhood, upon rock

Aërial, or in green secluded vale,
One after one, collected from afar,
An undissolving fellowship? — What but
this,
The universal instinct of repose,
The longing for confirmed tranquillity,
Inward and outward; humble, yet sublime:
The life where hope and memory are
one;
Where earth is quiet and her face
changed
Save by the simplest toil of human hands:
Or seasons' difference; the immortal Soul
Consistent in self-rule; and heaven revealed
To meditation in that quietness! —
Such was their scheme: and though the
wished-for end
By multitudes was missed, perhaps attained
By none, they for the attempt, and pains
employed,
Do, in my present censure, stand redeemed
From the unqualified disdain, that once
Would have been cast upon them by my
voice
Delivering her decisions from the seat
Of forward youth — that scruples not to
solve
Doubts, and determine questions, by the
rules
Of inexperienced judgment, ever prone
To overweening faith; and is inflamed,
By courage, to demand from real life
The test of act and suffering, to provoke
Hostility — how dreadful when it comes,
Whether affliction be the foe, or guilt!

A child of earth, I rested, in that stage
Of my past course to which these thoughts
advert,
Upon earth's native energies; forgetting
That mine was a condition which required
Nor energy, nor fortitude — a calm
Without vicissitude; which, if the like
Had been presented to my view elsewhere,
I might have even been tempted to despise.
But no — for the serene was always bright;
Enlivened happiness with joy o'erflowing,
With joy, and — oh! that memory should
survive 411
To speak the word — with rapture! Nature's
boon,
Life's genuine inspiration, happiness
Above what rules can teach, or fancy feign;
Abused, as all possessions are abused
That are not prized according to their worth.

and yet, what worth? what good is given
to men,
More solid than the gilded clouds of
heaven?

What joy more lasting than a vernal
flower? —

One! 't is the general plaint of human kind
A solitude: and mutually addressed 441
From each to all, for wisdom's sake: —

This truth
The priest announces from his holy seat:
And, crowned with garlands in the summer
grove,

The poet fits it to his pensive lyre.
Yet, ere that final resting-place be gained,
Sharp contradictions may arise, by doom
Of this same life, compelling us to grieve

That the prosperities of love and joy 449
Should be permitted, oft-times, to endure
So long, and be at once cast down for ever.

Oh! tremble, ye, to whom hath been assigned
A course of days composing happy months,

And they as happy years; the present still
So like the past, and both so firm a pledge

Of a congenial future, that the wheels
Of pleasure move without the aid of hope:

For Mutability is Nature's bane;
And slighted Hope *will* be avenged; and,

when
We need her favours, ye shall find her not;
But in her stead — fear — doubt — and
agony! " 461

This was the bitter language of the heart:
But, while he spake, look, gesture, tone of
voice,

Though discomposed and vehement, were
such

As skill and graceful nature might suggest.

To a proficient of the tragic scene
Standing before the multitude, beset

With dark events. Desirous to divert
Or stem the current of the speaker's
thoughts,

We signified a wish to leave that place 470
Of stillness and close privacy, a nook

That seemed for self-examination made;
Or, for confession, in the sinner's need,

Hidden from all men's view. To our at-
tempt

He yielded not; but, pointing to a slope
Of mossy turf defended from the sun,

And on that couch inviting us to rest,
Full on that tender-hearted Man he turned

A serious eye, and his speech thus renewed.

" You never saw, your eyes did never look
On the bright form of Her whom once I
loved: — 481

Her silver voice was heard upon the earth,
A sound unknown to you; else, honoured
Friend!

Your heart had borne a pitiable share
Of what I suffered, when I wept that loss,
And suffer now, not seldom, from the
thought

That I remember, and can weep no more. —
Stripped as I am of all the golden fruit
Of self-esteem; and by the cutting blasts
Of self-reproach familiarly assailed; 490

Yet would I not be of such wintry bareness
But that some leaf of your regard should
hang

Upon my naked branches: — lively thoughts
Give birth, full often, to unguarded words;
I grieve that, in your presence, from my
tongue

Too much of frailty hath already dropped;
But that too much demands still more.

You know,
Revered Compatriot — and to you, kind Sir,
(Not to be deemed a stranger, as you come
Following the guidance of these welcome
feet 500

To our secluded vale) it may be told —
That my demerits did not sue in vain
To One on whose mild radiance many gazed
With hope, and all with pleasure. This fair
Bride —

In the devotedness of youthful love,
Preferring me to parents, and the choir
Of gay companions, to the natal roof,
And all known places and familiar sights
(Resigned with sadness gently weighing
down

Her trembling expectations, but no more 510
Than did to her due honour, and to me
Yielded, that day, a confidence sublime

In what I had to build upon) — this Bride,
Young, modest, meek, and beautiful, I led

To a low cottage in a sunny bay,
Where the salt sea innocuously breaks,

And the sea breeze as innocently breathes,
On Devon's leafy shores; — a sheltered hold,

In a soft clime encouraging the soil
To a luxuriant bounty! — As our steps 520

Approach the embowered abode — our
chosen seat —

See, rooted in the earth, her kindly bed,
The unendangered myrtle, decked with
flowers,

Before the threshold stands to welcome us !
 While, in the flowering myrtle's neighbour-
 hood,
 Not overlooked but courting no regard,
 Those native plants, the holly and the yew,
 Gave modest intimation to the mind
 How willingly their aid they would unite 529
 With the green myrtle, to endear the hours
 Of winter, and protect that pleasant place.
 — Wild were the walks upon those lonely
 Downs,
 Track leading into track; how marked, how
 worn
 Into bright verdure, between fern and gorse
 Winding away its never-ending line
 On their smooth surface, evidence was none;
 But, there, lay open to our daily haunt,
 A range of unappropriated earth,
 Where youth's ambitious feet might move
 at large;
 Whence, unmolested wanderers, we beheld
 The shining giver of the day diffuse 541
 His brightness o'er a tract of sea and land
 Gay as our spirits, free as our desires;
 As our enjoyments, boundless. — From
 those heights
 We dropped, at pleasure, into sylvan
 combs;
 Where arbours of impenetrable shade,
 And mossy seats, detained us side by side,
 With hearts at ease, and knowledge in our
 hearts
 'That all the grove and all the day was
 ours.'

O happy time ! still happier was at hand;
 For Nature called my Partner to resign 551
 Her share in the pure freedom of that life,
 Enjoyed by us in common. — To my hope,
 To my heart's wish, my tender Mate be-
 came
 The thankful captive of maternal bonds;
 And those wild paths were left to me alone.
 There could I meditate on follies past;
 And, like a weary voyager escaped
 From risk and hardship, inwardly retrace
 A course of vain delights and thoughtless
 guilt, 560
 And self-indulgence — without shame pur-
 sued.
 There, undisturbed, could think of and
 could thank
 Her whose submissive spirit was to me
 Rule and restraint — my guardian — shall I
 say

That earthly Providence, whose guiding
 love
 Within a port of rest had lodged me safe:
 Safe from temptation, and from danger far:
 Strains followed of acknowledgment ad-
 dressed
 To an authority enthroned above
 The reach of sight; from whom, as from
 their source
 Proceed all visible ministers of good
 That walk the earth — Father of heaven
 and earth,
 Father, and king, and judge, adored and
 feared !
 These acts of mind, and memory, and
 heart,
 And spirit — interrupted and relieved
 By observations transient as the glance
 Of flying sunbeams, or to the outward form
 Cleaving with power inherent and intense.
 As the mute insect fixed upon the plant
 On whose soft leaves it hangs, and from
 whose cup
 It draws its nourishment imperceptibly —
 Endeared my wanderings; and the mo-
 ther's kiss
 And infant's smile awaited my return.

In privacy we dwelt, a wedded pair,
 Companions daily, often all day long;
 Not placed by fortune within easy reach
 Of various intercourse, nor wishing aught
 Beyond the allowance of our own fire-side.
 The twain within our happy cottage born
 Inmates, and heirs of our united love;
 Graced mutually by difference of sex,
 And with no wider interval of time
 Between their several births than served
 for one
 To establish something of a leader's sway;
 Yet left them joined by sympathy in age;
 Equals in pleasure, fellows in pursuit.
 On these two pillars rested as in air
 Our solitude.

It soothes me to perceive,
 Your courtesy withholds not from my
 words
 Attentive audience. But, oh ! gentle
 Friends,
 As times of quiet and unbroken peace,
 Though, for a nation, times of blessedness.
 Give back faint echoes from the historian's
 page;
 So, in the imperfect sounds of this dis-
 course,

pressed I hear, how faithless is the voice
 which those most blissful days reverberate.
 What special record can, or need, be given
 of rules and habits, whereby much was
 done,

all within the sphere of little things;
 humble, though, to us, important cares,
 and precious interests? Smoothly did our
 life 611

advance, swerving not from the path pre-
 scribed;

annual, her diurnal, round alike
 sustained with faithful care. And you
 divine

worst effects that our condition saw
 you imagine changes slowly wrought,
 and in their progress unperceivable;
 wished for; sometimes noticed with a
 sigh,

hate'er of good or lovely they might
 bring)

hs of regret, for the familiar good 620
 and loveliness endeared which they re-
 moved.

even years of occupation undisturbed
 established seemingly a right to hold
 that happiness; and use and habit gave,
 what an alien spirit had acquired,
 matrimonial sanctity. And thus,
 with thoughts and wishes bounded to this
 world,

lived and breathed; most grateful — if to
 enjoy

without repining or desire for more,
 a different lot, or change to higher sphere,
 only except some impulses of pride 631
 with no determined object, though upheld
 theories with suitable support) —

most grateful, if in such wise to enjoy
 proof of gratitude for what we have;

ye, I allow, most thankless. — But, at
 once,

from some dark seat of fatal power was
 urged

claim that shattered all. — Our bloom-
 ing girl,

might in the gripe of death, with such
 brief time

struggle in as scarcely would allow 640
 her cheek to change its colour, was con-
 veyed

from us to inaccessible worlds, to regions
 where height, or depth, admits not the
 approach

Of living man, though longing to pursue.
 — With even as brief a warning — and how
 soon,

With what short interval of time between,
 I tremble yet to think of — our last prop,
 Our happy life's only remaining stay —
 The brother followed; and was seen no
 more!

Calm as a frozen lake when ruthless
 winds 650

Blow fiercely, agitating earth and sky,
 The Mother now remained; as if in her,
 Who, to the lowest region of the soul,
 Had been erewhile unsettled and disturbed,
 This second visitation had no power
 To shake; but only to bind up and seal;
 And to establish thankfulness of heart
 In Heaven's determinations, ever just.

The eminence whereon her spirit stood,
 Mine was unable to attain. Immense 660
 The space that severed us! But, as the
 sight

Communicates with heaven's ethereal orbs
 Incalculably distant; so, I felt

That consolation may descend from far
 (And that is intercourse, and union, too,)
 While, overcome with speechless gratitude,
 And, with a holier love inspired, I looked
 On her — at once superior to my woes
 And partner of my loss. — O heavy change,
 Dimness o'er this clear luminary crept 670

Insensibly; — the immortal and divine
 Yielded to mortal reflux; her pure glory,
 As from the pinnacle of worldly state
 Wretched ambition drops astounded, fell
 Into a gulf obscure of silent grief,
 And keen heart-anguish — of itself ashamed,
 Yet obstinately cherishing itself:

And, so consumed, she melted from my
 arms;

And left me, on this earth, disconsolate!

What followed cannot be reviewed in
 thought; 680

Much less, retraced in words. If she, of
 life

Blameless, so intimate with love and joy
 And all the tender motions of the soul,
 Had been supplanted, could I hope to
 stand —

Infirm, dependent, and now destitute?
 I called on dreams and visions, to disclose
 That which is veiled from waking thought;
 conjured

Eternity, as men constrain a ghost
To appear and answer; to the grave I spake
Imploringly; — looked up, and asked the
Heavens 690

If Angels traversed their cerulean floors,
If fixed or wandering star could tidings yield
Of the departed spirit — what abode
It occupies — what consciousness retains
Of former loves and interests. Then my
soul

Turned inward, — to examine of what stuff
Time's fetters are composed; and life was
put

To inquisition, long and profitless!
By pain of heart — now checked — and now
impelled —

The intellectual power, through words and
things, 700

Went sounding on, a dim and perilous way!
And from those transports, and these toils
abstruse,

Some trace am I enabled to retain
Of time, else lost; — existing unto me
Only by records in myself not found.

From that abstraction I was roused, —
and how?

Even as a thoughtful shepherd by a flash
Of lightning startled in a gloomy cave
Of these wild hills. For, lo! the dread
Bastile,

With all the chambers in its horrid towers,
Fell to the ground: — by violence over-
thrown 711

Of indignation; and with shouts that
drowned

The crash it made in falling! From the
wreck

A golden palace rose, or seemed to rise,
The appointed seat of equitable law
And mild paternal sway. The potent shock
I felt; the transformation I perceived,
As marvellously seized as in that moment
When, from the blind mist issuing, I beheld
Glory — beyond all glory ever seen, 720

Confusion infinite of heaven and earth,
Dazzling the soul. Meanwhile, prophetic
harps

In every grove were ringing, 'War shall
cease;

'Did ye not hear that conquest is abjured?
'Bring garlands, bring forth choicest flowers,
to deck

'The tree of Liberty.' — My heart re-
bounded;

My melancholy voice the chorus joined;
— 'Be joyful all ye nations; in all lands,
'Ye that are capable of joy be glad!
'Henceforth, whate'er is wanting to your
selves

'In others ye shall promptly find; — and all
'Enriched by mutual and reflected wealth
'Shall with one heart honour their common
kind.'

Thus was I reconverted to the world;
Society became my glittering bride,
And airy hopes my children. From the
depths

Of natural passion, seemingly escaped,
My soul diffused herself in wide embrace
Of institutions, and the forms of things;
As they exist, in mutable array,
Upon life's surface. What, though in my
veins

There flowed no Gallic blood, nor had I
breathed

The air of France, not less than Gallic
Kindled and burnt among the sapless twigs
Of my exhausted heart. If busy men
In sober conclave met, to weave a web
Of amity, whose living threads should
stretch

Beyond the seas, and to the farthest pole,
There did I sit, assisting. If, with noise
And acclamation, crowds in open air
Expressed the tumult of their minds, my
voice

There mingled, heard or not. The power
of song

I left not uninvoked; and, in still groves
Where mild enthusiasts tuned a pensive
Of thanks and expectation, in accord
With their belief, I sang Saturnian rule
Returned, — a progeny of golden years
Permitted to descend, and bless mankind
— With promises the Hebrew Scriptures
teem:

I felt their invitation; and resumed
A long-suspended office in the House
Of public worship, where, the glowing
phrase

Of ancient inspiration serving me,
I promised also, — with undaunted trust
Foretold, and added prayer to prophecy;
The admiration winning of the crowd;
The help desiring of the pure devout.

Scorn and contempt forbid me to proceed
But History, time's slavish scribe, will tell

how rapidly the zealots of the cause 770
 disbanded — or in hostile ranks appeared;
 me, tired of honest service; these, out-
 done,
 disgusted therefore, or appalled, by aims
 fiercer zealots — so confusion reigned,
 and the more faithful were compelled to
 exclaim,
 Brutus did to Virtue, 'Liberty,
 worshipped thee, and find thee but a
 Shade!'

Such recantation had for me no charm,
 nor would I bend to it; who should have
 grieved
 aught, however fair, that bore the mien
 of a conclusion, or catastrophe. 781
 Why then conceal, that, when the simply
 good
 timid selfishness withdrew, I sought
 her support, not scrupulous whence it
 came;
 and, by what compromise it stood, not
 nice?
 Though if notions seemed to be high-
 pitched,
 and qualities determined. — Among men
 so characterized did I maintain a strife
 hopeless, and still more hopeless every
 hour;
 but, in the process, I began to feel 790
 that, if the emancipation of the world
 were missed, I should at least secure my
 own,
 and be in part compensated. For rights,
 widely — inveterately usurped upon,
 spake with vehemence; and promptly
 seized
 all that Abstraction furnished for my needs
 and purposes; nor scrupled to proclaim,
 and propagate, by liberty of life,
 those new persuasions. Not that I re-
 joiced,
 nor even found pleasure, in such vagrant
 course, 800
 for its own sake; but farthest from the
 walk
 which I had trod in happiness and peace,
 was most inviting to a troubled mind,
 that, in a struggling and distempered
 world,
 saw a seductive image of herself.
 Let, mark the contradictions of which Man
 is still the sport! Here Nature was my
 guide,

The Nature of the dissolute; but thee,
 O fostering Nature! I rejected — smiled
 At others' tears in pity; and in scorn 810
 At those, which thy soft influence some-
 times drew
 From my unguarded heart. — The tranquil
 shores
 Of Britain circumscribed me; else, perhaps
 I might have been entangled among deeds,
 Which, now, as infamous, I should abhor —
 Despise, as senseless: for my spirit relished
 Strangely the exasperation of that Land,
 Which turned an angry beak against the
 down
 Of her own breast; confounded into hope
 Of disencumbering thus her fretful wings.

But all was quieted by iron bonds 821
 Of military sway. The shifting aims,
 The moral interests, the creative might,
 The varied functions and high attributes
 Of civil action, yielded to a power
 Formal, and odious, and contemptible.
 — In Britain, ruled a panic dread of change;
 The weak were praised, rewarded, and ad-
 vanced;
 And, from the impulse of a just disdain,
 Once more did I retire into myself. 830
 There feeling no contentment, I resolved
 To fly, for safeguard, to some foreign shore,
 Remote from Europe; from her blasted
 hopes;
 Her fields of carnage, and polluted air.

Fresh blew the wind, when o'er the At-
 lantic Main
 The ship went gliding with her thoughtless
 crew;
 And who among them but an Exile, freed
 From discontent, indifferent, pleased to sit
 Among the busily-employed, not more 839
 With obligation charged, with service taxed,
 Than the loose pendant — to the idle wind
 Upon the tall mast streaming. But, ye
 Powers
 Of soul and sense mysteriously allied,
Oh, never let the Wretched, if a choice
Be left him, trust the freight of his dis-
tress
To a long voyage on the silent deep!
For, like a plague, will memory break out;
And, in the blank and solitude of things,
Upon his spirit, with a fever's strength,
Will conscience prey. — Feebly must they
 have felt 850

Who, in old time, attired with snakes and
whips
The vengeful Furies. *Beautiful* regards
Were turned on me — the face of her I
loved;
The Wife and Mother pitifully fixing
Tender reproaches, insupportable!
Where now that boasted liberty? No wel-
come
From unknown objects I received; and
those,
Known and familiar, which the vaulted sky
Did, in the placid clearness of the night,
Disclose, had accusations to prefer 860
Against my peace. Within the cabin stood
That volume — as a compass for the soul —
Revered among the nations. I implored
Its guidance; but the infallible support
Of faith was wanting. Tell me, why re-
fused
To One by storms annoyed and adverse
winds;
Perplexed with currents; of his weakness
sick;
Of vain endeavours tired; and by his own,
And by his nature's, ignorance, dismayed!

Long-wished-for sight, the Western
World appeared; 870
And, when the ship was moored, I leaped
ashore
Indignantly — resolved to be a man,
Who, having o'er the past no power, would
live
No longer in subjection to the past,
With abject mind — from a tyrannic lord
Inviting penance, fruitlessly endured:
So, like a fugitive, whose feet have cleared
Some boundary, which his followers may
not cross
In prosecution of their deadly chase,
Respiring I looked round. — How bright
the sun, 880
The breeze how soft! Can anything pro-
duced
In the old World compare, thought I, for
power
And majesty with this gigantic stream,
Sprung from the desert? And behold a
city
Fresh, youthful, and aspiring! What are
these
To me, or I to them? As much at least
As he desires that they should be, whom
winds

And waves have wafted to this distant
shore,
In the condition of a damaged seed,
Whose fibres cannot, if they would, take
root.
Here may I roam at large; — my business
is,
Roaming at large, to observe, and not to
feel,
And, therefore, not to act — convinced that
all
Which bears the name of action, howsoever
Beginning, ends in servitude — still painful,
And mostly profitless. And, sooth to say,
On nearer view, a motley spectacle
Appeared, of high pretensions, — unre-
proved
But by the obstreperous voice of higher
still;
Big passions strutting on a petty stage; 900
Which a detached spectator may regard
Not unamused. — But ridicule demands
Quick change of objects; and, to laugh
alone,
At a composing distance from the haunts
Of strife and folly, though it be a treat
As choice as musing Leisure can bestow;
Yet, in the very centre of the crowd,
To keep the secret of a poignant scorn,
Howe'er to airy Demons suitable,
Of all unsocial courses, is least fit 910
For the gross spirit of mankind, — the one
That soonest fails to please, and quickest
turns
Into vexation.

Let us, then, I said,
Leave this unknit Republic to the scourge
Of her own passions; and to regions haste,
Whose shades have never felt the encroach-
ing axe,
Or soil endured a transfer in the mart
Of dire rapacity. There, Man abides,
Primeval Nature's child. A creature weak
In combination, (wherefore else drives
back 920
So far, and of his old inheritance
So easily deprived?) but, for that cause,
More dignified, and stronger in himself;
Whether to act, judge, suffer, or enjoy.
True, the intelligence of social art
Hath overpowered his forefathers, and soon
Will sweep the remnant of his line away;
But contemplations, worthier, nobler far
Than her destructive energies, attend
His independence, when along the side 930

f Mississippi, or that northern stream
 hat spreads into successive seas, he walks;
 leased to perceive his own unshackled life,
 nd his innate capacities of soul,
 here imaged: or when, having gained the
 top
 f some commanding eminence, which yet
 intruder ne'er beheld, he thence surveys
 egions of wood and wide savannah, vast
 xpanse of unappropriated earth,
 With mind that sheds a light on what he
 sees; 940
 ree as the sun, and lonely as the sun,
 uring above his head its radiance down
 pon a living and rejoicing world!

So, westward, tow'rd the unviolated
 woods
 bent my way; and, roaming far and wide,
 ailed not to greet the merry Mocking-bird;
 nd, while the melancholy Muccawiss
 The sportive bird's companion in the grove)
 epeated, o'er and o'er, his plaintive cry,
 sympathised at leisure with the sound; 950
 But that pure archetype of human great-
 ness,
 found him not. There, in his stead, ap-
 peared
 A creature, squalid, vengeful, and impure;
 Remorseless, and submissive to no law
 But superstitious fear, and abject sloth.

Enough is told! Here am I — ye have
 heard
 What evidence I seek, and vainly seek;
 What from my fellow-beings I require,
 And either they have not to give, or I
 Lack virtue to receive; what I myself, 960
 Too oft by wilful forfeiture, have lost
 Nor can regain. How languidly I look
 Upon this visible fabric of the world,
 May be divined — perhaps it hath been
 said: —

But spare your pity, if there be in me
 Aught that deserves respect: for I exist,
 Within myself, not comfortless. — The
 tenor

Which my life holds, he readily may con-
 ceive

Whoe'er hath stood to watch a mountain
 brook

In some still passage of its course, and
 seen, 970

Within the depths of its capacious breast,
 Inverted trees, rocks, clouds, and azure sky;

And, on its glassy surface, specks of foam,
 And conglobated bubbles undissolved,
 Numerous as stars; that, by their onward
 lapse,

Betray to sight the motion of the stream,
 Else imperceptible. Meanwhile, is heard
 A softened roar, or murmur; and the sound
 Though soothing, and the little floating isles
 Though beautiful, are both by Nature
 charged 980

With the same pensive office; and make
 known

Through what perplexing labyrinths, abrupt
 Precipitations and untoward straits,
 The earth-born wanderer hath passed; and
 quickly,

That respite o'er, like traverses and toils
 Must he again encounter. — Such a stream
 Is human Life; and so the Spirit fares
 In the best quiet to her course allowed;
 And such is mine, — save only for a hope 989
 That my particular current soon will reach
 The unfathomable gulf, where all is still!"

BOOK FOURTH

DESPONDENCY CORRECTED

ARGUMENT

State of feeling produced by the foregoing
 Narrative — A belief in a superintending Pro-
 vidence the only adequate support under afflic-
 tion — Wanderer's ejaculation — Acknowledges
 the difficulty of a lively faith — Hence immod-
 erate sorrow — Exhortations — How received
 — Wanderer applies his discourse to that other
 cause of dejection in the Solitary's mind — Dis-
 appointment from the French Revolution —
 States grounds of hope, and insists on the ne-
 cessity of patience and fortitude with respect
 to the course of great revolutions — Knowledge
 the source of tranquillity — Rural Solitude
 favourable to knowledge of the inferior Crea-
 tures; Study of their habits and ways recom-
 mended; exhortation to bodily exertion and
 communion with Nature — Morbid Solitude
 pitiable — Superstition better than apathy —
 Apathy and destitution unknown in the infancy
 of society — The various modes of Religion
 prevented it — Illustrated in the Jewish, Per-
 sian, Babylonian, Chaldean, and Grecian modes
 of belief — Solitary interposes — Wanderer
 points out the influence of religious and imagi-
 native feeling in the humble ranks of society,
 illustrated from present and past times —
 These principles tend to recall exploded super-

stitutions and popery — Wanderer rebuts this charge, and contrasts the dignities of the Imagination with the presumptuous littleness of certain modern Philosophers — Recommends other lights and guides — Asserts the power of the soul to regenerate herself; Solitary asks how — Reply — Personal appeal — Exhortation to activity of body renewed — How to commune with Nature — Wanderer concludes with a legitimate union of the imagination, affections, understanding, and reason — Effect of his discourse — Evening; Return to the Cottage.

HERE closed the Tenant of that lonely vale
His mournful narrative — commenced in
pain,

In pain commenced, and ended without
peace:

Yet tempered, not unfrequently, with
strains

Of native feeling, grateful to our minds,
And yielding surely some relief to his,
While we sate listening with compassion due.
A pause of silence followed; then, with
voice

That did not falter though the heart was
moved,

The Wanderer said: —

“One adequate support

For the calamities of mortal life
Exists — one only; an assured belief
That the procession of our fate, howe'er
Sad or disturbed, is ordered by a Being
Of infinite benevolence and power;
Whose overlasting purposes embrace
All accidents, converting them to good.
— The darts of anguish fix not where the
seat

Of suffering hath been thoroughly fortified
By acquiescence in the Will supreme
For time and for eternity; by faith,
Faith absolute in God, including hope,
And the defence that lies in boundless love
Of his perfections; with habitual dread
Of aught unworthily conceived, endured
Impatiently, ill-done, or left undone,
To the dishonour of his holy name.

Soul of our Souls, and safeguard of the
world!

Sustain, thou only canst, the sick of heart;
Restore their languid spirits, and recall
Their lost affections unto thee and thine!”

Then, as we issued from that covert nook,
He thus continued, lifting up his eyes

To heaven: — “How beautiful this dome of
sky;

And the vast hills, in fluctuation fixed
At thy command, how awful! Shall the
Soul,

Human and rational, report of thee
Even less than these? — Be mute who will,
who can,

Yet I will praise thee with impassioned
voice:

My lips, that may forget thee in the crowd,
Cannot forget thee here; where thou hast
built,

For thy own glory, in the wilderness!
Me didst thou constitute a priest of thine,
In such a temple as we now behold
Reared for thy presence: therefore, am I
bound

To worship, here, and everywhere — as one
Not doomed to ignorance, though forced to
tread,

From childhood up, the ways of poverty;
From unreflecting ignorance preserved,
And from debasement rescued. — By thy
grace

The particle divine remained unquenched;
And, 'mid the wild weeds of a rugged soil,
Thy bounty caused to flourish deathless
flowers,

From paradise transplanted: wintry age
Impends; the frost will gather round my
heart;

If the flowers wither, I am worse than dead!
— Come, labour, when the worn-out frame
requires

Perpetual sabbath; come, disease and want;
And sad exclusion through decay of sense;
But leave me unabated trust in thee —

And let thy favour, to the end of life,
Inspire me with ability to seek
Repose and hope among eternal things —
Father of heaven and earth! and I am rich,
And will possess my portion in content!

And what are things eternal? — powers
depart,”

The grey-haired Wanderer steadfastly re-
plied,

Answering the question which himself had
asked,

“Possessions vanish, and opinions change,
And passions hold a fluctuating seat:

But, by the storms of circumstance un-
shaken,

And subject neither to eclipse nor wane,

nity exists;— immutably survive,
 or our support, the measures and the forms,
 which an abstract intelligence supplies;
 whose kingdom is, where time and space
 are not.
 Of other converse which mind, soul, and
 heart,
 O, with united urgency, require,
 That more that may not perish? — Thou,
 dread source,
 Time, self-existing cause and end of all &
 that in the scale of being fill their place;
 above our human region, or below,
 set and sustained; — thou, who didst wrap
 the cloud
 of infancy around us, that thyself,
 herein, with our simplicity awhile
 light'st hold, on earth, communion undis-
 turbed;
 Who from the anarchy of dreaming sleep,
 or from its death-like void, with punctual
 care,
 and touch as gentle as the morning light,
 restor'st us, daily, to the powers of sense
 and reason's steadfast rule — thou, thou
 alone 91
 art everlasting, and the blessed Spirits,
 Which thou includest, as the sea her waves:
 for adoration thou endur'st; endure
 for consciousness the motions of thy will;
 for apprehension those transcendent truths
 of the pure intellect, that stand as laws
 Submission constituting strength and
 power)
 Even to thy Being's infinite majesty!
 This universe shall pass away — a work 100
 glorious! because the shadow of thy might,
 A step, or link, for intercourse with thee.
 Ah! if the time must come, in which my feet
 No more shall stray where meditation leads,
 By flowing stream, through wood, or craggy
 wild,
 Loved haunts like these; the unimprisoned
 Mind
 May yet have scope to range among her own,
 Her thoughts, her images, her high desires.
 If the dear faculty of sight should fail,
 Still, it may be allowed me to remember
 What visionary powers of eye and soul 111
 In youth were mine; when, stationed on the
 top
 Of some huge hill — expectant, I beheld
 The sun rise up, from distant climes returned
 Darkness to chase, and sleep; and bring the
 day

His bounteous gift! or saw him toward the
 deep
 Sink, with a retinue of flaming clouds
 Attended; then, my spirit was entranced
 With joy exalted to beatitude;
 The measure of my soul was filled with bliss,
 And holiest love; as earth, sea, air, with
 light, 121
 With pomp, with glory, with magnificence!

Those fervent raptures are for ever flown;
 And, since their date, my soul hath under-
 gone
 Change manifold, for better or for worse:
 Yet cease I not to struggle, and aspire
 Heavenward; and chide the part of me that
 flags,
 Through sinful choice; or dread necessity
 On human nature from above imposed.
 'Tis, by comparison, an easy task 130
 Earth to despise; but, to converse with
 heaven —

This is not easy: — to relinquish all
 We have, or hope, of happiness and joy,
 And stand in freedom loosened from this
 world,

I deem not arduous; but must needs confess
 That 't is a thing impossible to frame
 Conceptions equal to the soul's desires;
 And the most difficult of tasks to keep
 Heights which the soul is competent to
 gain.

— Man is of dust: ethereal hopes are his,
 Which, when they should sustain themselves
 aloft, 141

Want due consistence; like a pillar of smoke,
 That with majestic energy from earth
 Rises; but, having reached the thinner air,
 Melts, and dissolves, and is no longer seen.
 From this infirmity of mortal kind
 Sorrow proceeds, which else were not; at
 least,

If grief be something hallowed and ordained,
 If, in proportion, it be just and meet,
 Yet, through this weakness of the general
 heart, 150

Is it enabled to maintain its hold
 In that excess which conscience disapproves.
 For who could sink and settle to that point
 Of selfishness; so senseless who could be
 As long and perseveringly to mourn
 For any object of his love, removed
 From this unstable world, if he could fix
 A satisfying view upon that state
 Of pure, imperishable, blessedness,

Which reason promises, and holy writ 160
Ensures to all believers? — Yet mistrust
Is of such incapacity, methinks,
No natural branch; despondency far less;
And, least of all, is absolute despair.

— And, if there be whose tender frames
have drooped
Even to the dust; apparently, through
weight

Of anguish unrelieved, and lack of power
An agonizing sorrow to transmute;
Deem not that proof is here of hope with-
held

When wanted most; a confidence impaired
So pitifully, that, having ceased to see 171
With bodily eyes, they are borne down by
love

Of what is lost, and perish through regret.
Oh! no, the innocent Sufferer often sees
Too clearly; feels too vividly; and longs
To realize the vision, with intense
And over-constant yearning; — there —
there lies

The excess, by which the balance is de-
stroyed.

Too, too contracted are these walls of flesh,
This vital warmth too cold, these visual
orbs, 180

Though inconceivably endowed, too dim
For any passion of the soul that leads
To ecstasy; and, all the crooked paths
Of time and change disdaining, takes its
course

Along the line of limitless desires.
I, speaking now from such disorder free,
Nor rapt, nor craving, but in settled peace,
I cannot doubt that they whom you deplore
Are glorified; or, if they sleep, shall wake
From sleep, and dwell with God in endless
love. 190

Hope, below this, consists not with belief
In mercy, carried infinite degrees
Beyond the tenderness of human hearts:
Hope, below this, consists not with belief
In perfect wisdom, guiding mightiest power,
That finds no limits but her own pure will.

Here then we rest; not fearing for our
creed

The worst that human reasoning can
achieve,

To unsettle or perplex it: yet with pain
Acknowledging, and grievous self-reproach,
That, though immovably convinced, we
want 201

Zeal, and the virtue to exist by faith
As soldiers live by courage; as, by strength
Of heart, the sailor fights with roaring sea
Alas! the endowment of immortal power
Is matched unequally with custom, time,
And domineering faculties of sense
In all; in most, with superadded foes,
Idle temptations; open vanities,
Ephemeral offspring of the unblushing
world; 210

And, in the private regions of the mind,
Ill-governed passions, ranklings of despite,
Immoderate wishes, pining discontent,
Distress and care. What then remains? —

To seek
Those helps for his occasions ever near
Who lacks not will to use them; vows, re-
newed

On the first motion of a holy thought;
Vigils of contemplation; praise; and
prayer —

A stream, which, from the fountain of the
heart

Issuing, however feebly, nowhere flows 220
Without access of unexpected strength.
But, above all, the victory is most sure
For him, who, seeking faith by virtue,
strives

To yield entire submission to the law
Of conscience — conscience revered and
obeyed,

As God's most intimate presence in the
soul,

And his most perfect image in the world.
— Endeavour thus to live; these rules re-
gard;

These helps solicit; and a steadfast seat
Shall then be yours among the happy few
Who dwell on earth, yet breathe empyreal
air, 230

Sons of the morning. For your nobler
part,

Ere disencumbered of her mortal chains,
Doubt shall be quelled and trouble chased
away;

With only such degree of sadness left
As may support longings of pure desire;
And strengthen love, rejoicing secretly
In the sublime attractions of the grave."

While, in this strain, the venerable Sage
Poured forth his aspirations, and announced
His judgments, near that lonely house
paced 240

A plot of greensward, seemingly preserved

nature's care from wreck of scattered
 stones,
 and from encroachment of encircling heath:
 small space! but, for reiterated steps,
 smooth and commodious; as a stately deck
 which to and fro the mariner is used
 to tread for pastime, talking with his
 mates,
 or haply thinking of far-distant friends, 249
 while the ship glides before a steady breeze.
 Illness prevailed around us: and the voice
 that spake was capable to lift the soul
 toward regions yet more tranquil. But,
 methought,
 that he, whose fixed despondency had
 given
 impulse and motive to that strong dis-
 course,
 was less upraised in spirit than abashed;
 shrinking from admonition, like a man
 who feels that to exhort is to reproach.
 Yet not to be diverted from his aim,
 the Sage continued:—

“For that other loss,
 the loss of confidence in social man, 261
 by the unexpected transports of our age
 carried so high, that every thought, which
 looked
 beyond the temporal destiny of the Kind,
 so many seemed superfluous—as, no cause
 could e'er for such exalted confidence
 exist; so, none is now for fixed despair:
 the two extremes are equally disowned
 by reason: if, with sharp recoil, from one
 you have been driven far as its opposite,
 between them seek the point whereon to
 build 271
 sound expectations. So doth he advise
 who shared at first the illusion; but was
 soon
 cast from the pedestal of pride by shocks
 which Nature gently gave, in woods and
 fields;
 nor unproved by Providence, thus speak-
 ing
 to the inattentive children of the world:
 Vainglorious Generation! what new powers
 on you have been conferred? what gifts,
 withheld 279
 from your progenitors, have ye received,
 fit recompense of new desert? what claim
 are ye prepared to urge, that my decrees
 for you should undergo a sudden change;
 and the weak functions of one busy day,
 reclaiming and extirpating, perform

‘What all the slowly-moving years of time,
 ‘With their united force, have left undone?
 ‘By nature's gradual processes be taught;
 ‘By story be confounded! Ye aspire
 ‘Rashly, to fall once more; and that false
 fruit, 290
 ‘Which, to your overweening spirits, yields
 ‘Hope of a flight celestial, will produce
 ‘Misery and shame. But Wisdom of her
 sons
 ‘Shall not the less, though late, be justified.’

Such timely warning,” said the Wanderer,
 “gave
 That visionary voice; and, at this day,
 When a Tartarean darkness overspreads
 The groaning nations; when the impious
 rule,
 By will or by established ordinance,
 Their own dire agents, and constrain the
 good 300
 To acts which they abhor; though I bewail
 This triumph, yet the pity of my heart
 Prevents me not from owning, that the
 law,
 By which mankind now suffers, is most
 just.
 For by superior energies; most strict
 Affiance in each other; faith more firm
 In their unhallowed principles; the bad
 Have fairly earned a victory o'er the weak,
 The vacillating, inconsistent good.
 Therefore, not unconsolated, I wait—in hope
 To see the moment, when the righteous
 cause 311
 Shall gain defenders zealous and devout
 As they who have opposed her; in which
 Virtue
 Will, to her efforts, tolerate no bounds
 That are not lofty as her rights; aspiring
 By impulse of her own ethereal zeal.
 That spirit only can redeem mankind;
 And when that sacred spirit shall appear,
 Then shall *our* triumph be complete as
 theirs.
 Yet, should this confidence prove vain, the
 wise 320
 Have still the keeping of their proper
 peace;
 Are guardians of their own tranquillity.
 They act, or they recede, observe, and
 feel;
 ‘Knowing the heart of man is set to be
 The centre of this world, about the which
 Those revolutions of disturbances

Still roll; where all the aspects of misery
Predominate; whose strong effects are such
As he must bear, being powerless to re-
dress;

And that unless above himself he can 330
Erect himself, how poor a thing is Man !

Happy is he who lives to understand,
Not human nature only, but explores
All natures, — to the end that he may find
The law that governs each; and where be-
gins

The union, the partition where, that makes
Kind and degree, among all visible Beings;
The constitutions, powers, and faculties,
Which they inherit, — cannot step be-
yond, —

And cannot fall beneath; that do assign 340
To every class its station and its office,
Through all the mighty commonwealth of
things

Up from the creeping plant to sovereign
Man.

Such converse, if directed by a meek,
Sincere, and humble spirit, teaches love:
For knowledge is delight; and such delight
Breeds love: yet, suited as it rather is
To thought and to the climbing intellect,
It teaches less to love, than to adore;
If that be not indeed the highest love !” 350

“ Yet,” said I, tempted here to interpose,
“ The dignity of life is not impaired
By aught that innocently satisfies
The humbler cravings of the heart; and he
Is a still happier man, who, for those heights
Of speculation not unfit, descends;
And such benign affections cultivates
Among the inferior kinds; not merely those
That he may call his own, and which de-
pend,

As individual objects of regard, 360
Upon his care, from whom he also looks
For signs and tokens of a mutual bond;
But others, far beyond this narrow sphere,
Whom, for the very sake of love, he loves.
Nor is it a mean praise of rural life
And solitude, that they do favour most,
Most frequently call forth, and best sustain,
These pure sensations; that can penetrate
The obstreperous city; on the barren seas
Are not unfelt; and much might recom-
mend, 370

How much they might inspirit and endear,
The loneliness of this sublime retreat !”

“ Yes,” said the Sage, resuming the dis-
course

Again directed to his downcast Friend,
“ If, with the froward will and grovelling
soul

Of man, offended, liberty is here,
And invitation every hour renewed,
To mark *their* placid state, who never heard
Of a command which they have power to
break,
Or rule which they are tempted to trans-
gress:

These, with a soothed or elevated heart,
May we behold; their knowledge register;
Observe their ways; and, free from envy,
find

Complacence there: — but wherefore this to
you ?

I guess that, welcome to your lonely heart,
The redbreast, ruffled up by winter's cold
Into a ‘ feathery bunch,’ feeds at your hand:
A box, perchance, is from your casement
hung

For the small wren to build in; — not in
vain,

The barriers disregarding that surround
This deep abiding place, before your sight
Mounts on the breeze the butterfly; and
soars,

Small creature as she is, from earth's bright
flowers,

Into the dewy clouds. Ambition reigns
In the waste wilderness: the Soul ascends
Drawn towards her native firmament of
heaven,

When the fresh eagle, in the month of May,
Upborne, at evening, on replenished wing,
This shaded valley leaves; and leaves the
dark

Empurpled hills, conspicuously renewing
A proud communication with the sun
Low sunk beneath the horizon ! — List ! —
I heard,

From yon huge breast of rock, a voice sent
forth

As if the visible mountain made the cry.
Again !” — The effect upon the soul was
such

As he expressed: from out the mountain's
heart

The solemn voice appeared to issue, star-
tling

The blank air — for the region all around
Stood empty of all shape of life, and si-
lent

ve for that single cry, the unanswered
 bleat
 f a poor lamb — left somewhere to itself,
 he plaintive spirit of the solitude !
 e paused, as if unwilling to proceed,
 hrough consciousness that silence in such
 place
 as best, the most affecting eloquence.
 ut soon his thoughts returned upon them-
 selves,
 nd, in soft tone of speech, thus he re-
 sumed.

“ Ah ! if the heart, too confidently raised,
 erchance too lightly occupied, or lulled
 oo easily, despise or overlook 420
 he vassalage that binds her to the earth,
 her sad dependence upon time, and all
 he trepidations of mortality,
 hat place so destitute and void — but
 there
 he little flower her vanity shall check;
 he trailing worm reprove her thoughtless
 pride ?

These craggy regions, these chaotic wilds,
 oes that benignity pervade, that warms
 he mole contented with her darksome
 walk 429
 n the cold ground; and to the emmet gives
 her foresight, and intelligence that makes
 he tiny creatures strong by social league;
 supports the generations, multiplies
 heir tribes, till we behold a spacious plain
 r grassy bottom, all, with little hills —
 heir labour, covered, as a lake with waves;
 Thousands of cities, in the desert place
 built up of life, and food, and means of
 life !

Nor wanting here, to entertain the thought,
 reatures that in communities exist, 440
 ess, as might seem, for general guardian-
 ship
 r through dependence upon mutual aid,
 han by participation of delight
 And a strict love of fellowship, combined.
 What other spirit can it be that prompts
 The gilded summer flies to mix and weave
 Their sports together in the solar beam,
 Or in the gloom of twilight hum their joy ?
 More obviously the self-same influence rules
 The feathered kinds; the fieldfare's pensive
 flock, 450
 The cawing rooks, and sea-mews from afar,
 Hovering above these inland solitudes,

By the rough wind unscattered, at whose
 call
 Up through the trenches of the long-drawn
 vales
 Their voyage was begun: nor is its power
 Unfelt among the sedentary fowl
 That seek yon pool, and there prolong their
 stay
 In silent congress; or together roused
 Take flight; while with their clang the air
 resounds:
 And, over all, in that ethereal vault, 460
 Is the mute company of changeful clouds;
 Bright apparition, suddenly put forth,
 The rainbow smiling on the faded storm;
 The mild assemblage of the starry heavens;
 And the great sun, earth's universal lord !

How bountiful is Nature ! he shall find
 Who seeks not; and to him, who hath not
 asked,
 Large measure shall be dealt. Three sab-
 bath-days
 Are scarcely told, since, on a service bent
 Of mere humanity, you clomb those heights;
 And what a marvellous and heavenly show
 Was suddenly revealed ! — the swains
 moved on, 472
 And heeded not: you lingered, you per-
 ceived
 And felt, deeply as living man could feel.
 There is a luxury in self-dispraise;
 And inward self-disparagement affords
 To meditative spleen a grateful feast.
 Trust me, pronouncing on your own desert,
 You judge unthankfully: distempered
 nerves
 Infect the thoughts: the languor of the
 frame 480
 Depresses the soul's vigour. Quit your
 couch —
 Cleave not so fondly to your moody cell;
 Nor let the hallowed powers, that shed
 from heaven
 Stillness and rest, with disapproving eye
 Look down upon your taper, through a
 watch
 Of midnight hours, unseasonably twinkling
 In this deep Hollow, like a sullen star
 Dimly reflected in a lonely pool.
 Take courage, and withdraw yourself from
 ways
 That run not parallel to nature's course. 490
 Rise with the lark ! your matins shall obtain
 Grace, be their composition what it may,

If but with hers performed; climb once
again,
Climb every day, those ramparts; meet the
breeze

Upon their tops, adventurous as a bee
That from your garden thither soars, to feed
On new-blown heath; let yon commanding
rock

Be your frequented watch-tower; roll the
stone

In thunder down the mountains; with all
your might

Chase the wild goat; and if the bold red
deer

Fly to those harbours, driven by hound
and horn

Loud echoing; add your speed to the pur-
suit;

So, wearied to your hut shall you return,
And sink at evening into sound repose."

The Solitary lifted toward the hills
A kindling eye: — accordant feelings rushed
Into my bosom, whence these words broke
forth:

"Oh! what a joy it were, in vigorous health,
To have a body (this our vital frame
With shrinking sensibility endued,

And all the nice regards of flesh and blood)
And to the elements surrender it

As if it were a spirit! — How divine,
The liberty, for frail, for mortal, man

To roam at large among unpeopled glens
And mountainous retirements, only trod

By devious footsteps; regions consecrate
To oldest time! and, reckless of the storm

That keeps the raven quiet in her nest,
Be as a presence or a motion — one

Among the many there; and while the mists
Flying, and rainy vapours, call out shapes

And phantoms from the crags and solid earth
As fast as a musician scatters sounds

Out of an instrument; and while the streams
(As at a first creation and in haste

To exercise their untried faculties)
Descending from the region of the clouds,

And starting from the hollows of the
earth

More multitudinous every moment, rend
Their way before them — what a joy to roam

An equal among mightiest energies;
And haply sometimes with articulate voice,

Amid the deafening tumult, scarcely heard
By him that utters it, exclaim aloud,

'Rage on ye elements! let moon and stars

Their aspects lend, and mingle in their
With this commotion (ruinous though it be
From day to night, from night to day, per-
longed!'"

"Yes," said the Wanderer, taking from
my lips

The strain of transport, "whoso'er in youth
Has, through ambition of his soul, given

way
To such desires, and grasped at such de-
light,

Shall feel congenial stirrings late and long
In spite of all the weakness that life brings

Its cares and sorrows; he, though taught to
own

The tranquillizing power of time, shall wake
Wake sometimes to a noble restlessness —

Loving the sports which once he gloried
in.

Compatriot, Friend, remote are Garry
hills,

The streams far distant of your native glens
Yet is their form and image here expressed

With brotherly resemblance. Turn your
steps

Wherever fancy leads; by day, by night,
Are various engines working, not the same

As those with which your soul in youth was
moved,

But by the great Artificer endowed
With no inferior power. You dwell alone;

You walk, you live, you speculate alone;
Yet doth remembrance, like a sovereign

prince,
For you a stately gallery maintain

Of gay or tragic pictures. You have seen
Have acted, suffered, travelled far, observed

With no incurious eye; and books are yours
Within whose silent chambers treasure lies

Preserved from age to age; more precious
far

Than that accumulated store of gold
And orient gems, which, for a day of need,

The Sultan hides deep in ancestral tombs.
These hoards of truth you can unlock at

will:

And music waits upon your skilful touch,
Sounds which the wandering shepherd from

these heights
Hears, and forgets his purpose; — furnished

thus,
How can you droop, if willing to be up-
raised?

A piteous lot it were to flee from Man —
 Not rejoice in Nature. He, whose hours
 Pass by domestic pleasures uncaressed
 And unenlivened; who exists whole years
 Apart from benefits received or done 579
 Amid the transactions of the bustling crowd;
 Who neither hears, nor feels a wish to hear,
 Of the world's interests — such a one hath
 No need

Of a quick fancy, and an active heart,
 That, for the day's consumption, books may
 Yield
 Good not unwholesome; earth and air correct
 His morbid humour, with delight supplied
 For solace, varying as the seasons change.
 Truth has her pleasure-grounds, her
 Haunts of ease

And easy contemplation; gay parterres,
 And labyrinthine walks, her sunny glades
 And shady groves in studied contrast —
 Each, 591

For recreation, leading into each:
 These may he range, if willing to partake
 Their soft indulgences, and in due time
 Lay issue thence, recruited for the tasks
 And course of service Truth requires from
 Those

Who tend her altars, wait upon her
 Throne,
 And guard her fortresses. Who thinks, and
 Feels,

And recognises ever and anon 599
 The breeze of nature stirring in his soul,
 Why need such man go desperately astray,
 And nurse 'the dreadful appetite of death?'
 If tired with systems, each in its degree
 Substantial, and all crumbling in their turn,
 Let him build systems of his own, and smile
 At the fond work, demolished with a touch;
 If unreligious, let him be at once,
 Among ten thousand innocents, enrolled
 A pupil in the many-chambered school,
 Where superstition weaves her airy dreams.

Life's autumn past, I stand on winter's
 Verge; 611

And daily lose what I desire to keep:
 Let rather would I instantly decline
 To the traditionary sympathies
 Of a most rustic ignorance, and take
 A fearful apprehension from the owl
 Or death-watch: and as readily rejoice,
 If two auspicious magpies crossed my
 Way; —

To this would rather bend than see and hear

The repetitions wearisome of sense, 620
 Where soul is dead, and feeling hath no
 Place;

Where knowledge, ill begun in cold remark
 On outward things, with formal inference
 Ends;

Or, if the mind turn inward, she recoils
 At once — or, not recoiling, is perplexed —
 Lost in a gloom of uninspired research;
 Meanwhile, the heart within the heart, the
 Seat

Where peace and happy consciousness
 Should dwell,

On its own axis restlessly revolving,
 Seeks, yet can nowhere find, the light of
 Truth. 630

Upon the breast of new-created earth
 Man walked; and when and whereso'er he
 Moved,

Alone or mated, solitude was not.
 He heard, borne on the wind, the articulate
 Voice

Of God; and Angels to his sight appeared
 Crowning the glorious hills of paradise;
 Or through the groves gliding like morning
 Mist

Enkindled by the sun. He sate — and talked
 With winged Messengers; who daily
 Brought

To his small island in the ethereal deep 640
 Tidings of joy and love. — From those pure
 Heights

(Whether of actual vision, sensible
 To sight and feeling, or that in this sort
 Have condescendingly been shadowed forth
 Communications spiritually maintained,
 And intuitions moral and divine)

Fell Human-kind — to banishment con-
 Demned

That flowing years repealed not: and dis-
 Tress

And grief spread wide; but Man escaped
 The doom

Of destitution; — solitude was not. 650
 — Jehovah — shapeless Power above all
 Powers,

Single and one, the omnipresent God,
 By vocal utterance, or blaze of light,
 Or cloud of darkness, localised in heaven;
 On earth, enshrined within the wandering
 Ark;

Or, out of Sion, thundering from his throne
 Between the Cherubim — on the chosen
 Race

Showered miracles, and ceased not to dis-
pense
Judgments, that filled the land from age
to age

With hope, and love, and gratitude, and
fear; 660

And with amazement smote; — thereby to
assert

His scorned, or unacknowledged, sover-
eignty.

And when the One, ineffable of name,
Of nature indivisible, withdrew

From mortal adoration or regard,
Not then was Deity engulfed; nor Man,
The rational creature, left, to feel the
weight

Of his own reason, without sense or thought
Of higher reason and a purer will,

To benefit and bless, through mightier
power; — 670

Whether the Persian — zealous to reject
Altar and image, and the inclusive walls
And roofs of temples built by human
hands —

To loftiest heights ascending, from their
tops,

With myrtle-wreathed tiara on his brow,
Presented sacrifice to moon and stars,
And to the winds and mother elements,
And the whole circle of the heavens, for
him

A sensitive existence, and a God,
With lifted hands invoked, and songs of
praise: 680

Or, less reluctantly to bonds of sense
Yielding his soul, and Babylonian framed
For influence undefined a personal shape;
And, from the plain, with toil immense,
upreared

Tower eight times planted on the top of
tower,

That Belus, nightly to his splendid couch
Descending, there might rest; upon that
height

Pure and serene, diffused — to overlook
Winding Euphrates, and the city vast
Of his devoted worshippers, far-stretched,
With grove and field and garden inter-
persed; 691

Their town, and foodful region for support
Against the pressure of beleaguering war.

Chaldean Shepherds, ranging trackless
fields,
Beneath the concave of unclouded skies

Spread like a sea, in boundless solitude,
Looked on the polar star, as on a guide
And guardian of their course, that never
closed

His steadfast eye. The planetary Five
With a submissive reverence they beheld;
Watched, from the centre of their sleeping
flocks, 70

Those radiant Mercuries, that seemed to
move

Carrying through ether, in perpetual round,
Decrees and resolutions of the Gods;
And, by their aspects, signifying works
Of dim futurity, to Man revealed.

— The imaginative faculty was lord
Of observations natural; and, thus
Led on, those shepherds made report of
stars

In set rotation passing to and fro, 710
Between the orbs of our apparent sphere
And its invisible counterpart, adorned
With answering constellations, under earth
Removed from all approach of living sight
But present to the dead; who, so they
deemed,

Like those celestial messengers beheld
All accidents, and judges were of all.

The lively Grecian, in a land of hills,
Rivers and fertile plains, and sounding
shores, —

Under a cope of sky more variable, 720
Could find commodious place for every God,
Promptly received, as prodigally brought,
From the surrounding countries, at the
choice

Of all adventurers. With unrivalled skill,
As nicest observation furnished hints
For studious fancy, his quick hand bestowed
On fluent operations a fixed shape;
Metal or stone, idolatrously served.

And yet — triumphant o'er this pompous
show

Of art, this palpable array of sense, 730
On every side encountered; in despite
Of the gross fictions chanted in the streets
By wandering Rhapsodists; and in contempt
Of doubt and bold denial hourly urged
Amid the wrangling schools — a SPIRIT
hung,

Beautiful region! o'er thy towns and farms,
Statues and temples, and memorial tombs;
And emanations were perceived; and acts
Of immortality, in Nature's course, 740
Exemplified by mysteries, that were felt

bonds, on grave philosopher imposed
 and armed warrior; and in every grove
 gay or pensive tenderness prevailed,
 when piety more awful had relaxed.
 'Take, running river, take these locks of
 mine' —
 thus would the Votary say — 'this severed
 hair,
 My vow fulfilling, do I here present,
 Thankful for my beloved child's return.
 Thy banks, Cephissus, he again hath trod,
 Thy murmurs heard; and drunk the crystal
 lymph 750
 With which thou dost refresh the thirsty
 lip,
 And, all day long, moisten these flowery
 fields!' —
 and doubtless, sometimes, when the hair
 was shed
 Upon the flowing stream, a thought arose
 Of Life continuous, Being unimpaired;
 That hath been, is, and where it was and is
 There shall endure, — existence unexposed
 To the blind walk of mortal accident;
 From diminution safe and weakening age;
 While man grows old, and dwindles, and
 decays; 760
 And countless generations of mankind
 Depart; and leave no vestige where they
 trod.

We live by Admiration, Hope and Love;
 And, even as these are well and wisely
 fixed,
 In dignity of being we ascend.
 But what is error?" — "Answer he who
 can!"
 The Sceptic somewhat haughtily exclaimed:
 'Love, Hope, and Admiration, — are they
 not
 Mad Fancy's favourite vassals? Does not
 life
 Use them, full oft, as pioneers to ruin, 770
 Guides to destruction? Is it well to trust
 Imagination's light when reason's fails,
 The unguarded taper where the guarded
 faints?
 — Stoop from those heights, and soberly
 declare
 What error is; and, of our errors, which
 Doth most debase the mind; the genuine
 seats
 Of power, where are they? Who shall
 regulate,
 With truth, the scale of intellectual rank?"

"Methinks," persuasively the Sage re-
 plied, 779
 "That for this arduous office you possess
 Some rare advantages. Your early days
 A grateful recollection must supply
 Of much exalted good by Heaven vouch-
 safed
 To dignify the humblest state. — Your voice
 Hath, in my hearing, often testified
 That poor men's children, they, and they
 alone,
 By their condition taught, can understand
 The wisdom of the prayer that daily asks
 For daily bread. A consciousness is yours
 How feelingly religion may be learned 790
 In smoky cabins, from a mother's tongue —
 Heard where the dwelling vibrates to the
 din
 Of the contiguous torrent, gathering
 strength
 At every moment — and, with strength, in-
 crease
 Of fury; or, while snow is at the door,
 Assaulting and defending, and the wind,
 A sightless labourer, whistles at his work —
 Fearful; but resignation tempers fear,
 And piety is sweet to infant minds.
 — The Shepherd-lad, that in the sunshine
 carves, 800
 On the green turf, a dial — to divide
 The silent hours; and who to that report
 Can portion out his pleasures, and adapt,
 Throughout a long and lonely summer's
 day
 His round of pastoral duties, is not left
 With less intelligence for *moral* things
 Of gravest import. Early he perceives,
 Within himself, a measure and a rule,
 Which to the sun of truth he can apply,
 That shines for him, and shines for all
 mankind. 810
 Experience daily fixing his regards
 On nature's wants, he knows how few they
 are,
 And where they lie, how answered and ap-
 peased.
 This knowledge ample recompense affords
 For manifold privations; he refers
 His notions to this standard; on this rock
 Rests his desires; and hence, in after life,
 Soul-strengthening patience, and sublime
 content.
 Imagination — not permitted here
 To waste her powers, as in the worldling's
 mind, 820

On fickle pleasures, and superfluous cares,
And trivial ostentation — is left free
And puissant to range the solemn walks
Of time and nature, girded by a zone
That, while it binds, invigorates and sup-
ports.

Acknowledge, then, that whether by the
side

Of his poor hut, or on the mountain top,
Or in the cultured field, a Man so bred
(Take from him what you will upon the
score

Of ignorance or illusion) lives and breathes
For noble purposes of mind: his heart ⁸³¹
Beats to the heroic song of ancient days;
His eye distinguishes, his soul creates.
And those illusions, which excite the scorn
Or move the pity of unthinking minds,
Are they not mainly outward ministers
Of inward conscience? with whose service
charged

They came and go, appeared and disappear,
Diverting evil purposes, remorse
Awakening, chastening an intemperate
grief, ⁸⁴⁰

Or pride of heart abating: and, whene'er
For less important ends those phantoms
move,

Who would forbid them, if their presence
serve —

On thinly-peopled mountains and wild
heaths,

Filling a space, else vacant — to exalt
The forms of Nature, and enlarge her
powers?

Once more to distant ages of the world
Let us revert, and place before our
thoughts

The face which rural solitude might wear
To the unenlightened swains of pagan
Greece. ⁸⁵⁰

— In that fair clime, the lonely herdsman,
stretched

On the soft grass through half a summer's
day,

With music lulled his indolent repose:
And, in some fit of weariness, if he,
When his own breath was silent, chanced to
hear

A distant strain, far sweeter than the
sounds

Which his poor skill could make, his fancy
fetched,

Even from the blazing chariot of the sun,

A beardless Youth, who touched a golden
lute,
And filled the illumined groves with ravish-
ment.

The nightly hunter, lifting a bright eye
Up towards the crescent moon, with grate-
ful heart

Called on the lovely wanderer who bestowed
That timely light, to share his joyous sports
And hence, a beaming Goddess with her
Nymphs,

Across the lawn and through the darkest
grove,

Not unaccompanied with tuneful notes
By echo multiplied from rock or cave,
Swept in the storm of chase; as moon and
stars

Glance rapidly along the clouded heaven
When winds are blowing strong. The travel-
ler slaked

His thirst from rill or gushing fountain,
thanked

The Naiad. Sunbeams, upon distant hills
Gliding apace, with shadows in their train,
Might, with small help from fancy, be
transformed

Into fleet Oreads sporting visibly.
The Zephyrs fanning, as they passed, their
wings,

Lacked not, for love, fair objects where
they wooed

With gentle whisper. Withered boughs
grotesque,

Stripped of their leaves and twigs by long
age,

From depth of shaggy covert peeping forth
In the low vale, or on steep mountain side
And, sometimes, intermixed with stirring
horns

Of the live deer, or goat's depending
beard, —

These were the lurking Satyrs, a wild brood
Of gamesome Deities; or Pan himself.
The simple shepherd's awe-inspired
God!"

The strain was aptly chosen; and
could mark

Its kindly influence, o'er the yielding bosom
Of our Companion, gradually diffused; and
While listening, he had paced the noiseless
turf,

Like one whose untired ear a murmuring
stream

Detains; but tempted now to interpose,

He with a smile exclaimed: —

" 'T is well you speak
at a safe distance from our native land,
and from the mansions where our youth
was taught.

The true descendants of those godly men
Who swept from Scotland, in a flame of
zeal,

hrine, altar, image, and the massy piles
That harboured them, — the souls retaining
yet 900

The churlish features of that after-race
Who fled to woods, caverns, and jutting
rocks,

in deadly scorn of superstitious rites,
Or what their scruples construed to be
such —

Now, think you, would they tolerate this
scheme

Of fine propensities, that tends, if urged
Far as it might be urged, to sow afresh
The weeds of Romish phantasy, in vain
Uprooted; would re-consecrate our wells
To good Saint Fillan and to fair Saint Anne;
And from long banishment recall Saint
Giles, 911

To watch again with tutelary love
O'er stately Edinburgh throned on crags?
A blessed restoration, to behold
The patron, on the shoulders of his priests,
Once more parading through her crowded
streets,

Now simply guarded by the sober powers
Of science, and philosophy, and sense!"

This answer followed. — "You have
turned my thoughts

Upon our brave Progenitors, who rose 920
Against idolatry with warlike mind,
And shrunk from vain observances, to lurk
In woods, and dwell under impending rocks
Ill-sheltered, and oft wanting fire and food;
Why? — for this very reason that they felt,
And did acknowledge, wheresoe'er they
moved,

A spiritual presence, oft-times miscon-
ceived,
But still a high dependence, a divine
Bounty and government, that filled their
hearts

With joy, and gratitude, and fear, and love;
And from their fervent lips drew hymns of
praise, 931

That through the desert rang. Though
favoured less, (

Far less, than these, yet such, in their de-
gree,

Were those bewildered Pagans of old time.
Beyond their own poor natures and above
They looked; were humbly thankful for
the good

Which the warm sun solicited, and earth
Bestowed; were gladsome, — and their
moral sense

They fortified with reverence for the Gods;
And they had hopes that overstepped the
Grave. 940

Now, shall our great Discoverers," he
exclaimed,

Raising his voice triumphantly, "obtain
From sense and reason, less than these
obtained,

Though far misled? Shall men for whom
our age

Unbaffled powers of vision hath prepared,
To explore the world without and world
within,

Be joyless as the blind? Ambitious spirits —
Whom earth, at this late season, hath
produced

To regulate the moving spheres, and weigh
The planets in the hollow of their hand;
And they who rather dive than soar, whose
pains 951

Have solved the elements, or analysed
The thinking principle — shall they in fact
Prove a degraded Race? and what avails
Renown, if their presumption make them
such?

Oh! there is laughter at their work in
heaven!

Inquire of ancient Wisdom; go, demand
Of mighty Nature, if 't was ever meant
That we should pry far off yet be un-
raised;

That we should pore, and dwindle as we
pore, 960

Viewing all objects unremittingly
In disconnection dead and spiritless;
And still dividing, and dividing still,
Break down all grandeur, still unsatisfied
With the perverse attempt, while littleness
May yet become more little; waging thus
An impious warfare with the very life
Of our own souls!

And if indeed there be
An all-pervading Spirit, upon whom
Our dark foundations rest, could he design
That this magnificent effect of power, 971

The earth we tread, the sky that we behold
By day, and all the pomp which night re-
veals;

That these — and that superior mystery
Our vital frame, so fearfully devised,
And the dread soul within it — should exist
Only to be examined, pondered, searched,
Probed, vexed, and criticised? Accuse me
not

Of arrogance, unknown Wanderer as I am,
If, having walked with Nature threescore
years, 980

And offered, far as frailty would allow,
My heart a daily sacrifice to Truth,
I now affirm of Nature and of Truth,
Whom I have served, that their DIVINITY
Revolts, offended at the ways of men
Swayed by such motives, to such ends em-
ployed;

Philosophers, who, though the human soul
Be of a thousand faculties composed,
And twice ten thousand interests, do yet
prize

This soul, and the transcendent universe,
No more than as a mirror that reflects 991
To proud Self-love her own intelligence;
That one, poor, finite object, in the abyss
Of infinite Being, twinkling restlessly!

Nor higher place can be assigned to him
And his compeers — the laughing Sage of
France. —

Crowned was he, if my memory do not
err,

With laurel planted upon hoary hairs,
In sign of conquest by his wit achieved
And benefits his wisdom had conferred;
His stooping body tottered with wreaths of
flowers 1001

Opprest, far less becoming ornaments
Than Spring oft twines about a moulder-
ing tree;

Yet so it pleased a fond, a vain, old Man,
And a most frivolous people. Him I mean
Who penned, to ridicule confiding faith,
This sorry Legend; which by chance we
found

Piled in a nook, through malice, as might
seem,

Among more innocent rubbish." — Speak-
ing thus,

With a brief notice when, and how, and
where, 1010

We had espied the book, he drew it forth;
And courteously, as if the act removed,

At once, all traces from the good Man
heart

Of unbenign aversion or contempt,
Restored it to its owner. "Gentle Friend,
Herewith he grasped the Solitary's hand,
"You have known lights and guides better
than these.

Ah! let not aught amiss within dispose
A noble mind to practise on herself,
And tempt opinion to support the wrong
Of passion: whatsoe'er be felt or feared,
From higher judgment-seats make no ap-
peal

To lower: can you question that the soul
Inherits an allegiance, not by choice
To be cast off, upon an oath proposed
By each new upstart notion? In the part
Of levity no refuge can be found,
No shelter, for a spirit in distress.
He, who by wilful disesteem of life
And proud insensibility to hope,
Affronts the eye of Solitude, shall learn
That her mild nature can be terrible;
That neither she nor Silence lack the power
To avenge their own insulted majesty.

✓ O blest seclusion! when the mind admits
The law of duty; and can therefore move
Through each vicissitude of loss and gain,
Linked in entire complacency with her
choice;

When youth's presumptuousness is mellowed
down,

And manhood's vain anxiety dismissed;
When wisdom shows her seasonable fruit,
Upon the boughs of sheltering leisure hung
In sober plenty; when the spirit stoops
To drink with gratitude the crystal stream
Of unreprieved enjoyment; and is pleased
To muse, and be saluted by the air
Of meek repentance, wafting wall-flower
scents

From out the crumbling ruins of fallen
pride

And chambers of transgression, now for-
lorn.

O, calm contented days, and peaceful
nights!

Who, when such good can be obtained,
would strive

To reconcile his manhood to a couch
Soft, as may seem, but, under that disguise,
Stuffed with the thorny substance of the
past

For fixed annoyance; and full oft beset

th floating dreams, black and disconsolate,
e vapoury phantoms of futurity?

Within the soul a faculty abides, 1058
at with interpositions, which would hide
d darken, so can deal that they become
ntingencies of pomp; and serve to exalt
r native brightness. As the ample moon,
the deep stillness of a summer even
sing behind a thick and lofty grove,
rns, like an unconsuming fire of light,
the green trees; and, kindling on all sides
eir leafy umbrage, turns the dusky veil
to a substance glorious as her own,
a, with her own incorporated, by power
pacious and serene. Like power abides
man's celestial spirit; virtue thus 1071
ts forth and magnifies herself; thus feeds
calm, a beautiful, and silent fire,
om the encumbrances of mortal life,
om error, disappointment — nay, from
guilt;
nd sometimes, so relenting justice wills,
om palpable oppressions of despair."

The Solitary by these words was touched
ith manifest emotion, and exclaimed;
But how begin? and whence? — 'The
Mind is free — 1080
esolve,' the haughty Moralist would say,
'his single act is all that we demand.'
as! such wisdom bids a creature fly
hose very sorrow is, that time hath shorn
is natural wings! — To friendship let
him turn
or succour; but perhaps he sits alone
a stormy waters, tossed in a little boat
hat holds but him, and can contain no
more!

eligion tells of amity sublime
hich no condition can preclude; of One
ho sees all suffering, comprehends all
wants, 1091
ll weakness fathoms, can supply all needs:
ut is that bounty absolute? — His gifts,
re they not, still, in some degree, rewards
or acts of service? Can his love extend
o hearts that own not him? Will showers
of grace,
hen in the sky no promise may be seen,
all to refresh a parched and withered
land?
r shall the groaning Spirit cast her load
t the Redeemer's feet?"

In rueful tone,
With some impatience in his mien, he spake:
Back to my mind rushed all that had been
urged 1102

To calm the Sufferer when his story closed;
I looked for counsel as unbending now;
But a discriminating sympathy
Stooped to this apt reply: —

"As men from men
Do, in the constitution of their souls,
Differ, by mystery not to be explained;
And as we fall by various ways, and sink
One deeper than another, self-condemned,
Through manifold degrees of guilt and
shame; 1111

So manifold and various are the ways
Of restoration, fashioned to the steps
Of all infirmity, and tending all
To the same point, attainable by all —
Peace in ourselves, and union with our God.
For you, assuredly, a hopeful road
Lies open: we have heard from you a voice
At every moment softened in its course
By tenderness of heart; have seen your
eye, 1120

Even like an altar lit by fire from heaven,
Kindle before us. — Your discourse this day,
That, like the fabled Lethe, wished to flow
In creeping sadness, through oblivious
shades

Of death and night, has caught at every
turn

The colours of the sun. Access for you
Is yet preserved to principles of truth,
Which the imaginative Will upholds
In seats of wisdom, not to be approached
By the inferior Faculty that moulds, 1130
With her minute and speculative pains,
Opinion, ever changing!

I have seen
A curious child, who dwelt upon a tract
Of inland ground, applying to his ear
The convolutions of a smooth-lipped shell;
To which, in silence hushed, his very soul
Listened intensely; and his countenance
soon

Brightened with joy; for from within were
heard

Murmurings, whereby the monitor ex-
pressed

Mysterious union with its native sea. 1140
Even such a shell the universe itself
Is to the ear of Faith; and there are times,
I doubt not, when to you it doth impart
Authentic tidings of invisible things;

Of ebb and flow, and ever-during power;
 And central peace, subsisting at the heart
 Of endless agitation. Here you stand,
 Adore, and worship, when you know it not;
 Pious beyond the intention of your thought;
 Devout above the meaning of your will. 1150
 — Yes, you have felt, and may not cease to
 feel.

The estate of man would be indeed for-
 lorn

If false conclusions of the reasoning power
 Made the eye blind, and closed the passages
 Through which the ear converses with the
 heart.

Has not the soul, the being of your life,
 Received a shock of awful consciousness,
 In some calm season, when these lofty rocks
 At night's approach bring down the un-
 clouded sky,

To rest upon their circumambient walls;
 A temple framing of dimensions vast, 1161
 And yet not too enormous for the sound
 Of human anthems, — choral song, or burst
 Sublime of instrumental harmony,
 To glorify the Eternal! What if these
 Did never break the stillness that prevails
 Here, — if the solemn nightingale be
 mute,

And the soft woodlark here did never chant
 Her vespers, — Nature fails not to provide
 Impulse and utterance. The whispering
 air 1170

Sends inspiration from the shadowy heights,
 And blind recesses of the caverned rocks;
 The little rills, and waters numberless,
 Inaudible by daylight, blend their notes
 With the loud streams: and often, at the
 hour

When issue forth the first pale stars, is
 heard,

Within the circuit of this fabric huge,
 One voice — the solitary raven, flying
 Athwart the concave of the dark blue dome,
 Unseen, perchance above all power of
 sight — 1180

An iron knell! with echoes from afar
 Faint — and still fainter — as the cry, with
 which

The wanderer accompanies her flight
 Through the calm region, fades upon the
 ear,

Diminishing by distance till it seemed
 To expire; yet from the abyss is caught
 again,

And yet again recovered!

But descending
 From these imaginative heights, that yield
 Far-stretching views into eternity,
 Acknowledge that to Nature's humble
 power

Your cherished sullenness is forced to bow
 Even here, where her amenities are sown
 With sparing hand. Then trust yourself
 abroad

To range her blooming bowers, and spi-
 cious fields,

Where on the labours of the happy throng
 She smiles, including in her wide embrace
 City, and town, and tower, — and sea with
 ships

Sprinkled; — be our Companion while we
 track

Her rivers populous with gliding life;
 While, free as air, o'er printless sands we
 march,

Or pierce the gloom of her majestic woods
 Roaming, or resting under grateful shade
 In peace and meditative cheerfulness;
 Where living things, and things inanimate,
 Do speak, at Heaven's command, to eye
 and ear,

And speak to social reason's inner sense,
 With inarticulate language.

For, the Man-
 Who, in this spirit, communes with the
 Forms

Of nature, who with understanding heart
 Both knows and loves such objects as excite
 No morbid passions, no disquietude, 1190
 No vengeance, and no hatred — needs must
 feel

The joy of that pure principle of love
 So deeply, that, unsatisfied with aught
 Less pure and exquisite, he cannot choose
 But seek for objects of a kindred love
 In fellow-natures and a kindred joy.

Accordingly he by degrees perceives
 His feelings of aversion softened down;
 A holy tenderness pervade his frame. 1200

His sanity of reason not impaired,
 Say rather, all his thoughts now flowing
 clear,

From a clear fountain flowing, he looks
 round

And seeks for good; and finds the good he
 seeks:

Until abhorrence and contempt are things
 He only knows by name; and, if he hear,
 From other mouths, the language which
 they speak,

is compassionate; and has no thought,
feeling, which can overcome his love.

And further; by contemplating these
Forms 1236

the relations which they bear to man,
shall discern, how, through the various
means

which silently they yield, are multiplied
the spiritual presences of absent things.

Trust me, that for the instructed, time will
come

When they shall meet no object but may
teach

some acceptable lesson to their minds

of human suffering, or of human joy.

shall they learn, while all things speak
of man,

their duties from all forms; and general
laws, 1240

and local accidents, shall tend alike

to rouse, to urge; and, with the will,
confer

The ability to spread the blessings wide

of true philanthropy. The light of love

not failing, perseverance from their steps

departing not, for them shall be con-
firmed

The glorious habit by which sense is made
subservient still to moral purposes,

Auxiliar to divine. That change shall
clothe

The naked spirit, ceasing to deplore 1250

The burthen of existence. Science then

shall be a precious visitant; and then,

And only then, be worthy of her name:

For then her heart shall kindle; her dull
eye,

Dull and inanimate, no more shall hang

Chained to its object in brute slavery;

But taught with patient interest to watch

The processes of things, and serve the cause

Of order and distinctness, not for this

Shall it forget that its most noble use, 1260

Its most illustrious province, must be found

In furnishing clear guidance, a support

Not treacherous, to the mind's *excursive*
power.

— So build we up the Being that we are;

Thus deeply drinking-in the soul of things

We shall be wise perforce; and, while in-
spired

By choice, and conscious that the Will is
free,

Shall move unswerving, even as if impelled

By strict necessity, along the path 1269
Of order and of good. Whate'er we see,
Or feel, shall tend to quicken and refine;
Shall fix, in calmer seats of moral strength,
Earthly desires; and raise, to loftier heights
Of divine love, our intellectual soul."

Here closed the Sage that eloquent har-
range,
Poured forth with fervour in continuous
stream,

Such as, remote, 'mid savage wilderness,
An Indian Chief discharges from his breast
Into the hearing of assembled tribes, 1279

In open circle seated round, and hushed

As the unbreathing air, when not a leaf

Stirs in the mighty woods. — So did he
speak:

The words he uttered shall not pass away
Dispersed, like music that the wind takes up
By snatches, and lets fall, to be forgotten;
No — they sank into me, the bounteous gift
Of one whom time and nature had made
wise,

Gracing his doctrine with authority

Which hostile spirits silently allow;

Of one accustomed to desires that feed 1290

On fruitage gathered from the tree of life;
To hopes on knowledge and experience

built;

Of one in whom persuasion and belief

Had ripened into faith, and faith become

A passionate intuition; whence the Soul,

Though bound to earth by ties of pity and
love,

From all injurious servitude was free.

The Sun, before his place of rest were
reached,

Had yet to travel far, but unto us,

To us who stood low in that hollow dell,

He had become invisible, — a pomp 1301

Leaving behind of yellow radiance spread

Over the mountain sides, in contrast bold

With ample shadows, seemingly, no less

Than those resplendent lights, his rich be-
quest;

A dispensation of his evening power.

— Adown the path that from the glen had
led

The funeral train, the Shepherd and his
Mate

Were seen descending: — forth to greet
them ran

Our little Page: the rustic pair approach;

And in the Matron's countenance may be
 read¹³¹¹
 Plain indication that the words, which told
 How that neglected Pensioner was sent
 Before his time into a quiet grave,
 Had done to her humanity no wrong:
 But we are kindly welcomed — promptly
 served
 With ostentatious zeal. — Along the floor
 Of the small Cottage in the lonely Dell
 A grateful couch was spread for our repose;
 Where, in the guise of mountaineers, we lay,
 Stretched upon fragrant heath, and lulled
 by sound¹³²¹
 Of far-off torrents charming the still night,
 And, to tired limbs and over-busy thoughts,
 Inviting sleep and soft forgetfulness.

BOOK FIFTH

THE PASTOR

ARGUMENT

Farewell to the Valley — Reflections — A large and populous Vale described — The Pastor's Dwelling, and some account of him — Church and Monuments — The Solitary musing, and where — Roused — In the Churchyard the Solitary communicates the thoughts which had recently passed through his mind — Lofty tone of the Wanderer's discourse of yesterday adverted to — Rite of Baptism, and the professions accompanying it, contrasted with the real state of human life — Apology for the Rite — Inconsistency of the best men — Acknowledgment that practice falls far below the injunctions of duty as existing in the mind — General complaint of a falling-off in the value of life after the time of youth — Outward appearances of content and happiness in degree illusive — Pastor approaches — Appeal made to him — His answer — Wanderer in sympathy with him — Suggestion that the least ambitious enquirers may be most free from error — The Pastor is desired to give some portraits of the living or dead from his own observation of life among these Mountains — And for what purpose — Pastor consents — Mountain cottage — Excellent qualities of its Inhabitants — Solitary expresses his pleasure; but denies the praise of virtue to worth of this kind — Feelings of the Priest before he enters upon his account of persons interred in the Churchyard — Graves of unbaptized Infants — Funeral and sepulchral observances, whence — Ecclesiastical Establishments, whence derived — Profession of belief in the doctrine of Immortality.

"FAREWELL, deep Valley, with thy
 rude House,
 And its small lot of life-supporting fields
 And guardian rocks! — Farewell, attractive
 seat!
 To the still influx of the morning light
 Open, and day's pure cheerfulness,
 veiled
 From human observation, as if yet
 Primeval forests wrapped thee round
 dark
 Impenetrable shade; once more farewell
 Majestic circuit, beautiful abyss,
 By Nature destined from the birth of time
 For quietness profound!"

Upon the
 Of that brown ridge, sole outlet of the
 Which foot of boldest stranger would
 tempt,
 Linger behind my comrades, thus
 breathed
 A parting tribute to a spot that seemed
 Like the fixed centre of a troubled world
 Again I halted with reverted eyes;
 The chain that would not slacken, was
 length
 Snapt, — and, pursuing leisurely my way,
 How vain, thought I, is it by change of place
 To seek that comfort which the mind
 denies;
 Yet trial and temptations oft are shunned
 Wisely; and by such tenure do we hold
 Frail life's possessions, that even they
 fate
 Yields no peculiar reason of complaint
 Might, by the promise that is here, be won
 To steal from active duties, and embrace
 Obscurity, and undisturbed repose.
 — Knowledge, methinks, in these disor-
 dered times,
 Should be allowed a privilege to have
 Her anchorites, like piety of old;
 Men, who, from faction sacred, and un-
 stained
 By war, might, if so minded, turn aside
 Uncensured, and subsist, a scattered few
 Living to God and nature, and content
 With that communion. Consecrated be
 The spots where such abide! But happier
 still
 The Man, whom, furthermore, a hope at-
 tends
 That meditation and research may guide
 His privacy to principles and powers
 Discovered or invented; or set forth,

through his acquaintance with the ways of
truth,
in lucid order; so that, when his course
is run, some faithful eulogist may say,
he sought not praise, and praise did over-
look

his unobtrusive merit; but his life,
sweet to himself, was exercised in good
that shall survive his name and memory.

Acknowledgments of gratitude sincere 49
accompanied these musings; fervent thanks
for my own peaceful lot and happy choice;
a choice that from the passions of the
world

Withdrew, and fixed me in a still retreat;
sheltered, but not to social duties lost,
secluded, but not buried; and with song
cheering my days, and with industrious
thought;

With the ever-welcome company of books;
With virtuous friendship's soul-sustaining
aid,
And with the blessings of domestic love.

Thus occupied in mind I paced along, 60
Following the rugged road, by sledge or
wheel

Worn in the moorland, till I overtook
My two Associates, in the morning sunshine
Halting together on a rocky knoll,
Whence the bare road descended rapidly
To the green meadows of another vale.

Here did our pensive Host put forth his
hand
In sign of farewell. "Nay," the old Man
said,

"The fragrant air its coolness still retains;
The herds and flocks are yet abroad to crop
The dewy grass; you cannot leave us now, 71
We must not part at this inviting hour."

He yielded, though reluctant; for his mind
Instinctively disposed him to retire

To his own covert; as a billow, heaved
Upon the beach, rolls back into the sea.

—So we descend: and winding round a
rock

Attain a point that showed the valley —
stretched

In length before us; and, not distant far,
Upon a rising ground a grey church-tower,
Whose battlements were screened by tufted
trees. 81

And towards a crystal Mere, that lay beyond

Among steep hills and woods embosomed,
flowed

A copious stream with boldly-winding
course;

Here traceable, there hidden — there again
To sight restored, and glittering in the sun.
On the stream's bank, and everywhere, ap-
peared

Fair dwellings, single, or in social knots;
Some scattered o'er the level, others perched
On the hill sides, a cheerful quiet scene, 90
Now in its morning purity arrayed.

"As 'mid some happy valley of the
Alps,"

Said I, "once happy, ere tyrannic power,
Wantonly breaking in upon the Swiss,
Destroyed their unoffending commonwealth,
A popular equality reigns here,
Save for yon stately House beneath whose
roof

A rural lord might dwell." — "No feudal
pomp,
Or power," replied the Wanderer, "to that
House

Belongs, but there in his allotted Home 100
Abides, from year to year, a genuine
Priest,

The shepherd of his flock; or, as a king
Is styled, when most affectionately praised,
The father of his people. Such is he;
And rich and poor, and young and old,
rejoice

Under his spiritual sway. He hath vouch-
safed

To me some portion of a kind regard;
And something also of his inner mind
Hath he imparted — but I speak of him
As he is known to all.

The calm delights
Of unambitious piety he chose, 111
And learning's solid dignity; though born
Of knightly race, nor wanting powerful
friends.

Hither, in prime of manhood, he withdrew
From academic bowers. He loved the spot —
Who does not love his native soil? — he
prized

The ancient rural character, composed
Of simple manners, feelings unsuppress'd
And undisguised, and strong and serious
thought,

A character reflected in himself, 120
With such embellishment as well be-
seems

His rank and sacred function. This deep
vale
Winds far in reaches hidden from our sight,
And one a turreted manorial hall
Adorns, in which the good Man's ancestors
Have dwelt through ages, Patrons of this
Cure.

To them, and to his own judicious pains,
The Vicar's dwelling, and the whole do-
main,
Owes that presiding aspect which might
well
Attract your notice; statelier than could else
Have been bestowed, through course of
common chance, 131
On an unwealthy mountain Benefice."

This said, oft pausing, we pursued our
way;
Nor reached the village-churchyard till the
sun
Travelling at steadier pace than ours, had
risen
Above the summits of the highest hills,
And round our path darted oppressive
beams.

As chanced, the portals of the sacred
Pile
Stood open; and we entered. On my
frame,
At such transition from the fervid air, 140
A grateful coolness fell, that seemed to
strike
The heart, in concert with that temperate
awe
And natural reverence which the place in-
spired.
Not raised in nice proportions was the pile,
But large and massy; for duration built;
With pillars crowded, and the roof upheld
By naked rafters intricately crossed,
Like leafless underboughs, in some thick
wood,
All withered by the depth of shade above.
Admonitory texts inscribed the walls, 150
Each, in its ornamental scroll, enclosed;
Each also crowned with wingèd heads — a
pair
Of rudely-painted Cherubim. The floor
Of nave and aisle, in unpretending guise,
Was occupied by oaken benches ranged
In seemly rows; the chancel only showed
Some vain distinctions, marks of earthly
state

By immemorial privilege allowed;
Though with the Encincture's special
sanctity
But ill according. An heraldic shield, &c.
Varying its tincture with the changed
light,
Imbued the altar-window; fixed aloft
A faded hatchment hung, and one by time
Yet undiscoloured. A capacious pew
Of sculptured oak stood here, with draper-
lined;
And marble monuments were here displayed
Thronging the walls; and on the floor be-
neath
Sepulchral stones appeared, with emblems
graven
And foot-worn epitaphs, and some with
small
And shining effigies of brass inlaid. 160

The tribute by these various records
claimed,
Duly we paid, each after each, and read
The ordinary chronicle of birth,
Office, alliance, and promotion — all
Ending in dust; of upright magistrates,
Grave doctors strenuous for the mother-
church,
And uncorrupted senators, alike
To king and people true. A brazen plate,
Not easily deciphered, told of one
Whose course of earthly honour was begun
In quality of page among the train 170
Of the eighth Henry, when he crossed the
seas
His royal state to show, and prove his
strength
In tournament, upon the fields of France.
Another tablet registered the death,
And praised the gallant bearing, of a Knight
Tried in the sea-fights of the second
Charles.
Near this brave Knight his Father lay en-
tombèd;
And, to the silent language giving voice,
I read, — how in his manhood's earlier day
He, 'mid the afflictions of intestine war 180
And rightful government subverted, found
One only solace — that he had espoused
A virtuous Lady tenderly beloved
For her benign perfections; and yet more
Endeared to him, for this, that, in her state
Of wedlock richly crowned with Heaven's
regard,
She with a numerous issue filled his house.

to throve, like plants, uninjured by the
storm
at laid their country waste. No need to
speak 200

less particular notices assigned
Youth or Maiden gone before their time,
d Matrons and unwedded Sisters old;
whose charity and goodness were rehearsed
modest panegyric.

“These dim lines,
what would they tell?” said I, — but, from
the task

puzzling out that faded narrative,
with whisper soft my venerable Friend
called me; and, looking down the dark-
some aisle,

saw the Tenant of the lonely vale 210
standing apart; with curvèd arm re-
clined

on the baptismal font; his pallid face
turned, as if his mind were rapt, or lost
in some abstraction; — gracefully he stood,
his semblance bearing of a sculptured form
that leans upon a monumental urn
in peace, from morn to night, from year to
year.

Him from that posture did the Sexton
rouse;

Who entered, humming carelessly a tune,
continuation haply of the notes 220
that had beguiled the work from which he
came,

With spade and mattock o’er his shoulder
hung;

To be deposited, for future need,
in their appointed place. The pale Recluse
Withdrew; and straight we followed, — to
a spot

Where sun and shade were intermixed; for
there

A broad oak, stretching forth its leafy arms
From an adjoining pasture, overhung
Small space of that green churchyard with
a light

And pleasant awning. On the moss-grown
wall 230

My ancient Friend and I together took
Our seats; and thus the Solitary spake,
Standing before us: —

“Did you note the mien
Of that self-solaced, easy-hearted churl,
Death’s hireling, who scoops out his neigh-
bour’s grave,
Or wraps an old acquaintance up in clay,

All unconcerned as he would bind a sheaf,
Or plant a tree? And did you hear his
voice?

I was abruptly summoned by the sound
From some affecting images and thoughts,
Which then were silent; but crave utter-
ance now. 241

Much,” he continued, with dejected look,
“Much, yesterday, was said in glowing
phrase,

Of our sublime dependencies, and hopes
For future states of being; and the wings
Of speculation, joyfully outspread,
Hovered above our destiny on earth:

But stoop, and place the prospect of the
soul

In sober contrast with reality,
And man’s substantial life. If this mute
earth 250

Of what it holds could speak, and every
grave

Were as a volume, shut, yet capable
Of yielding its contents to eye and ear,
We should recoil, stricken with sorrow and
shame,

To see disclosed, by such dread proof, how
ill

That which is done accords with what is
known

To reason, and by conscience is enjoined;
How idly, how perversely, life’s whole
course,

To this conclusion, deviates from the line,
Or of the end stops short, proposed to all
At her aspiring outset.

Mark the babe 261
Not long accustomed to this breathing
world;

One that hath barely learned to shape a
smile,

Though yet irrational of soul, to grasp
With tiny finger — to let fall a tear;
And, as the heavy cloud of sleep dissolves,
To stretch his limbs, bemocking, as might
seem,

The outward functions of intelligent man;
A grave proficient in amusive feats
Of puppetry, that from the lap declare 270

His expectations, and announce his claims
To that inheritance which millions rue

That they were ever born to! In due time
A day of solemn ceremonial comes;

When they, who for this Minor hold in
trust

Rights that transcend the loftiest heritage
 Of mere humanity, present their Charge,
 For this occasion daintily adorned,
 At the baptismal font. And when the pure
 And consecrating element hath cleansed
 The original stain, the child is there re-
 ceived 281
 Into the second ark, Christ's church, with
 trust
 That he, from wrath redeemed, therein
 shall float
 Over the billows of this troublesome world
 To the fair land of everlasting life.
 Corrupt affections, covetous desires,
 Are all renounced; high as the thought of
 man
 Can carry virtue, virtue is professed;
 A dedication made, a promise given
 For due provision to control and guide, 290
 And unremitting progress to ensure
 In holiness and truth."

"You cannot blame,"
 Here interposing fervently I said,
 "Rites which attest that Man by nature lies
 Bedded for good and evil in a gulf
 Fearfully low; nor will your judgment scorn
 Those services, whereby attempt is made
 To lift the creature toward that eminence
 On which, now fallen, erewhile in majesty
 He stood; or if not so, whose top serene
 At least he feels 't is given him to de-
 sery; 301
 Not without aspirations, evermore
 Returning, and injunctions from within
 Doubt to cast off and weariness; in trust
 That what the Soul perceives, if glory lost,
 May be, through pains and persevering
 hope,
 Recovered; or, if hitherto unknown,
 Lies within reach, and one day shall be
 gained."

"I blame them not," he calmly answered
 — "no;
 The outward ritual and established forms
 With which communities of men invest 311
 These inward feelings, and the aspiring vows
 To which the lips give public utterance
 Are both a natural process; and by me
 Shall pass uncensured; though the issue
 prove,
 Bringing from age to age its own reproach,
 Incongruous, impotent, and blank. — But,
 oh!
 If to be weak is to be wretched — miserable,

As the lost Angel by a human voice
 Hath mournfully pronounced, then, in my
 mind, 32
 Far better not to move at all than move
 By impulse sent from such illusive power, —
 That finds and cannot fasten down; that
 grasps
 And is rejoiced, and loses while it grasps;
 That tempts, emboldens — for a time sus-
 tains,
 And then betrays; accuses and inflicts
 Remorseless punishment; and so retreads
 The inevitable circle: better far
 Than this, to graze the herb in thoughtless
 peace,
 By foresight or remembrance, undisturbed!

Philosophy! and thou more vaunted
 name 33
 Religion! with thy statelier retinue,
 Faith, Hope, and Charity — from the visible
 world
 Choose for your emblems whatso'er ye find
 Of safest guidance or of firmest trust —
 The torch, the star, the anchor; nor except
 The cross itself, at whose unconscious feet
 The generations of mankind have knelt
 Ruefully seized, and shedding bitter tears
 And through that conflict seeking rest — of
 you, 34
 High-titled Powers, am I constrained to
 ask,
 Here standing, with the unvoyageable sky
 In faint reflection of infinitude
 Stretched overhead, and at my pensive feet
 A subterranean magazine of bones,
 In whose dark vaults my own shall soon be
 laid,
 Where are your triumphs? your dominions
 where?
 And in what age admitted and confirmed?
 — Not for a happy land do I enquire,
 Island or grove, that hides a blessed few
 Who, with obedience willing and sincere, 35
 To your serene authorities conform;
 But whom, I ask, of individual Souls,
 Have ye withdrawn from passion's crooked
 ways,
 Inspired, and thoroughly fortified? — If the
 heart
 Could be inspected to its inmost folds
 By sight undazzled with the glare of praise.
 Who shall be named — in the resplendent
 line
 Of sages, martyrs, confessors — the man

from the best might of faith, wherever
fixed, 360
or one day's little compass, has pre-
served

from painful and discreditable shocks
contradiction, from some vague desire
culpably cherished, or corrupt relapse
some unsanctioned fear?"

"If this be so,
and Man," said I, "be in his noblest shape
thus pitiaibly infirm; then, he who made,
and who shall judge the creature, will for-
give.

Yet, in its general tenor, your complaint
all too true; and surely not misplaced:
or, from this pregnant spot of ground,
such thoughts 371

rise to the notice of a serious mind
by natural exhalation. With the dead
in their repose, the living in their mirth,
who can reflect, unmoved, upon the round
of smooth and solemnized complacencies,
by which, on Christian lands, from age to
age
profession mocks performance. Earth is
sick,

and Heaven is weary, of the hollow words
which States and Kingdoms utter when
they talk 380
of truth and justice. Turn to private life
and social neighbourhood; look we to our-
selves;

light of duty shines on every day
for all; and yet how few are warmed or
cheered!

How few who mingle with their fellow-men
and still remain self-governed, and apart,
like this our honoured Friend; and thence
acquire

right to expect his vigorous decline,
that promises to the end a blest old age!"

"Yet," with a smile of triumph thus
exclaimed 390

The Solitary, "in the life of man,
if to the poetry of common speech
faith may be given, we see as in a glass
A true reflection of the circling year,
With all its seasons. Grant that Spring is
there,

In spite of many a rough untoward blast,
Hopeful and promising with buds and
flowers;

Yet where is glowing Summer's long rich
day,

That *ought* to follow faithfully expressed?
And mellow Autumn, charged with boun-
teous fruit, 400

Where is she imaged? in what favoured
clime

Her lavish pomp, and ripe magnificence?
— Yet, while the better part is missed, the
worse

In man's autumnal season is set forth
With a resemblance not to be denied,
And that contents him; bowers that hear
no more

The voice of gladness, less and less supply
Of outward sunshine and internal warmth;
And, with this change, sharp air and falling
leaves,

Foretelling aged Winter's desolate sway.

How gay the habitations that bedeck 411
This fertile valley! Not a house but seems
To give assurance of content within;
Embosomed happiness, and placid love;
As if the sunshine of the day were met
With answering brightness in the hearts of
all

Who walk this favoured ground. But
chance-regards,

And notice forced upon incurious ears;
These, if these only, acting in despite
Of the encomiums by my Friend pronounced
On humble life, forbid the judging mind 421
To trust the smiling aspect of this fair
And noiseless commonwealth. The simple
race

Of mountaineers (by nature's self removed
From foul temptations, and by constant
care

Of a good shepherd tended as themselves
Do tend their flocks) partake man's general
lot

With little mitigation. They escape,
Perchance, the heavier woes of guilt; feel
not

The tedium of fantastic idleness: 430
Yet life, as with the multitude, with them
Is fashioned like an ill-constructed tale;
That on the outset wastes its gay desires,
Its fair adventures, its enlivening hopes,
And pleasant interests — for the sequel
leaving

Old things repeated with diminished grace;
And all the laboured novelties at best
Imperfect substitutes, whose use and power
Evince the want and weakness whence they
spring."

While in this serious mood we held discourse,
 The reverend Pastor toward the churchyard gate
 Approached; and, with a mild respectful air
 Of native cordiality, our Friend
 Advanced to greet him. With a gracious mien
 Was he received, and mutual joy prevailed.
 Awhile they stood in conference, and I guess
 That he, who now upon the mossy wall
 Sate by my side, had vanished, if a wish
 Could have transferred him to the flying clouds,
 Or the least penetrable hiding-place
 In his own valley's rocky guardianship.
 — For me, I looked upon the pair, well pleased:
 Nature had framed them both, and both
 were marked
 By circumstance, with intermixture fine
 Of contrast and resemblance. To an oak
 Hardy and grand, a weather-beaten oak,
 Fresh in the strength and majesty of age,
 One might be likened: flourishing appeared,
 Though somewhat past the fulness of his prime,
 The other — like a stately sycamore,
 That spreads, in gentle pomp, its honied shade.

A general greeting was exchanged; and soon
 The Pastor learned that his approach had given
 A welcome interruption to discourse
 Grave, and in truth too often sad. — “Is Man
 A child of hope? Do generations press
 On generations, without progress made?
 Halts the individual, ere his hairs be grey,
 Perforce? Are we a creature in whom
 good
 Preponderates, or evil? Doth the will
 Acknowledge reason's law? A living
 power
 Is virtue, or no better than a name,
 Fleeting as health or beauty, and unsound?
 So that the only substance which remains,
 (For thus the tenor of complaint hath run)
 Among so many shadows, are the pains
 And penalties of miserable life,
 Doomed to decay, and then expire in dust!
 — Our cogitations, this way have been
 drawn,

These are the points,” the Wanderer said
 “on which
 Our inquest turns. — Accord, good Sir,
 the light
 Of your experience to dispel this gloom:
 By your persuasive wisdom shall the heart
 That frets, or languishes, be stilled and
 cheered.”

“Our nature,” said the Priest, in mild
 reply,
 “Angels may weigh and fathom: they perceive,
 With undistempered and unclouded spirit,
 The object as it is; but, for ourselves,
 That speculative height we may not reach.
 The good and evil are our own; and we
 Are that which we would contemplate from
 far.
 Knowledge, for us, is difficult to gain —
 Is difficult to gain, and hard to keep —
 As virtue's self; like virtue is beset
 With snares; tried, tempted, subject to decay.
 Love, admiration, fear, desire, and hate,
 Blind were we without these: through these
 alone
 Are capable to notice or discern
 Or to record; we judge, but cannot be
 Indifferent judges. 'Spite of proud
 boast,
 Reason, best reason, is to imperfect man
 An effort only, and a noble aim;
 A crown, an attribute of sovereign power,
 Still to be courted — never to be won.
 — Look forth, or each man dive into his
 self;
 What sees he but a creature too perturbed
 That is transported to excess; that yearns
 Regrets, or trembles, wrongly, or too much
 Hopes rashly, in disgust as rash recoils:
 Battens on spleen, or moulders in despair.
 Thus comprehension fails, and truth is
 missed;
 Thus darkness and delusion round our path
 Spread, from disease, whose subtle influence
 lurks
 Within the very faculty of sight.

Yet for the general purposes of faith
 In Providence, for solace and support,
 We may not doubt that who can best sub-
 ject
 The will to reason's law, can strictliest live
 And act in that obedience, he shall gain

clearest apprehension of those truths,
 which unassisted reason's utmost power 521
 too infirm to reach. But, waiving this,
 our regards confining within bounds
 less exalted consciousness, through
 which

a very multitude are free to range,
 safely may affirm that human life
 either fair and tempting, a soft scene
 grateful to sight, refreshing to the soul,
 or a forbidden tract of cheerless view;
 even as the same is looked at, or ap-
 proached. 530

us, when in changeful April fields are
 white

with new-fallen snow, if from the sullen
 north

our walk conduct you hither, ere the sun
 hath gained his noontide height, this
 churchyard, filled

with mounds transversely lying side by
 side

from east to west, before you will appear
 a unilluminated, blank, and dreary plain,
 with more than wintry cheerlessness and
 gloom

addening the heart. Go forward, and
 look back;

look, from the quarter whence the lord of
 light, 540

of life, of love, and gladness doth dispense
 its beams; which, unexcluded in their fall,
 upon the southern side of every grave
 have gently exercised a melting power;

when will a vernal prospect greet your eye,
 all fresh and beautiful, and green and
 bright,

hopeful and cheerful:—vanished is the pall
 that overspread and chilled the sacred turf,
 vanished or hidden; and the whole domain,
 to some, too lightly minded, might appear
 a meadow carpet for the dancing hours. 551

— This contrast, not unsuitable to life,
 as to that other state more apposite,
 Death and its two-fold aspect! wintry —
 one,

cold, sullen, blank, from hope and joy shut
 out;

The other, which the ray divine hath
 touched,

Replete with vivid promise, bright as
 spring."

"We see, then, as we feel," the Wan-
 derer thus

With a complacent animation spake,
 "And in your judgment, Sir! the mind's
 repose 560

On evidence is not to be ensured
 By act of naked reason. Moral truth
 Is no mechanic structure, built by rule;
 And which, once built, retains a steadfast
 shape

And undisturbed proportions; but a thing
 Subject, you deem, to vital accidents;
 And, like the water-lily, lives and thrives,
 Whose root is fixed in stable earth, whose
 head

Floats on the tossing waves. With joy sin-
 cere

I re-salute these sentiments confirmed 570

By your authority. But how acquire
 The inward principle that gives effect
 To outward argument; the passive will
 Meek to admit; the active energy,
 Strong and unbounded to embrace, and firm
 To keep and cherish? how shall man unite
 With self-forgetting tenderness of heart
 An earth-despising dignity of soul?
 Wise in that union, and without it blind!"

"The way," said I, "to court, if not ob-
 tain 580

The ingenuous mind, apt to be set aright;
 This, in the lonely dell discoursing, you
 Declared at large; and by what exercise
 From visible nature, or the inner self
 Power may be trained, and renovation
 brought

To those who need the gift. But, after all,
 Is aught so certain as that man is doomed
 To breathe beneath a vault of ignorance?
 The natural roof of that dark house in
 which

His soul is pent! How little can be
 known — 590

This is the wise man's sigh; how far we
 err —

This is the good man's not unfrequent pang!
 And they perhaps err least, the lowly class
 Whom a benign necessity compels
 To follow reason's least ambitious course;
 Such do I mean who, unperplexed by
 doubt,

And uncited by a wish to look
 Into high objects farther than they may,
 Pace to and fro, from morn till eventide,
 The narrow avenue of daily toil 600
 For daily bread."

"Yes," buoyantly exclaimed

The pale Recluse — “praise to the sturdy
plough,
And patient spade; praise to the simple
crook,
And ponderous loom — resounding while it
holds

Body and mind in one captivity;
And let the light mechanic tool be hailed
With honour; which, encasing by the power
Of long companionship, the artist's hand,
Cuts off that hand, with all its world of
nerves,

From a too busy commerce with the heart!
— Inglorious implements of craft and toil,
Both ye that shape and build, and ye that
force,

By slow solicitation, earth to yield
Her annual bounty, sparingly dealt forth
With wise reluctance; you would I extol,
Not for gross good alone which ye produce,
But for the impertinent and ceaseless strife
Of proofs and reasons ye preclude — in
those

Who to your dull society are born,
And with their humble birthright rest con-
tent.

— Would I had ne'er renounced it!”

A slight flush
Of moral anger previously had tinged
The old Man's cheek; but, at this closing
turn

Of self-reproach, it passed away. Said he,
“That which we feel we utter; as we think
So have we argued; reaping for our pains
No visible recompense. For our relief
You,” to the Pastor turning thus he spake,
“Have kindly interposed. May I entreat
Your further help? The mine of real life
Dig for us; and present us, in the shape
Of virgin ore, that gold which we, by pains
Fruitless as those of æry alchemists,
Seek from the torturing crucible. There lies
Around us a domain where you have long
Watched both the outward course and inner
heart:

Give us, for our abstractions, solid facts;
For our disputes, plain pictures. Say what
man

He is who cultivates yon hanging field;
What qualities of mind she bears, who
comes,

For morn and evening service, with her
pail,

To that green pasture; place before our
sight

The family who dwell within yon house
Fenced round with glittering laurel; or
that
Below, from which the curling smoke
scends.

Or rather, as we stand on holy earth,
And have the dead around us, take from
them

Your instances; for they are both
known,

And by frail man most equitably judged.
Epitomise the life; pronounce, you can,
Authentic epitaphs on some of these
Who, from their lowly mansions hither
brought,

Beneath this turf lie mouldering at
feet:

So, by your records, may our doubts
solved;

And so, not searching higher we may learn
To prize the breath we share with human
kind;

And look upon the dust of man with awe.”

The Priest replied — “An office you in-
pose

For which peculiar requisites are mine;
Yet much, I feel, is wanting — else the
task

Would be most grateful. True indeed it
is

That they whom death has hidden from our
sight

Are worthiest of the mind's regard; with
these

The future cannot contradict the past:
Mortality's last exercise and proof

Is undergone; the transit made that shows
The very Soul, revealed as she departs.

Yet, on your first suggestion, will I give,
Ere we descend into these silent vaults,
One picture from the living.

You behold

High on the breast of yon dark mountain
dark

With stony barrenness, a shining speck
Bright as a sunbeam sleeping till a shower
Brush it away, or cloud pass over it;

And such it might be deemed — a sleeping
sunbeam;

But 't is a plot of cultivated ground,
Cut off, an island in the dusky waste:

And that attractive brightness is its own.
The lofty site, by nature framed to tempt

Amid a wilderness of rocks and stones

a tiller's hand, a hermit might have
 chosen,
 opportunity presented, thence
 forth to send his wandering eye o'er
 land
 and ocean, and look down upon the works,
 the habitations, and the ways of men,
 himself unseen! But no tradition tells
 that ever hermit dipped his maple dish
 in the sweet spring that lurks 'mid yon
 green fields;
 and no such visionary views belong
 to those who occupy and till the ground,
 though on that mountain where they long
 have dwelt 691
 a wedded pair in childless solitude.
 A house of stones collected on the spot,
 rude hands built, with rocky knolls in
 front,
 backed also by a ledge of rock, whose
 crest
 birch-trees waves over the chimney top;
 rough abode — in colour, shape, and size,
 such as in unsafe times of border-war
 might have been wished for and contrived,
 to elude
 the eye of roving plunderer — for their
 need 700
 offices; and unshaken bears the assault
 of their most dreaded foe, the strong South-
 west
 danger blowing from the distant sea.
 Alone within her solitary hut;
 here, or within the compass of her fields,
 at any moment may the Dame be found,
 true as the stock-dove to her shallow nest
 and to the grove that holds it. She be-
 guiles
 the intermingled work of house and field
 the summer's day, and winter's; with suc-
 cess 710
 not equal, but sufficient to maintain,
 even at the worst, a smooth stream of con-
 tent,
 until the expected hour at which her Mate
 from the far-distant quarry's vault re-
 turns;
 and by his converse crowns a silent day
 with evening cheerfulness. In powers of
 mind,
 on a scale of culture, few among my flock
 hold lower rank than this sequestered pair:
 but true humility descends from heaven;
 and that best gift of heaven hath fallen on
 them; 720

Abundant recompense for every want.
 — Stoop from your height, ye proud, and
 copy these!
 Who, in their noiseless dwelling-place, can
 hear
 The voice of wisdom whispering scripture
 texts
 For the mind's government, or tempter's
 peace;
 And recommending for their mutual need,
 Forgiveness, patience, hope, and charity!"

"Much was I pleased," the grey-haired
 Wanderer said,
 "When to those shining fields our notice
 first
 You turned; and yet more pleased have
 from your lips 730
 Gathered this fair report of them who
 dwell
 In that retirement; whither, by such course
 Of evil hap and good as oft awaits
 A tired way-faring man, once I was brought
 While traversing alone yon mountain pass.
 Dark on my road the autumnal evening fell,
 And night succeeded with unusual gloom,
 So hazardous that feet and hands became
 Guides better than mine eyes — until a
 light
 High in the gloom appeared, too high,
 methought, 740
 For human habitation; but I longed
 To reach it, destitute of other hope.
 I looked with steadiness as sailors look
 On the north star, or watch-tower's distant
 lamp,
 And saw the light — now fixed — and shift-
 ing now —
 Not like a dancing meteor, but in line
 Of never-varying motion, to and fro.
 It is no night-fire of the naked hills,
 Thought I — some friendly covert must be
 near.
 With this persuasion thitherward my steps
 I turn, and reach at last the guiding
 light; 751
 Joy to myself! but to the heart of her
 Who there was standing on the open hill,
 (The same kind Matron whom your tongue
 hath praised)
 Alarm and disappointment! The alarm
 Ceased, when she learned through what
 mishap I came,
 And by what help had gained those distant
 fields.

Drawn from her cottage, on that æery
height,
Bearing a lantern in her hand she stood,
Or paced the ground — to guide her Hus-
band home, 760
By that unwearied signal, kenned afar;
An anxious duty ! which the lofty site,
Traversed but by a few irregular paths,
Imposes, whensoever untoward chance
Detains him after his accustomed hour
Till night lies black upon the ground. ' But
come,
Come,' said the Matron, ' to our poor abode;
Those dark rocks hide it !' Entering, I
beheld
A blazing fire — beside a cleanly hearth
Sate down; and to her office, with leave
asked, 770
The Dame returned.

Or ere that glowing pile
Of mountain turf required the builder's
hand

Its wasted splendour to repair, the door
Opened, and she re-entered with glad looks,
Her Helpmate following. Hospitable fare,
Frank conversation, made the evening's
treat:

Need a bewildered traveller wish for more?
But more was given; I studied as we sate
By the bright fire, the good Man's form,
and face

Not less than beautiful; an open brow 780
Of undisturbed humanity; a cheek
Suffused with something of a feminine
hue;

Eyes beaming courtesy and mild regard;
But, in the quicker turns of the discourse,
Expression slowly varying, that evinced
A tardy apprehension. From a fount
Lost, thought I, in the obscurities of time,
But honoured once, those features and that
mien

May have descended, though I see them
here.

In such a man, so gentle and subdued, 790
Withal so graceful in his gentleness,
A race illustrious for heroic deeds,
Humbled, but not degraded, may expire.
This pleasing fancy (cherished and upheld
By sundry recollections of such fall
From high to low, ascent from low to high,
As books record, and even the careless
mind

Cannot but notice among men and things)
Went with me to the place of my repose.

Roused by the crowing cock at dawn
day,
I yet had risen too late to interchange
A morning salutation with my Host,
Gone forth already to the far-off seat
Of his day's work. ' Three dark mid-winter
months
Pass,' said the Matron, ' and I never see,
Save when the sabbath brings its kind re-
lease,
My Helpmate's face by light of day. He
quits
His door in darkness, nor till dusk returns
And, through Heaven's blessing, thus we
gain the bread
For which we pray; and for the wants pro-
vide
Of sickness, accident, and helpless age.
Companions have I many; many friends,
Dependants, comforters — my wheel, my
fire,
All day the house-clock ticking in mine
ear,
The cackling hen, the tender chicken
brood,
And the wild birds that gather round my
porch.
This honest sheep-dog's countenance I
read;
With him can talk; nor blush to waste a
word
On creatures less intelligent and shrewd.
And if the blustering wind that drives the
clouds
Care not for me, he lingers round my
door,
And makes me pastime when our temper
suits; —
But, above all, my thoughts are my sup-
port,
My comfort: — would that they were
oftener fixed
On what, for guidance in the way that
leads
To heaven, I know, by my Redeemer
taught.'
The Matron ended — nor could I forbear
To exclaim — ' O happy ! yielding to the
law
Of these privations, richer in the main ! —
While thankless thousands are oppressed and
clogged
By ease and leisure; by the very wealth
And pride of opportunity made poor;
While tens of thousands falter in their path

l sink, through utter want of cheering
light;
you the hours of labour do not flag;
you each evening hath its shining star,
l every sabbath-day its golden sun.'"

"Yes!" said the Solitary with a smile
at seemed to break from an expanding
heart,
he untutored bird may found, and so
construct, 840
d with such soft materials line, her
nest
ed in the centre of a prickly brake,
at the thorns wound her not; they only
guard.

wers not unjustly likened to those gifts
happy instinct which the woodland bird
ares with her species, nature's grace
sometimes
on the individual doth confer,
mong her higher creatures born and
trained

use of reason. And, I own that, tired
the ostentatious world — a swelling stage
ith empty actions and vain passions
stuffed, 851

ed from the private struggles of mankind
oping far less than I could wish to hope,
r less than once I trusted and believed —
ove to hear of those, who, not contending
or summoned to contend for virtue's
prize,

iss not the humbler good at which they
aim,
est with a kindly faculty to blunt
e edge of adverse circumstance, and turn
to their contraries the petty plagues 860
nd hindrances with which they stand
beset.

early youth, among my native hills,
knew a Scottish Peasant who possessed
few small crofts of stone-encumbered
ground;

asses of every shape and size, that lay
attered about under the mouldering
walls

f a rough precipice; and some, apart,
quarters unobnoxious to such chance,
s if the moon had showered them down
in spite.

ut he repined not. Though the plough
was scared 870
y these obstructions, 'round the shady
stones

'A fertilising moisture,' said the Swain,
'Gathers, and is preserved; and feeding
dews

'And damps, through all the droughty
summer day

'From out their substance issuing, maintain
'Herbage that never fails; no grass springs
up

'So green, so fresh, so plentiful, as mine!'
But thinly sown these natures; rare, at
least,

The mutual aptitude of seed and soil
That yields such kindly product. He, whose
bed 880

Perhaps yon loose sods cover, the poor
Pensioner

Brought yesterday from our sequestered
dell

Here to lie down in lasting quiet, he,
If living now, could otherwise report
Of rustic loneliness: that grey-haired Or-
phan —

So call him, for humanity to him
No parent was — feelingly could have told,
In life, in death, what solitude can breed
Of selfishness, and cruelty, and vice;
Or, if it breed not, hath not power to cure.
— But your compliance, Sir! with our re-
quest 891

My words too long have hindered."

Undeterred,
Perhaps incited rather, by these shocks,
In no ungracious opposition, given
To the confiding spirit of his own
Experienced faith, the Reverend Pastor
said,

Around him looking; "Where shall I be-
gin?

Who shall be first selected from my flock
Gathered together in their peaceful fold?"
He paused — and having lifted up his eyes
To the pure heaven, he cast them down
again 901

Upon the earth beneath his feet; and
spake: —

"To a mysteriously-united pair
This place is consecrate; to Death and Life,
And to the best affections that proceed
From their conjunction; consecrate to faith
In him who bled for man upon the cross;
Hallowed to revelation; and no less
To reason's mandates: and the hopes di-
vine

Of pure imagination; — above all, 910

To charity, and love, that have provided,
 Within these precincts, a capacious bed
 And receptacle, open to the good
 And evil, to the just and the unjust;
 In which they find an equal resting-place:
 Even as the multitude of kindred brooks
 And streams, whose murmur fills this hol-
 low vale,
 Whether their course be turbulent or
 smooth,
 Their waters clear or sullied, all are lost
 Within the bosom of yon crystal Lake, 920
 And end their journey in the same repose.

And blest are they who sleep; and we
 that know,
 While in a spot like this we breathe and
 walk,
 That all beneath us by the wings are cov-
 ered
 Of motherly humanity, outspread
 And gathering all within their tender shade,
 Though loth and slow to come! A battle-
 field,
 In stillness left when slaughter is no more,
 With this compared, makes a strange spec-
 tacle!
 A dismal prospect yields the wild shore
 strewn 930
 With wrecks, and trod by feet of young
 and old
 Wandering about in miserable search
 Of friends or kindred, whom the angry
 sea
 Restores not to their prayer! Ah! who
 would think
 That all the scattered subjects which com-
 pose
 Earth's melancholy vision through the space
 Of all her climes — these wretched, these
 depraved,
 To virtue lost, insensible of peace,
 From the delights of charity cut off,
 To pity dead, the oppressor and the op-
 prest; 940
 Tyrants who utter the destroying word,
 And slaves who will consent to be de-
 stroyed —
 Were of one species with the sheltered few,
 Who, with a dutiful and tender hand,
 Lodged, in a dear appropriated spot,
 This file of infants; some that never
 breathed
 The vital air; others, which, though al-
 lowed

That privilege, did yet expire too soon,
 Or with too brief a warning, to admit
 Administration of the holy rite
 That lovingly consigns the babe to the
 arms
 Of Jesus, and his everlasting care.
 These that in trembling hope are laid apart
 And the besprinkled nursling, unrequired
 Till he begins to smile upon the breast
 That feeds him; and the tottering little
 Taken from air and sunshine when the
 rose
 Of infancy first blooms upon his cheek;
 The thinking, thoughtless, school-boy; the
 bold youth
 Of soul impetuous, and the bashful maid
 Smitten while all the promises of life
 Are opening round her; those of middle
 age,
 Cast down while confident in strength they
 stand,
 Like pillars fixed more firmly, as might
 seem,
 And more secure, by very weight of all
 That, for support, rests on them; the de-
 cayed
 And burthensome; and lastly, that poor
 Whose light of reason is with age extinct
 The hopeful and the hopeless, first and
 last,
 The earliest summoned and the latest
 spared —
 Are here deposited, with tribute paid
 Various, but unto each some tribute paid;
 As if, amid these peaceful hills and groves,
 Society were touched with kind concern,
 And gentle 'Nature grieved, that man
 should die;'

Or, if the change demanded no regret,
 Observed the liberating stroke — and
 blessed.

And whence that tribute? whence
 these regards?
 Not from the naked *Heart* alone of Man
 (Though claiming high distinction upon
 earth
 As the sole spring and fountain-head of
 tears,
 His own peculiar utterance for distress
 Or gladness) — No," the philosophic Priest
 Continued, "'t is not in the vital seat
 Of feeling to produce them, without aid
 From the pure soul, the soul sublime and
 pure;

With her two faculties of eye and ear,
 the one by which a creature, whom his
 sins
 have rendered prone, can upward look to
 heaven; 98;

the other that empowers him to perceive
 the voice of Deity, on height and plain,
 whispering those truths in stillness, which
 the WORD,
 from the four quarters of the winds, pro-
 claims.

Not without such assistance could the use
 of these benign observances prevail:
 thus are they born, thus fostered, thus
 maintained;

and by the care prospective of our wise
 forefathers, who, to guard against the
 shocks

the fluctuation and decay of things, 999
 embodied and established these high truths
 in solemn institutions: — men convinced
 that life is love and immortality,
 the being one, and one the element.
 There lies the channel, and original bed,
 from the beginning, hollowed out and
 scooped

for Man's affections — else betrayed and
 lost,

and swallowed up 'mid deserts infinite!
 This is the genuine course, the aim, and end
 of prescient reason; all conclusions else
 are abject, vain, presumptuous, and per-
 verse. 1010

The faith partaking of those holy times,
 life, I repeat, is energy of love
 divine or human; exercised in pain,
 in strife, and tribulation; and ordained,
 if so approved and sanctified, to pass,
 through shades and silent rest, to endless
 joy."

BOOK SIXTH

THE CHURCHYARD AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

ARGUMENT

Poet's Address to the State and Church of
 England — The Pastor not inferior to the an-
 cient Worthies of the Church — He begins his
 Narratives with an instance of unrequited Love
 — Anguish of mind subdued, and how — The
 lonely Miner — An instance of perseverance —
 Which leads by contrast to an example of
 abused talents, irresolution, and weakness —

Solitary, applying this covertly to his own case,
 asks for an instance of some Stranger, whose
 dispositions may have led him to end his days
 here — Pastor, in answer, gives an account of
 the harmonising influence of Solitude upon two
 men of opposite principles, who had encoun-
 tered agitations in public life — The rule by
 which Peace may be obtained expressed, and
 where — Solitary hints at an overpowering Fa-
 tality — Answer of the Pastor — What subjects
 he will exclude from his Narratives — Conversa-
 tion upon this — Instance of an unamiable char-
 acter, a Female, and why given — Contrasted
 with this, a meek sufferer, from unguarded and
 betrayed love — Instance of heavier guilt, and
 its consequences to the Offender — With this
 instance of a Marriage Contract broken is con-
 trasted one of a Widower, evidencing his faith-
 ful affection towards his deceased wife by his
 care of their female Children.

HAIL to the crown by Freedom shaped —
 to gird

An English Sovereign's brow! and to the
 throne

Whereon he sits! Whose deep foundations
 lie

In veneration and the people's love;
 Whose steps are equity, whose seat is law.

— Hail to the State of England! And con-
 join

With this a salutation as devout,
 Made to the spiritual fabric of her Church;
 Founded in truth; by blood of Martyrdom
 Cemented; by the hands of Wisdom
 reared 10

In beauty of holiness, with ordered pomp,
 Decent and unreprieved. The voice, that
 greets

The majesty of both, shall pray for both;
 That, mutually protected and sustained,
 They may endure long as the sea surrounds
 This favoured Land, or sunshine warms her
 soil.

And O, ye swelling hills, and spacious
 plains

Besprent from shore to shore with steeple-
 towers,

And spires whose 'silent finger points to
 heaven;'

Nor wanting, at wide intervals, the bulk 20
 Of ancient minster lifted above the cloud
 Of the dense air, which town or city breeds
 To intercept the sun's glad beams — may
 ne'er

That true succession fail of English hearts,

By unrequited love, he scaled the rocks,
 Lived into caves, and pierced the matted
 woods, 110
 In hope to find some virtuous herb of
 power
 To cure his malady ! ”

The Vicar smiled, —
 Alas ! before to-morrow's sun goes down
 His habitation will be here: for him
 That open grave is destined.”

“ Died he then
 Of pain and grief ? ” the Solitary asked,
 Do not believe it; never could that be ! ”

“ He loved,” the Vicar answered, “ deeply
 loved,
 Loved fondly, truly, fervently; and dared
 At length to tell his love, but sued in
 vain; 120
 Rejected, yea repelled; and, if with scorn
 Upon the haughty maiden's brow, 't is but
 A high-prized plume which female Beauty
 wears

In wantonness of conquest, or puts on
 To cheat the world, or from herself to hide
 Humiliation, when no longer free.

That he could brook, and glory in; — but
 when

The tidings came that she whom he had
 wooed

Was wedded to another, and his heart
 Was forced to rend away its only hope; 130
 Then, Pity could have scarcely found on
 earth

An object worthier of regard than he,
 In the transition of that bitter hour !
 Lost was she, lost; nor could the Sufferer
 say

That in the act of preference he had been
 Unjustly dealt with; but the Maid was
 gone !

Had vanished from his prospects and de-
 sires;

Not by translation to the heavenly choir
 Who have put off their mortal spoils — ah
 no ! 139

She lives another's wishes to complete, —
 Joy be their lot, and happiness,’ he cried,
 His lot and hers, as misery must be mine ! ’

Such was that strong concussion; but the
 Man,
 Who trembled, trunk and limbs, like some
 huge oak
 By a fierce tempest shaken, soon resumed

The steadfast quiet natural to a mind
 Of composition gentle and sedate,
 And, in its movements, circumspect and
 slow.

To books, and to the long-forsaken desk,
 O'er which enchained by science he had
 loved 150

To bend, he stoutly re-addressed himself,
 Resolved to quell his pain, and search for
 truth

With keener appetite (if that might be)
 And closer industry. Of what ensued
 Within the heart no outward sign appeared
 Till a betraying sickliness was seen
 To tinge his cheek; and through his frame
 it crept

With slow mutation unconcealable;
 Such universal change as autumn makes
 In the fair body of a leafy grove, 160
 Discoloured, then divested.

’T is affirmed
 By poets skilled in nature's secret ways
 That Love will not submit to be con-
 trolled

By mastery: — and the good Man lacked
 not friends

Who strove to instil this truth into his
 mind,

A mind in all heart-mysteries unversed.
 ‘ Go to the hills,’ said one, ‘ remit a while
 ‘ This baneful diligence: — at early morn
 ‘ Court the fresh air, explore the heaths and
 woods;’

‘ And, leaving it to others to foretell, 170
 ‘ By calculations sage, the ebb and flow
 ‘ Of tides, and when the moon will be
 eclipsed,

‘ Do you, for your own benefit, construct
 ‘ A calendar of flowers, plucked as they
 blow

‘ Where health abides, and cheerfulness,
 and peace.’

The attempt was made; — ’t is needless to
 report

How hopelessly; but innocence is strong,
 And an entire simplicity of mind,
 A thing most sacred in the eye of Heaven;
 That opens, for such sufferers, relief 180
 Within the soul, fountains of grace divine;
 And doth commend their weakness and
 disease

To Nature's care, assisted in her office
 By all the elements that round her wait
 To generate, to preserve, and to restore;
 And by her beautiful array of forms

Shedding sweet influence from above; or
 pure
 Delight exhaling from the ground they
 tread."

"Impute it not to impatience, if," ex-
 claimed 189
 The Wanderer, "I infer that he was healed
 By perseverance in the course prescribed."

"You do not err: the powers, that had
 been lost
 By slow degrees, were gradually regained;
 The fluttering nerves composed; the beat-
 ing heart
 In rest established; and the jarring
 thoughts
 To harmony restored. — But yon dark
 mould
 Will cover him, in the fulness of his
 strength,
 Hastily smitten by a fever's force;
 Yet not with stroke so sudden as refused
 Time to look back with tenderness on her
 Whom he had loved in passion; and to
 send 201
 Some farewell words — with one, but one,
 request;
 That, from his dying hand, she would ac-
 cept
 Of his possessions that which most he
 prized;
 A book, upon whose leaves some chosen
 plants,
 By his own hand disposed with nicest care,
 In undecaying beauty were preserved;
 Mute register, to him, of time and place,
 And various fluctuations in the breast;
 To her, a monument of faithful love 210
 Conquered, and in tranquillity retained!

Close to his destined habitation, lies
 One who achieved a humbler victory,
 Though marvellous in its kind. A place
 there is
 High in these mountains, that allured a
 band
 Of keen adventurers to unite their pains
 In search of precious ore: they tried, were
 foiled —
 And all desisted, all, save him alone.
 He, taking counsel of his own clear
 thoughts, 219
 And trusting only to his own weak hands,
 Urged unremittingly the stubborn work,

Unseconded, uncountenanced; then, a
 time
 Passed on, while still his lonely efforts
 found

No recompense, derided; and at length,
 By many pitied, as insane of mind;
 By others dreaded as the luckless thrall
 Of subterranean Spirits feeding hope
 By various mockery of sight and sound;
 Hope after hope, encouraged and destroyed
 — But when the lord of seasons had ma-
 tured 22

The fruits of earth through space of two
 ten years,
 The mountain's entrails offered to his view
 And trembling grasp the long-deferred
 reward.

Not with more transport did Columbus
 greet

A world, his rich discovery! But our
 Swain,

A very hero till his point was gained,
 Proved all unable to support the weight
 Of prosperous fortune. On the fields he
 looked

With an unsettled liberty of thought,
 Wishes and endless schemes; by daylight
 walked 24

Giddy and restless; ever and anon
 Quaffed in his gratitude immoderate cups;
 And truly might be said to die of joy!
 He vanished; but conspicuous to this day
 The path remains that linked his cottage-
 door

To the mine's mouth; a long and slanting
 track,

Upon the rugged mountain's stony side,
 Worn by his daily visits to and from
 The darksome centre of a constant hope.
 This vestige, neither force of beating rain
 Nor the vicissitudes of frost and thaw
 Shall cause to fade, till ages pass away;
 And it is named, in memory of the event,
 The PATH OF PERSEVERANCE."

"Thou from whom
 Man has his strength," exclaimed the
 Wanderer, "oh!

Do thou direct it! To the virtuous grant
 The penetrative eye which can perceive
 In this blind world the guiding vein of
 hope;

That, like this Labourer, such may dig their
 way

'Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified;' 22
 Grant to the wise his firmness of resolve!"

"That prayer were not superfluous,"
 said the Priest,
 Amid the noblest relics, proudest dust,
 That Westminster, for Britain's glory,
 holds
 Within the bosom of her awful pile,
 Ambitiously collected. Yet the sigh,
 Which wafts that prayer to heaven, is due
 to all,
 Wherever laid, who living fell below,
 Their virtue's humbler mark; a sigh of
 pain
 If to the opposite extreme they sank. 270
 How would you pity her who yonder rests;
 Him, farther off; the pair, who here are
 laid;
 But, above all, that mixture of, earth's
 mould
 Whom sight of this green hillock to my
 mind
 Recalls !

He lived not till his locks were nipped
 By seasonable frost of age; nor died
 Before his temples, prematurely forced
 To mix the manly brown with silver grey,
 Gave obvious instance of the sad effect
 Produced, when thoughtless Folly hath
 usurped 280
 The natural crown that sage Experience
 wears.

Gay, volatile, ingenious, quick to learn,
 And prompt to exhibit all that he possessed
 Or could perform; a zealous actor, hired
 Into the troop of mirth, a soldier, sworn
 Into the lists of giddy enterprise —
 Such was he; yet, as if within his frame
 Two several souls alternately had lodged,
 Two sets of manners could the Youth put
 on; 289

And, fraught with antics as the Indian bird
 That writhes and chatters in her wiry cage,
 Was graceful, when it pleased him, smooth
 and still

As the mute swan that floats adown the
 stream,

Or, on the waters of the unruffled lake,
 Anchors her placid beauty. Not a leaf,
 That flutters on the bough, lighter than he;
 And not a flower, that droops in the green
 shade,

More winningly reserved ! If ye enquire
 How such consummate elegance was bred
 Amid these wilds, this answer may suffice;
 'Twas Nature's will; who sometimes un-
 dertakes, 301

For the reproof of human vanity,
 Art to outstrip in her peculiar walk.
 Hence, for this Favourite — lavishly en-
 dowed

With personal gifts, and bright instinctive
 wit,

While both, embellishing each other, stood
 Yet farther recommended by the charm
 Of fine demeanour, and by dance and song,
 And skill in letters — every fancy shaped
 Fair expectations; nor, when to the world's
 Capacious field forth went the Adventurer,
 there 311

Were he and his attainments overlooked,
 Or scantily rewarded; but all hopes,
 Cherished for him, he suffered to depart,
 Like blighted buds; or clouds that mim-
 icked land

Before the sailor's eye; or diamond drops
 That sparkling decked the morning grass;
 or aught

That was attractive, and hath ceased to be !

Yet, when this Prodigal returned, the
 rites

Of joyful greeting were on him bestowed,
 Who, by humiliation undeterred, 321
 Sought for his weariness a place of rest
 Within his Father's gates. — Whence came
 he ? — clothed

In tattered garb, from hovels where abides
 Necessity, the stationary host
 Of vagrant poverty; from rifted barns
 Where no one dwells but the wide-staring
 owl

And the owl's prey; from these bare haunts,
 to which

He had descended from the proud saloon,
 He came, the ghost of beauty and of health,
 The wreck of gaiety ! But soon revived 331
 In strength, in power refitted, he renewed
 His suit to Fortune; and she smiled again
 Upon a fickle Ingrate. Thrice he rose,
 Thrice sank as willingly. For he — whose
 nerves

Were used to thrill with pleasure, while his
 voice

Softly accompanied the tuneful harp,
 By the nice finger of fair ladies touched
 In glittering halls — was able to derive
 No less enjoyment from an abject choice.
 Who happier for the moment — who more
 blithe 341

Than this fallen Spirit ? in those dreary
 holds

His talents lending to exalt the freaks
Of merry-making beggars, — nor provoked
To laughter multiplied in louder peals
By his malicious wit; then, all enchained
With mute astonishment, themselves to see
In their own arts outdone, their fame
eclipsed,

As by the very presence of the Fiend
Who dictates and inspires illusive feats, 350
For knavish purposes! The city, too,
(With shame I speak it) to her guilty bowers
Allured him, sunk so low in self-respect
As there to linger, there to eat his bread,
Hired minstrel of voluptuous blandishment;
Charming the air with skill of hand or voice,
Listen who would, be wrought upon who
might,

Sincerely wretched hearts, or falsely gay.
— Such the too frequent tenor of his boast
In ears that relished the report; — but all
Was from his Parents happily concealed; 361
Who saw enough for blame and pitying
love.

They also were permitted to receive
His last repentant breath; and closed his
eyes,

No more to open on that irksome world
Where he had long existed in the state
Of a young fowl beneath one mother
hatched,

Though from another sprung, different in
kind:

Where he had lived, and could not cease to
live,

Distracted in propensity; content 370
With neither element of good or ill;
And yet in both rejoicing; man unblest;
Of contradictions infinite the slave,
Till his deliverance, when Mercy made him
One with himself, and one with them that
sleep."

"Tis strange," observed the Solitary,
"strange

It seems, and scarcely less than pitiful,
That in a land where charity provides
For all that can no longer feed themselves,
A man like this should choose to bring his
shame 380

To the parental door; and with his sighs
Infect the air which he had freely breathed
In happy infancy. He could not pine,
Through lack of converse; no — he must
have found

Abundant exercise for thought and speech,

In his dividual being, self-reviewed,
Self-catechised, self-punished. — Some
there are

Who, drawing near their final home, and
much

And daily longing that the same were
reached,

Would rather shun than seek the fellowship
Of kindred mould. — Such haply here are
laid?" 381

"Yes," said the Priest, "the Genius of
our hills —

Who seems, by these stupendous barriers
cast.

Round his domain, desirous not alone
To keep his own, but also to exclude
All other progeny — doth sometimes lure,
Even by his studied depth of privacy,
The unhappy alien hoping to obtain
Concealment, or seduced by wish to find,
In place from outward molestation free, 400
Helps to internal ease. Of many such
Could I discourse; but as their stay was
brief,

So their departure only left behind
Fancies, and loose conjectures. Other trace
Survives, for worthy mention, of a pair
Who, from the pressure of their several
fates,

Meeting as strangers, in a petty town
Whose blue roofs ornament a distant reach
Of this far-winding vale, remained as friends
True to their choice; and gave their bones
in trust 410

To this loved cemetery, here to lodge
With unescentheoned privacy interred
Far from the family vault. — A Chieftain
one

By right of birth; within whose spotless
breast

The fire of ancient Caledonia burned:
He, with the foremost whose impatience
hailed

The Stuart, landing to resume, by force
Of arms, the crown which bigotry had lost.
Aroused his clan; and, fighting at their
head,

With his brave sword endeavoured to pre-
vent 420

Culloden's fatal overthrow. Escaped
From that disastrous rout, to foreign shores
He fled; and when the lenient hand of time
Those troubles had appeased, he sought
and gained,

For his obscured condition, an obscure
Retreat, within this nook of English ground.

The other, born in Britain's southern
tract,
Had fixed his milder loyalty, and placed
His gentler sentiments of love and hate,
There, where *they* placed them who in con-
science prized 430

The new succession, as a line of kings
Whose oath had virtue to protect the land
Against the dire assaults of papacy
And arbitrary rule. But launch thy bark
On the distempered flood of public life,
And cause for most rare triumph will be
thine

If, spite of keenest eye and steadiest hand,
The stream, that bears thee forward, prove
not, soon

Or late, a perilous master. He — who oft,
Beneath the battlements and stately trees
That round his mansion cast a sober gloom,
Had moralised on this, and other truths 442
Of kindred import, pleased and satisfied —
Was forced to vent his wisdom with a
sigh

Heaved from the heart in fortune's bitter-
ness,
When he had crushed a plentiful estate
By ruinous contest, to obtain a seat
In Britain's senate. Fruitless was the at-
tempt:

And while the uproar of that desperate strife
Continued yet to vibrate on his ear, 450
The vanquished Whig, under a borrowed
name,

(For the mere sound and echo of his own
Haunted him with sensations of disgust
That he was glad to lose) slunk from the
world

To the deep shade of those untravelled
Wilds;

In which the Scottish Laird had long pos-
sessed

An undisturbed abode. Here, then, they
met,

Two doughty champions; flaming Jacobite
And sullen Hanoverian! You might think
That losses and vexations, less severe 460
Than those which they had severally sus-
tained,

Would have inclined each to abate his zeal
For his ungrateful cause; no, — I have
heard

My reverend Father tell that, 'mid the calm

Of that small town encountering thus, they
filled,
Daily, its bowling-green with harmless
strife;

Plagued with uncharitable thoughts the
church;
And vexed the market-place. But in the
breasts

Of these opponents gradually was wrought,
With little change of general sentiment,
Such leaning towards each other, that their
days 471

By choice were spent in constant fellowship;
And if, at times, they fretted with the yoke,
Those very bickerings made them love it
more.

A favourite boundary to their lengthened
walks

This Churchyard was. And, whether they
had come

Treading their path in sympathy and linked
In social converse, or by some short space
Discreetly parted to preserve the peace,
One spirit seldom failed to extend its sway
Over both minds, when they awhile had
marked 481

The visible quiet of this holy ground,
And breathed its soothing air: — the spirit
of hope

And saintly magnanimity; that — spurning
The field of selfish difference and dispute,
And every care which transitory things,
Earth and the kingdoms of the earth,
create —

Doth, by a rapture of forgetfulness,
Preclude forgiveness, from the praise de-
barred,
Which else the Christian virtue might have
claimed. 490

There live who yet remember here to
have seen

Their courtly figures, seated on the stump
Of an old yew, their favourite resting-place.
But as the remnant of the long-lived tree
Was disappearing by a swift decay,
They, with joint care, determined to erect,
Upon its site, a dial, that might stand
For public use preserved, and thus survive
As their own private monument: for this
Was the particular spot, in which they
wished 500

(And Heaven was pleased to accomplish
the desire)

That, undivided, their remains should lie.
So, where the mouldered tree had stood,
was raised

Yon structure, framing, with the ascent of
steps

That to the decorated pillar lead,
A work of art more sumptuous than might
seem

To suit this place; yet built in no proud
scorn

Of rustic homeliness; they only aimed
To ensure for it respectful guardianship.
Around the margin of the plate, whereon
The shadow falls to note the stealthy
hours,

Winds an inscriptive legend." — At these
words

Thither we turned; and gathered, as we
read,

The appropriate sense, in Latin numbers
couched:

*"Time flies; it is his melancholy task,
To bring, and bear away, delusive hopes,
And re-produce the troubles he destroys.
But, while his blindness thus is occupied,
Discerning Mortal! do thou serve the will
Of Time's eternal Master, and that peace, 511
Which the world wants, shall be for thee con-
firmed!"*

"Smooth verse, inspired by no unlettered
Muse,"

Exclaimed the Sceptic, "and the strain of
thought

Accords with nature's language; — the soft
voice

Of yon white torrent falling down the rocks
Speaks, less distinctly, to the same effect.

If, then, their blended influence be not lost
Upon our hearts, not wholly lost, I grant,

Even upon mine, the more are we required
To feel for those among our fellow-men, 530

Who, offering no obeisance to the world,
Are yet made desperate by 'too quick a
sense

Of constant infelicity,' cut off
From peace like exiles on some barren rock,

Their life's appointed prison; not more free
Than sentinels, between two armies, set,

With nothing better, in the chill night air,
Than their own thoughts to comfort them.

Say why

That ancient story of Prometheus chained
To the bare rock, on frozen Caucasus; 540

The vulture, the inexhaustible repast

Drawn from his vitals? Say what near
the woes

By Tantalus entailed upon his race,
And the dark sorrows of the line of Thebes?
Fictions in form, but in their substance
truths,

Tremendous truths! familiar to the men
Of long-past times, nor obsolete in ours.

Exchange the shepherd's frock of native
grey

For robes with regal purple tinged; convert
The crook into a sceptre; give the pomp
Of circumstance; and here the tragic
Muse

Shall find apt subjects for her highest art.
Amid the groves, under the shadowy hills,

The generations are prepared; the pangs,
The internal pangs, are ready; the dread
strife

Of poor humanity's afflicted will
Struggling in vain with ruthless destiny."

"Though," said the Priest in answer,
"these be terms

Which a divine philosophy rejects,
We, whose established and unfailing trust

Is in controlling Providence, admit
That, through all stations, human life
abounds

With mysteries; — for, if Faith were left
untried,

How could the might, that lurks within her,
then

Be shown? her glorious excellence — that
ranks

Among the first of Powers and Virtues —
proved?

Our system is not fashioned to preclude
That sympathy which you for others ask;

And I could tell, not travelling for my
theme

Beyond these humble graves, of grievous
crimes

And strange disasters; but I pass them
by,

Loth to disturb what Heaven hath hushed
in peace.

— Still less, far less, am I inclined to treat
Of Man degraded in his Maker's sight

By the deformities of brutish vice:
For, in such portraits, though a vulgar face

And a coarse outside of repulsive life
And unassuming manners might at once

Be recognised by all" — "Ah! do not
think,"

he Wanderer somewhat eagerly ex-
 claimed, 580
 Wish could be ours that you, for such
 poor gain,
 Gain shall I call it? — gain of what? —
 for whom?)
 should breathe a word tending to violate
 our own pure spirit. Not a step we look
 for
 a slight of that forbearance and reserve
 Which common human-heartedness inspires,
 and mortal ignorance and frailty claim,
 upon this sacred ground, if nowhere else."

"True," said the Solitary, "be it far
 from us to infringe the laws of charity. 590
 yet judgment here in mercy be pro-
 nounced;
 this, self-respecting Nature prompts, and
 this
 Wisdom enjoins; but if the thing we seek
 be genuine knowledge, bear we then in mind
 how, from his lofty throne, the sun can
 fling
 colours as bright on exhalations bred
 by weedy pool or pestilential swamp,
 as by the rivulet sparkling where it runs,
 or the pellucid lake."

"Small risk," said I,
 Of such illusion do we here incur; 600
 Temptation here is none to exceed the
 truth;
 No evidence appears that they who rest
 Within this ground, were covetous of praise,
 Or of remembrance even, deserved or not.
 Green is the Churchyard, beautiful and
 green,
 Ridge rising gently by the side of ridge,
 A heaving surface, almost wholly free
 From interruption of sepulchral stones,
 And mantled o'er with aboriginal turf
 And everlasting flowers. These Dalesmen
 trust 610
 The lingering gleam of their departed
 lives
 To oral record, and the silent heart;
 Depositories faithful and more kind
 Than fondest epitaph: for, if those fail,
 What boots the sculptured tomb? And
 who can blame,
 Who rather would not envy, men that feel
 This mutual confidence; if, from such
 source,
 The practice flow, — if thence, or from a
 deep

And general humility in death?
 Nor should I much condemn it, if it spring
 From disregard of time's destructive
 power, 621
 As only capable to prey on things
 Of earth, and human nature's mortal part.

Yet — in less simple districts, where we
 see
 Stone lift its forehead emulous of stone
 In courting notice; and the ground all
 paved
 With commendations of departed worth;
 Reading, where'er we turn, of innocent
 lives,
 Of each domestic charity fulfilled,
 And sufferings meekly borne — I, for my
 part, 630
 Though with the silence pleased that here
 prevails,
 Among those fair recitals also range,
 Soothed by the natural spirit which they
 breathe.
 And, in the centre of a world whose soil
 Is rank with all unkindness, compassed
 round
 With such memorials, I have sometimes
 felt,
 It was no momentary happiness
 To have *one* Enclosure where the voice that
 speaks
 In envy or detraction is not heard;
 Which malice may not enter; where the
 traces 640
 Of evil inclinations are unknown;
 Where love and pity tenderly unite
 With resignation; and no jarring tone
 Intrudes, the peaceful concert to disturb
 Of amity and gratitude."

"Thus sanctioned,"
 The Pastor said, "I willingly confine
 My narratives to subjects that excite
 Feelings with these accordant; love, es-
 teem,
 And admiration; lifting up a veil,
 A sunbeam introducing among hearts 650
 Retired and covert; so that ye shall have
 Clear images before your gladdened eyes
 Of nature's unambitious underwood,
 And flowers that prosper in the shade.
 And when
 I speak of such among my flock as swerved
 Or fell, those only shall be singled out
 Upon whose lapse, or error, something
 more

Than brotherly forgiveness may attend;
To such will we restrict our notice, else
Better my tongue were mute.

And yet there are,
I feel, good reasons why we should not
leave

661
Wholly untraced a more forbidding way.
For, strength to persevere and to support,
And energy to conquer and repel —
These elements of virtue, that declare
The native grandeur of the human soul —
Are oft-times not unprofitably shown
In the perverseness of a selfish course:
Truth every day exemplified, no less
In the grey cottage by the murmuring
stream

670
Than in fantastic conqueror's roving camp,
Or 'mid the factious senate, unappalled
Whoe'er may sink, or rise — to sink again,
As merciless proscription ebbs and flows.

There," said the Vicar, pointing as he
spoke,

"A woman rests in peace; surpassed by few
In power of mind, and eloquent discourse.
Tall was her stature; her complexion dark
And saturnine; her head not raised to hold
Converse with heaven, nor yet deprest to-
wards earth,

680
But in projection carried, as she walked
For ever musing. Sunken were her eyes;
Wrinkled and furrowed with habitual
thought

Was her broad forehead; like the brow of
one

Whose visual nerve shrinks from a painful
glare

Of overpowering light. — While yet a child,
She, 'mid the humble flowerets of the vale,
Towered like the imperial thistle, not un-
furnished

With its appropriate grace, yet rather
seeking

To be admired, than coveted and loved. 690
Even at that age she ruled, a sovereign
queen,

Over her comrades; else their simple sports,
Wanting all relish for her strenuous mind,
Had crossed her only to be shunned with
scorn.

— Oh! pang of sorrowful regret for those
Whom, in their youth, sweet study has
enthralled,

That they have lived for harsher servitude,
Whether in soul, in body, or estate!

Such doom was hers; yet nothing could
subdue

Her keen desire of knowledge, nor efface
Those brighter images by books impressed
Upon her memory, faithfully as stars
That occupy their places, and, though oft
Hidden by clouds, and oft bedimmed by
haze,

Are not to be extinguished, nor impaired.

Two passions, both degenerate, for the
both

Began in honour, gradually obtained
Rule over her, and vexed her daily life;
An unremitting, avaricious thrift;
And a strange thralldom of maternal love,
That held her spirit, in its own despite,
Bound — by vexation, and regret, and scorn
Constrained forgiveness, and relenting vows
And tears, in pride suppressed, in shame
concealed —

To a poor dissolute Son, her only child.
— Her wedded days had opened with mis-
hap,

Whence dire dependence. What could she
perform

To shake the burthen off? Ah! there was
felt,

Indignantly, the weakness of her sex.
She mused, resolved, adhered to her re-
solve;

The hand grew slack in alms-giving, the
heart

Closed by degrees to charity; heaven's
blessing

Not seeking from that source, she placed
her trust

In ceaseless pains — and strictest parsimony,
Which sternly hoarded all that could be
spared,

From each day's need, out of each day's
least gain.

Thus all was re-established, and a pile
Constructed, that sufficed for every end,
Save the contentment of the builder's mind.
A mind by nature indisposed to aught
So placid, so inactive, as content;
A mind intolerant of lasting peace,
And cherishing the pang her heart deplored.
Dread life of conflict! which I oft compare
To the agitation of a brook that runs
Down a rocky mountain, buried now and lost
In silent pools, now in strong eddies
chained;

It never to be charmed to gentleness:
 Best attainment fits of such repose
 Timid eyes might shrink from fathoming.

A sudden illness seized her in the
 strength 741
 Life's autumnal season. — Shall I tell
 Now on her bed of death the Matron lay,
 Providence submissive, so she thought;
 It fretted, vexed, and wrought upon,
 almost

Danger, by the malady that griped
 Her prostrate frame with unrelaxing power,
 As the fierce eagle fastens on the lamb?
 She prayed, she moaned; — her husband's
 sister watched

Her dreary pillow, waited on her needs; 750
 And yet the very sound of that kind foot
 As anguish to her ears! 'And must she
 rule,'

This was the death-doomed Woman heard
 to say

A bitterness, 'and must she rule and reign,
 Sole Mistress of this house, when I am gone?
 And what I tended, calling it her own!' —
 Enough; — I fear too much. — One vernal
 evening,

While she was yet in prime of health and
 strength,

Well remember, while I passed her door
 Alone, with loitering step, and upward eye
 Turned towards the planet Jupiter that
 hung 761

Above the centre of the Vale, a voice
 Housed me, her voice; it said, 'That glori-
 ous star

In its untroubled element will shine
 As now it shines, when we are laid in
 earth

And safe from all our sorrows.' With a
 sigh

She spake, yet, I believe, not unsustained
 By faith in glory that shall far transcend
 Light by these perishable heavens disclosed
 To sight or mind. Nor less than care
 divine 770

Is divine mercy. She, who had rebelled,
 Was into meekness softened and subdued;
 Did, after trials not in vain prolonged,
 With resignation sink into the grave;
 And her uncharitable acts, I trust,
 And harsh unkindnesses are all forgiven,
 Tho', in this Vale, remembered with deep
 awe."

THE Vicar paused; and toward a seat ad-
 vanced,

A long stone-seat, fixed in the Churchyard
 wall;

Part shaded by cool sycamore, and part 780
 Offering a sunny resting-place to them

Who seek the House of worship, while the
 bells

Yet ring with all their voices, or before
 The last hath ceased its solitary knoll.

Beneath the shade we all sate down; and
 there,

His office, uninvited, he resumed.

"As on a sunny bank, a tender lamb
 Lurks in safe shelter from the winds of
 March,

Screened by its parent, so that little mound
 Lies guarded by its neighbour; the small
 heap 790

Speaks for itself; an Infant there doth
 rest;

The sheltering hillock is the Mother's
 grave.

If mild discourse, and manners that con-
 ferred

A natural dignity on humblest rank;
 If gladsome spirits, and benignant looks,
 That for a face not beautiful did more
 Than beauty for the fairest face can do;
 And if religious tenderness of heart,
 Grieving for sin, and penitential tears
 Shed when the clouds had gathered and
 distained 800

The spotless ether of a maiden life;
 If these may make a hallowed spot of
 earth

More holy in the sight of God or Man;
 Then, o'er that mould, a sanctity shall
 brood

Till the stars sicken at the day of doom.

Ah! what a warning for a thoughtless
 man,
 Could field or grove, could any spot of
 earth,

Show to his eye an image of the pangs
 Which it hath witnessed; render back an
 echo

Of the sad steps by which it hath been
 trod! 810

There, by her innocent Baby's precious
 grave,

And on the very turf that roofs her own,
 The Mother oft was seen to stand, or kneel

In the broad day, a weeping Magdalene.
 Now she is not; the swelling turf reports
 Of the fresh shower, but of poor Ellen's
 tears
 Is silent; nor is any vestige left
 Of the path worn by mournful tread of
 her
 Who, at her heart's light bidding, once had
 moved
 In virgin fearlessness, with step that
 seemed 820
 Caught from the pressure of elastic turf
 Upon the mountains gemmed with morning
 dew,
 In the prime hour of sweetest scents and
 airs.
 — Serious and thoughtful was her mind;
 and yet,
 By reconciliation exquisite and rare,
 The form, port, motions, of this Cottage-
 girl
 Were such as might have quickened and
 inspired
 A Titian's hand, addrest to picture forth
 Oread or Dryad glancing through the shade
 What time the hunter's earliest horn is
 heard 830
 Startling the golden hills.

A wide-spread elm

Stands in our valley, named THE JOYFUL
 TREE;
 From dateless usage which our peasants
 hold
 Of giving welcome to the first of May
 By dances round its trunk. — And if the
 sky
 Permit, like honours, dance and song, are
 paid
 To the Twelfth Night, beneath the frosty
 stars
 Or the clear moon. The queen of these
 gay sports,
 If not in beauty yet in sprightly air,
 Was hapless Ellen. — No one touched the
 ground 840
 So deftly, and the nicest maiden's locks
 Less gracefully were braided; — but this
 praise,
 Methinks, would better suit another place.

She loved, and fondly deemed herself
 beloved.
 — The road is dim, the current unper-
 ceived,
 The weakness painful and most pitiful,

By which a virtuous woman, in pure youth
 May be delivered to distress and shame.
 Such fate was hers. — The last time Ellen
 danced,
 Among her equals, round THE JOYFUL
 TREE,
 She bore a secret burthen; and full soon
 Was left to tremble for a breaking vow.
 Then, to bewail a sternly-broken vow,
 Alone, within her widowed Mother's house
 It was the season of unfolding leaves,
 Of days advancing toward their utmost
 length,
 And small birds singing happily to match
 Happy as they. With spirit-sadde-
 power
 Winds pipe through fading woods; but
 those blithe notes
 Strike the deserted to the heart; I speak
 Of what I know, and what we feel within
 — Beside the cottage in which Ellen dwelt
 Stands a tall ash-tree; to whose topmost
 twig
 A thrush resorts, and annually chants,
 At morn and evening from that native
 perch,
 While all the undergrove is thick with
 leaves,
 A time-beguiling ditty, for delight
 Of his fond partner, silent in the nest.
 — 'Ah why,' said Ellen, sighing to herself
 'Why do not words, and kiss, and solemn
 pledge;
 And nature that is kind in woman's
 breast,
 And reason that in man is wise and good,
 And fear of him who is a righteous judge:
 Why do not these prevail for human life,
 To keep two hearts together, that began
 Their spring-time with one love, and then
 have need
 Of mutual pity and forgiveness, sweet
 To grant, or be received; while that poor
 bird —
 O come and hear him! Thou who hast tempted
 me
 Been faithless, hear him, though a lowly
 creature,
 One of God's simple children that yet know
 not
 The universal Parent, how he sings
 As if he wished the firmament of heaven
 Should listen, and give back to him the
 voice
 Of his triumphant constancy and love;

proclamation that he makes, how far
darkness doth transcend our fickle
light !'

such was the tender passage, not by me
beated without loss of simple phrase,
which I perused, even as the words had
been 890

mitted by forsaken Ellen's hand
the blank margin of a Valentine,
dropped with tears. 'T will please you
to be told

at, studiously withdrawing from the eye
all companionship, the Sufferer yet
lonely reading found a meek resource:
w thankful for the warmth of summer
days,

when she could slip into the cottage-barn,
and find a secret oratory there;

in the garden, under friendly veil 900
their long twilight, pore upon her book
the last lingering help of the open sky
till dark night dismissed her to her bed !
us did a waking fancy sometimes lose
e unconquerable pang of despised love.

A kindlier passion opened on her soul
when that poor Child was born. Upon its
face

e gazed as on a pure and spotless gift
unexpected promise, where a grief
dread was all that had been thought of,
— joy 910

or livelier than bewildered traveller feels,
mid a perilous waste that all night long
hath harassed him toiling through fearful
storm,

when he beholds the first pale speck se-
rene

of day-spring, in the gloomy east, revealed,
and greets it with thanksgiving. 'Till
this hour,'

thus, in her Mother's hearing Ellen spake,
There was a stony region in my heart;
but He, at whose command the parched
rock

was smitten, and poured forth a quenching
stream, 920

hath softened that obduracy, and made
unlooked-for gladness in the desert place,
to save the perishing; and, henceforth, I
breathe

the air with cheerful spirit, for thy sake
my infant ! and for that good Mother
dear,

Who bore me; and hath prayed for me in
vain; —

Yet not in vain; it shall not be in vain.'

She spake, nor was the assurance unful-
filled;

And if heart-rending thoughts would oft
return,

They stayed not long. — The blameless
Infant grew; 930

The Child whom Ellen and her Mother
loved

They soon were proud of; tended it and
nursed;

A soothing comforter, although forlorn;
Like a poor singing-bird from distant
lands;

Or a choice shrub, which he, who passes by
With vacant mind, not seldom may ob-
serve

Fair-flowering in a thinly-peopled house,
Whose window, somewhat sadly, it adorns.

Through four months' space the Infant
drew its food

From the maternal breast; then scruples
rose; 940

Thoughts, which the rich are free from,
came and crossed

The fond affection. She no more could
bear

By her offence to lay a twofold weight

On a kind parent willing to forget

Their slender means: so, to that parent's
care

Trusting her child, she left their common
home,

And undertook with dutiful content

A Foster-mother's office.

'Tis, perchance,

Unknown to you that in these simple vales

The natural feeling of equality 950

Is by domestic service unimpaired;

Yet, though such service be, with us, re-
moved

From sense of degradation, not the less

The ungentle mind can easily find means

To impose severe restraints and laws un-
just,

Which hapless Ellen now was doomed to
feel:

For (blinded by an over-anxious dread

Of such excitement and divided thought

As with her office would but ill accord)

The pair, whose infant she was bound to
nurse, 960

Forbade her all communion with her own.
Week after week, the mandate they enforced.

— So near! yet not allowed, upon that sight

To fix her eyes — alas! 't was hard to bear!
But worse affliction must be borne — far worse;

For 't is Heaven's will — that, after a disease

Begun and ended within three days' space,
Her child should die; as Ellen now exclaimed,

Her own — deserted child! — Once, only once,

She saw it in that mortal malady; 970
And, on the burial-day, could scarcely gain

Permission to attend its obsequies.
She reached the house, last of the funeral train;

And some one, as she entered, having chanced

To urge unthinkingly their prompt departure,

'Nay,' said she, with commanding look, a spirit

Of anger never seen in her before,
'Nay, ye must wait my time!' and down she sate,

And by the unclosed coffin kept her seat
Weeping and looking, looking on and weeping, 980

Upon the last sweet slumber of her Child,
Until at length her soul was satisfied.

You see the Infant's Grave; and to this spot,

The Mother, oft as she was sent abroad,
On whatsoever errand, urged her steps:
Hither she came; here stood, and sometimes knelt

In the broad day, a rueful Magdalene!
So call her; for not only she bewailed
A mother's loss, but mourned in bitterness
Her own transgression; penitent sincere 990
As ever raised to heaven a streaming eye.

— At length the parents of the foster-child,
Noting that in despite of their commands
She still renewed and could not but renew
Those visitations, ceased to send her forth;
Or, to the garden's narrow bounds, confined.

I failed not to remind them that they erred;
For holy Nature might not thus be crossed,

Thus wronged in woman's breast: in vain

I pleaded —

But the green stalk of Ellen's life was snapped,

And the flower drooped; as every eye could see,

It hung its head in mortal languishment.

— Aided by this appearance, I at length prevailed; and, from those bonds released, she went

Home to her mother's house.

The Youth was fled

The rash betrayer could not face the shame
Or sorrow which his senseless guilt had caused;

And little would his presence, or prod given

Of a relenting soul, have now availed;
For, like a shadow, he was passed away
From Ellen's thoughts; had perished from her mind

For all concerns of fear, or hope, or love,
Save only those which to their common shame,

And to his moral being appertained:
Hope from that quarter would, I know, have brought

A heavenly comfort; there she recognised
An unrelaxing bond, a mutual need;
There, and, as seemed, there only.

She had built

Her fond maternal heart had built, a nest
In blindness all too near the river's edge;
That work a summer flood with hasty swell

Had swept away; and now her Spirit longed

For its last flight to heaven's security.
— The bodily frame wasted from day to day;

Meanwhile, relinquishing all other cares,
Her mind she strictly tutored to find peace
And pleasure in endurance. Much she thought,

And much she read; and brooded feelingly
Upon her own unworthiness. To me,
As to a spiritual comforter and friend, 1000
Her heart she opened; and no pains were spared

To mitigate, as gently as I could,
The sting of self-reproach, with healing words.

Meek Saint! through patience glorified on earth!

In whom, as by her lonely hearth she sate,

the ghastly face of cold decay put on
sun-like beauty, and appeared divine !
say I not mention — that, within those
walls,

due observance of her pious wish,
the congregation joined with me in prayer
for her soul's good ? Nor was that office
vain. 1041

Much did she suffer: but, if any friend,
 beholding her condition, at the sight
 gave way to words of pity or complaint,
 he stilled them with a prompt reproof,
 and said,

He who afflicts me knows what I can
bear;

and, when I fail, and can endure no more,
will mercifully take me to himself.'

so, through the cloud of death, her Spirit
passed

into that pure and unknown world of love
where injury cannot come: — and here is
laid 1051

the mortal Body by her Infant's side."

The Vicar ceased; and downcast looks
made known

that each had listened with his inmost
heart.

For me, the emotion scarcely was less
strong

or less benign than that which I had felt
When seated near my venerable Friend,
Under those shady elms, from him I heard
The story that retraced the slow decline
Of Margaret, sinking on the lonely heath
With the neglected house to which she
clung. 1061

— I noted that the Solitary's cheek
Confessed the power of nature. — Pleased
though sad,

More pleased than sad, the grey-haired
Wanderer sate;

Thanks to his pure imaginative soul
Capacious and serene; his blameless life,
His knowledge, wisdom, love of truth, and
love

Of human kind ! He was it who first broke
The pensive silence, saying: —

"Blest are they
Whose sorrow rather is to suffer wrong 1070
Than to do wrong, albeit themselves have
erred.

This tale gives proof that Heaven most
gently deals

With such, in their affliction. — Ellen's fate,

Her tender spirit, and her contrite heart,
Call to my mind dark hints which I have
heard

Of one who died within this vale, by doom
Heavier, as his offence was heavier far.

Where, Sir, I pray you, where are laid the
bones

Of Wilfrid Armathwaite ? "

The Vicar answered,
"In that green nook, close by the Church-
yard wall, 1080

Beneath yon hawthorn, planted by myself
In memory and for warning, and in sign
Of sweetness where dire anguish had been
known,

Of reconciliation after deep offence —
There doth he rest. No theme his fate
supplies

For the smooth glozings of the indulgent
world;

Nor need the windings of his devious course
Be here retraced; — enough that, by mishap
And venial error, robbed of competence,
And her obsequious shadow, peace of mind,
He craved a substitute in troubled joy; 1091
Against his conscience rose in arms, and,
braving

Divine displeasure, broke the marriage-
vow.

That which he had been weak enough to do
Was misery in remembrance; he was stung,
Stung by his inward thoughts, and by the
smiles

Of wife and children stung to agony.
Wretched at home, he gained no peace
abroad;

Ranged through the mountains, slept upon
the earth,

Asked comfort of the open air, and found
No quiet in the darkness of the night, 1101
No pleasure in the beauty of the day.

His flock he slighted: his paternal fields
Became a clog to him, whose spirit wished
To fly — but whither ! And this gracious
Church,

That wears a look so full of peace and hope
And love, benignant mother of the vale,
How fair amid her brood of cottages !

She was to him a sickness and reproach.
Much to the last remained unknown: but
this 1110

Is sure, that through remorse and grief he
died;

Though pitied among men, absolved by
God,

He could not find forgiveness in himself;
Nor could endure the weight of his own
shame.

Here rests a Mother. But from her I turn
And from her grave. — Behold — upon that
ridge,
That, stretching boldly from the mountain
side,
Carries into the centre of the vale
Its rocks and woods — the Cottage where
she dwelt
And where yet dwells her faithful Partner,
left

1120

(Full eight years past) the solitary prop
Of many helpless Children. I begin
With words that might be prelude to a tale
Of sorrow and dejection; but I feel
No sadness, when I think of what mine eyes
See daily in that happy family.

— Bright garland form they for the pensive
brow

Of their undrooping Father's widowhood,
Those six fair Daughters, budding yet —
not one,

Not one of all the band, a full-blown flower.
Deprest, and desolate of soul, as once 1131
That Father was, and filled with anxious
fear,

Now, by experience taught, he stands as-
sured,

That God, who takes away, yet takes not
half

Of what he seems to take; or gives it back,
Not to our prayer, but far beyond our
prayer;

He gives it — the boon produce of a soil
Which our endeavours have refused to till,
And hope hath never watered. The Abode,
Whose grateful owner can attest these
truths,

1140

Even were the object nearer to our sight,
Would seem in no distinction to surpass
The rudest habitations. Ye might think
That it had sprung self-raised from earth,
or grown

Out of the living rock, to be adorned
By nature only; but, if thither led,
Ye would discover, then, a studious work
Of many fancies, prompting many hands.

Brought from the woods the honeysuckle
twines
Around the porch, and seems, in that trim
place,

1150

A plant no longer wild; the cultured rose
There blossoms, strong in health, and
be soon

Roof-high; the wild pink crowns the gar-
den-wall,

And with the flowers are intermingled
stones

Sparry and bright, rough scatterings
the hills.

These ornaments, that fade not with the
year,

A hardy Girl continues to provide;
Who, mounting fearlessly the rocky heights
Her Father's prompt attendant, does for
him

All that a boy could do, but with delight
More keen and prouder daring; yet
she,

Within the garden, like the rest, a bed
For her own flowers and favourite herbs
a space,

By sacred charter, holden for her use.

— These, and whatever else the garden
bears

Of fruit or flower, permission asked or not,
I freely gather; and my leisure draws
A not unfrequent pastime from the hum
Of bees around their range of sheltered
hives

Busy in that enclosure; while the rill,
That sparkling thrills the rocks, attunes
his voice

To the pure course of human life which
there

Flows on in solitude. But, when the glow
Of night is falling round my steps, the
most

This Dwelling charms me; often I stop
short,

(Who could refrain?) and feed by stealth
my sight

With prospect of the company within,
Laid open through the blazing window: —
there

I see the eldest Daughter at her wheel
Spinning amain, as if to overtake

1150

The never-halting time; or, in her turn,
Teaching some Novice of the sisterhood
That skill in this or other household work,
Which, from her Father's honoured hand,
herself,

While she was yet a little-one, had learned
Mild Man! he is not gay, but they are gay;
And the whole house seems filled with
gaiety.

Thrice happy, then, the Mother may be
deemed,
Wife, from whose consolatory grave
turned, that ye in mind might witness
where,
1190
How, her Spirit yet survives on earth!"

BOOK SEVENTH

THE CHURCHYARD AMONG THE
MOUNTAINS — (*continued*)

ARGUMENT

Impression of these Narratives upon the
Pastor's mind — Pastor invited to give account
of certain Graves that lie apart — Clergyman
and his Family — Fortunate influence of change
of situation — Activity in extreme old age —
Another Clergyman, a character of resolute
virtue — Lamentations over misdirected ap-
pense — Instance of less exalted excellence in
a plain man — Elevated character of a blind
man — Reflection upon Blindness — Inter-
rupted by a Peasant who passes — His animal
powerfulness and careless vivacity — He occa-
sions a digression on the fall of beautiful and in-
teresting Trees — A female Infant's Grave —
Sorrow at her Birth — Sorrow at her Departure — A
truthful Peasant — His patriotic enthusiasm
and distinguished qualities — His untimely
death — Exultation of the Wanderer, as a pa-
triot, in this Picture — Solitary how affected —
Monument of a Knight — Traditions concerning
him — Peroration of the Wanderer on the
unsistoriness of things and the revolutions of
society — Hints at his own past Calling —
Thanks the Pastor.

WHILE thus from theme to theme the
Historian passed,
The words he uttered, and the scene that
lay
Before our eyes, awakened in my mind
Vivid remembrance of those long-past hours,
When, in the hollow of some shadowy vale,
What time the splendour of the setting sun
lay beautiful on Snowdon's sovereign brow,
In Cader Idris, or huge Penmanmaur)
A wandering Youth, I listened with delight
To pastoral melody or warlike air,
10
Drawn from the chords of the ancient British
harp
By some accomplished Master, while he sate
Amid the quiet of the green recess,
And there did inexhaustibly dispense
An interchange of soft or solemn tunes,

Tender or blithe; now, as the varying
mood
Of his own spirit urged, — now, as a voice
From youth or maiden, or some honoured
chief
Of his compatriot villagers (that hung
Around him, drinking in the impassioned
notes
20
Of the time-hallowed minstrelsy) required
For their heart's ease or pleasure. Strains
of power
Were they, to seize and occupy the sense;
But to a higher mark than song can reach
Rose this pure eloquence. And, when the
stream
Which overflowed the soul was passed away,
A consciousness remained that it had left,
Deposited upon the silent shore
Of memory, images and precious thoughts,
That shall not die, and cannot be de-
stroyed. 30

"These grassy heaps lie amicably close,"
Said I, "like surges heaving in the wind
Along the surface of a mountain pool:
Whence comes it, then, that yonder we
behold
Five graves, and only five, that rise to-
gether
Unsociably sequestered, and encroaching
On the smooth playground of the village-
school?"

The Vicar answered, — "No disdainful
pride
In them who rest beneath, nor any course
Of strange or tragic accident, hath helped
To place those hillocks in that lonely guise.
— Once more look forth, and follow with
your sight 42
The length of road that from yon moun-
tain's base
Through bare enclosures stretches, 'till its
line
Is lost within a little tuft of trees;
Then, reappearing in a moment, quits
The cultured fields; and up the heathy
waste,
Mounts, as you see, in mazes serpentine,
Led towards an easy outlet of the vale,
That little shady spot, that sylvan tuft, 50
By which the road is hidden, also hides
A cottage from our view; though I discern
(Ye scarcely can) amid its sheltering trees
The smokeless chimney-top. —

All unembowered
And naked stood that lowly Parsonage
(For such in truth it is, and appertains
To a small Chapel in the vale beyond)
When hither came its last Inhabitant.
Rough and forbidding were the choicest
roads

By which our northern wilds could then be
crossed; 60

And into most of these secluded vales
Was no access for wain, heavy or light.
So, at his dwelling-place the Priest arrived
With store of household goods, in panniers
slung

On sturdy horses graced with jingling bells,
And on the back of more ignoble beast;
That, with like burthen of effects most
prized

Or easiest carried, closed the motley train.
Young was I then, a schoolboy of eight
years;

But still, methinks, I see them as they
passed 70

In order, drawing toward their wished-for
home.

— Rocked by the motion of a trusty ass
Two ruddy children hung, a well-poised
freight,

Each in his basket nodding drowsily;
Their bonnets, I remember, wreathed with
flowers,

Which told it was the pleasant month of
June;

And, close behind, the comely Matron rode,
A woman of soft speech and gracious
smile,

And with a lady's mien. — From far they
came,

Even from Northumbrian hills; yet theirs
had been 80

A merry journey, rich in pastime, cheered
By music, prank, and laughter-stirring jest;
And freak put on, and arch word dropped
— to swell

The cloud of fancy and uncouth surmise
That gathered round the slowly-moving
train.

— 'Whence do they come? and with what
errand charged?

Belong they to the fortune-telling tribe
Who pitch their tents under the greenwood
tree?

Or Strollers are they, furnished to enact
Fair Rosamond, and the Children of the
Wood, 90

And, by that whiskered tabby's aid, at
forth

The lucky venture of sage Whittington,
When the next village hears the show an-
nounced

By blast of trumpet?' Plenteous was the
growth

Of such conjectures, overheard, or seen
On many a staring countenance portrayed
Of boor or burgher, as they marched along.
And more than once their steadiness of face
Was put to proof, and exercise supplied
To their inventive humour, by stern looks
And questions in authoritative tone,
From some staid guardian of the public
peace,

Checking the sober steed on which he rode.
In his suspicious wisdom; oftener still,
By notice indirect, or blunt demand
From traveller halting in his own despite,
A simple curiosity to ease:

Of which adventures, that beguiled and
cheered

Their grave migration, the good pair would
tell,

With undiminished glee, in hoary age. 100

A Priest he was by function; but his
course

From his youth up, and high as manhood's
noon,

(The hour of life to which he then was
brought)

Had been irregular, I might say, wild;
By books unsteadied, by his pastoral care
Too little checked. An active, ardent mind;
A fancy pregnant with resource and scheme
To cheat the sadness of a rainy day;
Hands apt for all ingenious arts and games;
A generous spirit, and a body strong
To cope with stoutest champions of the
bowl —

Had earned for him sure welcome, and the
rights

Of a prized visitant, in the jolly hall
Of country'squire; or at the statelier board
Of duke or earl, from scenes of courtly
pomp

Withdrawn, — to while away the summer
hours

In condescension among rural guests.

With these high comrades he had revelled
long,

Frolicked industriously, a simple Clerk

y hopes of coming patronage beguiled ¹³⁰
 ill the heart sickened. So, each loftier
 aim
 bandoning and all his showy friends,
 or a life's stay (slender it was, but sure)
 le turned to this secluded chapelry;
 hat had been offered to his doubtful
 choice
 y an unthought-of patron. Bleak and
 bare
 hey found the cottage, their allotted
 home;
 laked without, and rude within; a spot
 With which the Cure not long had been en-
 dowed: ¹³⁹
 and far remote the chapel stood, — remote,
 and, from his Dwelling, unapproachable,
 ave through a gap high in the hills, an
 opening
 shadeless and shelterless, by driving
 showers
 frequented, and beset with howling winds.
 et cause was none, whate'er regret might
 hang
 On his own mind, to quarrel with the
 choice
 Or the necessity that fixed him here;
 Apart from old temptations, and con-
 strained ¹⁴⁸
 To punctual labour in his sacred charge.
 See him a constant preacher to the poor!
 And visiting, though not with saintly zeal,
 Yet, when need was, with no reluctant will,
 The sick in body, or distress in mind;
 And, by a salutary change, compelled
 To rise from timely sleep, and meet the day
 With no engagement, in his thoughts, more
 proud
 Or splendid than his garden could afford,
 His fields, or mountains by the heath-cock
 ranged
 Or the wild brooks; from which he now
 returned
 Contented to partake the quiet meal ¹⁶⁰
 Of his own board, where sat his gentle
 Mate
 And three fair Children, plentifully fed
 Though simply, from their little household
 farm;
 Nor wanted timely treat of fish or fowl
 By nature yielded to his practised hand; —
 To help the small but certain comings-in
 Of that spare benefice. Yet not the less
 Theirs was a hospitable board, and theirs
 A charitable door.

So days and years
 Passed on; — the inside of that rugged
 house ¹⁷⁰
 Was trimmed and brightened by the Ma-
 tron's care,
 And gradually enriched with things of price,
 Which might be lacked for use or ornament.
 What, though no soft and costly sofa there
 Insidiously stretched out its lazy length,
 And no vain mirror glittered upon the walls,
 Yet were the windows of the low abode
 By shutters weather-fenced, which at once
 Repelled the storm and deadened its loud
 roar.
 There snow-white curtains hung in decent
 folds; ¹⁸⁰
 Tough moss, and long-enduring mountain
 plants,
 That creep along the ground with sinuous
 trail,
 Were nicely braided; and composed a work
 Like Indian mats, that with appropriate
 grace
 Lay at the threshold and the inner doors;
 And a fair carpet, woven of homespun
 wool
 But tintured daintily with florid hues,
 For seemliness and warmth, on festal days,
 Covered the smooth blue slabs of mountain-
 stone
 With which the parlour-floor, in simplest
 guise ¹⁹⁰
 Of pastoral homesteads, had been long in-
 laid.

Those pleasing works the Housewife's
 skill produced:
 Meanwhile the unsedentary Master's hand
 Was busier with his task — to rid, to plant,
 To rear for food, for shelter, and delight;
 A thriving covert! And when wishes,
 formed
 In youth, and sanctioned by the riper mind,
 Restored me to my native valley, here
 To end my days; well pleased was I to see
 The once-bare cottage, on the mountain-
 side, ²⁰⁰
 Screened from assault of every bitter
 blast;
 While the dark shadows of the summer
 leaves
 Danced in the breeze, chequering its mossy
 roof.
 Time, which had thus afforded willing
 help

To beautify with nature's fairest growths
This rustic tenement, had gently shed,
Upon its Master's frame, a wintry grace;
The comeliness of unenfeebled age.

But how could I say, gently ? for he still
Retained a flashing eye, a burning palm, ²¹⁰
A stirring foot, a head which beat at nights
Upon its pillow with a thousand schemes.
Few likings had he dropped, few pleasures
lost;

Generous and charitable, prompt to serve;
And still his harsher passions kept their
hold —

Anger and indignation. Still he loved
The sound of titled names, and talked in
glee

Of long-past banquetings with high-born
friends:

Then, from those lulling fits of vain delight
Uproused by recollected injury, railed ²²⁰
At their false ways disdainfully, — and oft
In bitterness, and with a threatening eye
Of fire, incensed beneath its hoary brow.
— Those transports, with staid looks of
pure good-will,

And with soft smile, his consort would re-
prove.

She, far behind him in the race of years,
Yet keeping her first mildness, was ad-
vanced

Far nearer, in the habit of her soul,
To that still region whither all are bound;
Him might we liken to the setting sun ²³⁰
As seen not seldom on some gusty day,
Struggling and bold, and shining from the
west

With an inconstant and unmellowed light;
She was a soft attendant cloud, that hung
As if with wish to veil the restless orb;
From which it did itself imbibe a ray
Of pleasing lustre. — But no more of this;
I better love to sprinkle on the sod
That now divides the pair, or rather say,
That still unites them, praises, like heaven's
dew, ²⁴⁰

Without reserve descending upon both.

Our very first in eminence of years
This old Man stood, the patriarch of the
Vale !

And, to his unmolested mansion, death
Had never come, through space of forty
years;

Sparing both old and young in that abode.

Suddenly then they disappeared: not twice
Had summer scorched the fields; not twice
had fallen,

On those high peaks, the first autumnal
snow,

Before the greedy visiting was closed, ²⁵⁰
And the long-privileged house left empty
— swept

As by a plague. Yet no rapacious plague
Had been among them; all was gentle
death,

One after one, with intervals of peace.
A happy consummation ! an accord
Sweet, perfect, to be wished for ! save that
here

Was something which to mortal sense
might sound

Like harshness, — that the old grey-headed
Sire,

The oldest, he was taken last; survived
When the meek Partner of his age, his Son,
His Daughter, and that late and high-priced
gift, ²⁶⁰

His little smiling Grandchild, were no
more.

' All gone; all vanished ! he deprived and
bare,
How will he face the remnant of his life ?
What will become of him ? ' we said, and
mused

In sad conjectures — ' Shall we meet him
now

Haunting with rod and line the craggy
brooks ?

Or shall we overhear him, as we pass,
Striving to entertain the lonely hours
With music ? ' (for he had not ceased to
touch

The harp or viol which himself had framed,
For their sweet purposes, with perfect
skill.)

' What titles will he keep ? will he remain
Musician, gardener, builder, mechanist,
A planter, and a rearer from the seed ?
A man of hope and forward-looking mind
Even to the last ! ' — Such was he, unsub-
dued.

But Heaven was gracious; yet a little while,
And this Survivor, with his cheerful throng
Of open projects, and his inward hoard ²⁷⁰
Of unsunned griefs, too many and too keen,
Was overcome by unexpected sleep,
In one blest moment. Like a shadow
thrown

ftly and lightly from a passing cloud,
 Death fell upon him, while reclined he lay
 For noontide solace on the summer grass,
 In the warm lap of his mother earth: and so,
 Their lenient term of separation past,
 That family (whose graves you there be-
 hold)

Yet yet a higher privilege once more 290
 Were gathered to each other."

Calm of mind
 And silence waited on these closing words;
 Until the Wanderer (whether moved by
 fear

rest in those passages of life were some
 That might have touched the sick heart of
 his Friend

Too nearly, or intent to reinforce
 His own firm spirit in degree deprest
 By tender sorrow for our mortal state)
 Thus silence broke: — "Behold a thought-
 less Man

From vice and premature decay preserved
 By useful habits, to a fitter soil 301
 Transplanted ere too late. — The hermit,
 lodged

Amid the untrodden desert, tells his beads,
 With each repeating its allotted prayer,
 And thus divides and thus relieves the
 time;

Smooth task, with *his* compared, whose
 mind could string,

Not scantily, bright minutes on the thread
 Of keen domestic anguish; and beguile
 A solitude, unchosen, unprofessed;
 Till gentlest death released him.

Far from us
 Be the desire — too curiously to ask 311
 How much of this is but the blind result
 Of cordial spirits and vital temperament,
 And what to higher powers is justly due.
 But you, Sir, know that in a neighbouring
 vale

A Priest abides before whose life such
 doubts
 Fall to the ground; whose gifts of nature
 lie

Retired from notice, lost in attributes
 Of reason, honourably effaced by debts
 Which her poor treasure-house is content to
 owe, 320

And conquest over her dominion gained,
 To which her frowardness must needs sub-
 mit.

In this one Man is shown a temperance —
 proof

Against all trials; industry severe
 And constant as the motion of the day;
 Stern self-denial round him spread, with
 shade

That might be deemed forbidding, did not
 there

All generous feelings flourish and rejoice;
 Forbearance, charity in deed and thought,
 And resolution competent to take 330
 Out of the bosom of simplicity

All that her holy customs recommend,
 And the best ages of the world prescribe.

— Preaching, administering, in every work
 Of his sublime vocation, in the walks

Of worldly intercourse between man and
 man,

And in his humble dwelling, he appears
 A labourer, with moral virtue girt,
 With spiritual graces, like a glory,
 crowned."

"Doubt can be none," the Pastor said,
 "for whom 340

This portraiture is sketched. The great,
 the good,

The well-beloved, the fortunate, the wise, —
 These titles emperors and chiefs have
 borne,

Honour assumed or given: and him, the
 WONDERFUL,

Our simple shepherds, speaking from the
 heart,

Deservedly have styled. — From his abode
 In a dependent chapelry that lies

Behind yon hill, a poor and rugged wild,
 Which in his soul he lovingly embraced,
 And, having once espoused, would never
 quit; 350

Into its graveyard will ere long be borne
 That lowly, great, good Man. A simple
 stone

May cover him; and by its help, perchance,
 A century shall hear his name pronounced,
 With images attendant on the sound;

Then, shall the slowly-gathering twilight
 close

In utter night; and of his course remain
 No cognizable vestiges, no more

Than of this breath, which shapes itself in
 words

To speak of him, and instantly dissolves."

The Pastor, pressed by thoughts which
 round his theme 361

Still lingered, after a brief pause, resumed;

"Noise is there not enough in doleful war,
But that the heaven-born poet must stand
forth,

And lend the echoes of his sacred shell,
To multiply and aggravate the din?
Pangs are there not enough in hopeless
love —

And, in requited passion, all too much
Of turbulence, anxiety, and fear —
But that the minstrel of the rural shade ³⁷⁰
Must tune his pipe, insidiously to nurse
The perturbation in the suffering breast,
And propagate its kind, far as he may?
— Ah who (and with such rapture as befits
The hallowed theme) will rise and celebrate
The good man's purposes and deeds; re-
trace

His struggles, his discomfitures deplore,
His triumphs hail, and glorify his end;
That virtue, like the fumes and vapoury
clouds

Through fancy's heat redounding in the
brain, ³⁸⁰

And like 'the soft infections of the heart,
By charm of measured words may spread
o'er field,

Hamlet, and town; and piety survive
Upon the lips of men in hall or bower;
Not for reproof, but high and warm delight,
And grave encouragement, by song in-
spired?

— Vain thought! but wherefore murmur or
repine?

The memory of the just survives in heaven:
And, without sorrow, will the ground re-
ceive

That venerable clay. Meanwhile the best
Of what lies here confines us to degrees ³⁹¹
In excellence less difficult to reach,

And milder worth: nor need we travel far
From those to whom our last regards were
paid,

For such example.

Almost at the root

Of that tall pine, the shadow of whose bare
And slender stem, while here I sit at eve,
Oft stretches towards me, like a long
straight path

Traced faintly in the greensward; there,
beneath

A plain blue stone, a gentle Dalesman lies,
From whom, in early childhood, was with-
drawn ⁴⁰¹

The precious gift of hearing. He grew up
From year to year in loneliness of soul;

And this deep mountain-valley was to him
Soundless, with all its streams. The bird
of dawn

Did never rouse this Cottager from sleep
With startling summons; not for his delight
The vernal cuckoo shouted; not for him
Murmured the labouring bee. When
stormy winds

Were working the broad bosom of the lake
Into a thousand thousand sparkling waves
Rocking the trees, or driving cloud on
cloud

Along the sharp edge of yon lofty crags,
The agitated scene before his eye
Was silent as a picture: evermore
Were all things silent, wheresoe'er he
moved.

Yet, by the solace of his own pure thoughts
Upheld, he duteously pursued the round
Of rural labours; the steep mountain-side
Ascended, with his staff and faithful dog;
The plough he guided, and the scythe he
swayed; ⁴¹¹

And the ripe corn before his sickle fell
Among the jocund reapers. For himself,
All watchful and industrious as he was,
He wrought not: neither field nor flock he
owned:

No wish for wealth had place within his
mind;

Nor husband's love, nor father's hope or
care.

Though born a younger brother, need
was none

That from the floor of his paternal home
He should depart, to plant himself anew.
And when, mature in manhood, he be-
held ⁴²¹

His parents laid in earth, no loss ensued
Of rights to him; but he remained well
pleased,

By the pure bond of independent love,
An inmate of a second family;

The fellow-labourer and friend of him
To whom the small inheritance had fallen
— Nor deem that his mild presence was a
weight

That pressed upon his brother's house; for
books

Were ready comrades whom he could not
tire; ⁴³¹

Of whose society the blameless Man
Was never satiate. Their familiar voice,
Even to old age, with unabated charm

guiled his leisure hours; refreshed his
 thoughts;
 yond its natural elevation raised
 s introverted spirit; and bestowed
 on his life an outward dignity
 hich all acknowledged. The dark winter
 night,
 e stormy day, each had its own re-
 source;
 ng of the muses, sage historic tale, 450
 ience severe, or word of holy Writ
 nouncing immortality and joy
 o the assembled spirits of just men
 ade perfect, and from injury secure.
 Thus soothed at home, thus busy in the
 field,
 o no perverse suspicion he gave way,
 o languor, peevishness, nor vain com-
 plaint:
 nd they, who were about him, did not
 fail
 a reverence, or in courtesy; they prized
 his gentle manners: and his peaceful
 smiles, 460
 he gleams of his slow-varying counte-
 nance,
 Vere met with answering sympathy and
 love.

At length, when sixty years and five were
 told,
 A slow disease insensibly consumed
 The powers of nature: and a few short
 steps
 Of friends and kindred bore him from his
 home
 (Yon cottage shaded by the woody crags)
 To the profounder stillness of the grave.
 — Nor was his funeral denied the grace
 Of many tears, virtuous and thoughtful
 grief; 470
 Heart-sorrow rendered sweet by gratitude.
 And now that monumental stone preserves
 His name, and unambitiously relates
 How long, and by what kindly outward
 aids,
 And in what pure contentedness of mind,
 The sad privation was by him endured.
 — And yon tall pine-tree, whose composing
 sound
 Was wasted on the good Man's living ear,
 Hath now its own peculiar sanctity;
 And, at the touch of every wandering
 breeze, 480
 Murmurs, not idly, o'er his peaceful grave.

Soul-cheering Light, most bountiful of
 things !
 Guide of our way, mysterious comforter !
 Whose sacred influence, spread through
 earth and heaven,
 We all too thanklessly participate,
 Thy gifts were utterly withheld from him
 Whose place of rest is near yon ivied porch,
 Yet, of the wild brooks ask if he com-
 plained;
 Ask of the channelled rivers if they held
 A safer, easier, more determined course. 490
 What terror doth it strike into the mind
 To think of one, blind and alone, advancing
 Straight toward some precipice's airy brink !
 But, timely warned, *He* would have stayed
 his steps,
 Protected, say enlightened, by his ear;
 And on the very edge of vacancy
 Not more endangered than a man whose
 eye
 Beholds the gulf beneath. — No floweret
 blooms
 Throughout the lofty range of these rough
 hills,
 Nor in the woods, that could from him
 conceal 500
 Its birth-place; none whose figure did not
 live
 Upon his touch. The bowels of the earth
 Enriched with knowledge his industrious
 mind;
 The ocean paid him tribute from the stores
 Lodged in her bosom; and, by science led,
 His genius mounted to the plains of heaven.
 — Methinks I see him — how his eye-balls
 rolled,
 Beneath his ample brow, in darkness
 paired, —
 But each instinct with spirit; and the frame
 Of the whole countenance alive with
 thought, 510
 Fancy, and understanding; while the voice
 Discoursed of natural or moral truth
 With eloquence, and such authentic power,
 That, in his presence, humbler knowledge
 stood
 Abashed, and tender pity overawed."

"A noble — and, to unreflecting minds,
 A marvellous spectacle," the Wanderer
 said,
 "Beings like these present ! But proof
 abounds
 Upon the earth that faculties, which seem

Extinguished, do not, *therefore*, cease to
be. 520

And to the mind among her powers of
sense

This transfer is permitted, — not alone
That the bereft their recompense may win;
But for remoter purposes of love
And charity; nor last nor least for this,
That to the imagination may be given
A type and shadow of an awful truth;
How, likewise, under sufferance divine,
Darkness is banished from the realms of
death,

By man's imperishable spirit quelled. 530
Unto the men who see not as we see
Futurity was thought, in ancient times,
To be laid open, and they prophesied.
And know we not that from the blind have
flowed

The highest, holiest, raptures of the lyre;
And wisdom married to immortal verse?"

Among the humbler Worthies, at our feet
Lying insensible to human praise,
Love, or regret, — *whose* lineaments would
next

Have been portrayed, I guess not; but it
chanced 540

That, near the quiet churchyard where we
sate,

A team of horses, with a ponderous freight
Pressing behind, adown a rugged slope,
Whose sharp descent confounded their
array,

Came at that moment, ringing noisily.

"Here," said the Pastor, "do we muse,
and mourn

The waste of death; and lo! the giant oak
Stretched on his bier — that massy timber
wain;

Nor fail to note the Man who guides the
team."

He was a peasant of the lowest class: 550
Grey locks profusely round his temples hung
In clustering curls, like ivy, which the bite
Of winter cannot thin; the fresh air lodged
Within his cheek, as light within a cloud;
And he returned our greeting with a smile.
When he had passed, the Solitary spake;
"A Man he seems of cheerful yesterdays
And confident to-morrows; with a face
Not worldly-minded, for it bears too much
Of Nature's impress, — gaiety and health,

Freedom and hope; but keen, withal, and
shrewd. 561

His gestures note, — and hark! his tones of
voice

Are all vivacious as his mien and looks."

The Pastor answered: "You have read
him well.

Year after year is added to his store
With *silent* increase: summers, winters —
past,

Past or to come; yea, boldly might I say,
Ten summers and ten winters of a space
That lies beyond life's ordinary bounds,
Upon his sprightly vigour cannot fix 570
The obligation of an anxious mind,
A pride in having, or a fear to lose;
Possessed like outskirts of some large
domain,

By any one more thought of than by him
Who holds the land in fee, its careless
lord!

Yet is the creature rational, endowed
With foresight; hears, too, every sabbath
day,

The christian promise with attentive ear;
Nor will, I trust, the Majesty of Heaven
Reject the incense offered up by him, 580
Though of the kind which beasts and birds
present

In grove or pasture; cheerfulness of soul,
From trepidation and repining free.

How many scrupulous worshippers fall down
Upon their knees, and daily homage pay
Less worthy, less religious even, than his!

This qualified respect, the old Man's due,
Is paid without reluctance; but in truth."

(Said the good Vicar with a fond half-smile)

"I feel at times a motion of despite 590
Towards one, whose bold contrivances and
skill,

As you have seen, bear such conspicuous
part

In works of havoc; taking from these vales,
One after one, their proudest ornaments.

Full oft his doings leave me to deplore
Tall ash-tree, sown by winds, by vapours
nursed,

In the dry crannies of the pendent rocks;
Light birch, aloft upon the horizon's edge,
A veil of glory for the ascending moon;
And oak whose roots by noontide dew were
damped, 600

And on whose forehead inaccessible

raven lodged in safety. — Many a ship
 nched into Morecamb-bay to *him* hath
 owed
 strong knee-timbers, and the mast that
 bears
 loftiest of her pendants; he, from
 park
 forest, fetched the enormous axle-tree
 t whirls (how slow itself !) ten thousand
 spindles:
 l the vast engine labouring in the mine,
 tent with meaner prowess, must have
 lacked
 trunk and body of its marvellous
 strength, 610
 his undaunted enterprise had failed
 long the mountain coves.

Yon household fir,
 guardian planted to fence off the blast,
 t towering high the roof above, as if
 humble destination were forgot —
 at sycamore, which annually holds
 thin its shade, as in a stately tent
 all sides open to the fanning breeze,
 grave assemblage, seated while they shear
 e fleece-encumbered flock — the JOYFUL
 ELM, 620
 ound whose trunk the maidens dance in
 May —
 d the LORD'S OAK — would plead their
 several rights
 vain, if he were master of their fate;
 s sentence to the axe would doom them
 all.

it, green in age and lusty as he is,
 d promising to keep his hold on earth
 ss, as might seem, in rivalry with men
 an with the forest's more enduring
 growth,
 is own appointed hour will come at last;
 nd, like the haughty Spoilers of the
 world, 630
 his keen Destroyer, in his turn, must fall.

Now from the living pass we once again:
 rom Age," the Priest continued, "turn
 your thoughts;
 rom Age, that often unlamented drops,
 nd mark that daisied hillock, three spans
 long !
 -Seven lusty Sons sate daily round the
 board
 f Gold-rill side; and, when the hope had
 ceased
 f other progeny, a Daughter then

Was given, the crowning bounty of the
 whole;
 And so acknowledged with a tremulous joy
 Felt to the centre of that heavenly calm 641
 With which by nature every mother's soul
 Is stricken in the moment when her throes
 Are ended, and her ears have heard the cry
 Which tells her that a living child is born;
 And she lies conscious, in a blissful rest,
 That the dread storm is weathered by them
 both.

The Father — him at this unlooked-for
 gift
 A bolder transport seizes. From the side
 Of his bright hearth, and from his open
 door, 650
 Day after day the gladness is diffused
 To all that come, almost to all that pass;
 Invited, summoned, to partake the cheer
 Spread on the never-empty board, and drink
 Health and good wishes to his new-born
 girl,
 From cups replenished by his joyous hand.
 — Those seven fair brothers variously were
 moved
 Each by the thoughts best suited to his
 years:
 But most of all and with most thankful
 mind 659

The hoary grandsire felt himself enriched;
 A happiness that ebb'd not, but remained
 To fill the total measure of his soul !
 — From the low tenement, his own abode,
 Whither, as to a little private cell,
 He had withdrawn from bustle, care, and
 noise,
 To spend the sabbath of old age in peace,
 Once every day he duteously repaired
 To rock the cradle of the slumbering babe:
 For in that female infant's name he heard
 The silent name of his departed wife; 670
 Heart-stirring music ! hourly heard that
 name;

Full blest he was, 'Another Margaret
 Green,'
 Oft did he say, 'was come to Gold-rill side.'

Oh ' pang unthought of, as the precious
 boon
 Itself had been unlooked-for; oh ! dire
 stroke
 Of desolating anguish for them all !
 — Just as the Child could totter on the
 floor,

And, by some friendly finger's help up-
 stayed,
 Range round the garden walk, while she
 perchance
 Was catching at some novelty of spring, 680
 Ground-flower, or glossy insect from its
 cell
 Drawn by the sunshine — at that hopeful
 season
 The winds of March, smiting insidiously,
 Raised in the tender passage of the throat
 Viewless obstruction; whence, all unfore-
 warned,
 The household lost their pride and soul's
 delight.
 — But time hath power to soften all re-
 grets,
 And prayer and thought can bring to worst
 distress
 Due resignation. Therefore, though some
 tears 689
 Fail not to spring from either Parent's eye
 Oft as they hear of sorrow like their own,
 Yet this departed Little-one, too long
 The innocent troubler of their quiet, sleeps
 In what may now be called a peaceful bed.

On a bright day — so calm and bright, it
 seemed
 To us, with our sad spirits, heavenly-fair —
 These mountains echoed to an unknown
 sound;
 A volley, thrice repeated o'er the Corse
 Let down into the hollow of that grave,
 Whose shelving sides are red with naked
 mould. 700
 Ye rains of April, duly wet this earth!
 Spare, burning sun of midsummer, these
 soils,
 That they may knit together, and therewith
 Our thoughts unite in kindred quietness!
 Nor so the Valley shall forget her loss.
 Dear Youth, by young and old alike be-
 loved,
 To me as precious as my own! — Green
 herbs
 May creep (I wish that they would softly
 creep)
 Over thy last abode, and we may pass
 Reminded less imperiously of thee; — 710
 The ridge itself may sink into the breast
 Of earth, the great abyss, and be no more;
 Yet shall not thy remembrance leave our
 hearts,
 Thy image disappear!

The Mountain
 No eye can overlook, when 'mid a grove
 Of yet unfaded trees she lifts her head
 Decked with autumnal berries, that
 shine
 Spring's richest blossoms; and ye may be
 marked,
 By a brook-side or solitary tarn,
 How she her station doth adorn: the pe-
 Glows at her feet, and all the gloomy re-
 Are brightened round her. In his na-
 vale
 Such and so glorious did this Youth appear
 A sight that kindled pleasure in all hearts
 By his ingenuous beauty, by the gleam
 Of his fair eyes, by his capacious brow,
 By all the graces with which nature's hand
 Had lavishly arrayed him. As old bards
 Tell in their idle songs of wandering gods
 Pan or Apollo, veiled in human form:
 Yet, like the sweet-breathed violet of the
 shade
 Discovered in their own despite to sense
 Of mortals (if such fables without blame
 May find chance-mention on this sacred
 ground)
 So, through a simple rustic garb's disguise
 And through the impediment of rural care
 In him revealed a scholar's genius shone;
 And so, not wholly hidden from men's sight
 In him the spirit of a hero walked
 Our unpretending valley. — How the quiver
 Whizzed from the Stripling's arm! How
 touched by him,
 The inglorious foot-ball mounted to the
 pitch
 Of the lark's flight, — or shaped a rainbow
 curve,
 Aloft, in prospect of the shouting field!
 The indefatigable fox had learned
 To dread his perseverance in the chase.
 With admiration would he lift his eyes
 To the wide-ruling eagle, and his hand
 Was loth to assault the majesty he loved:
 Else had the strongest fastnesses proved
 weak
 To guard the royal brood. The sailing
 glead,
 The wheeling swallow, and the darting
 snipe;
 The sportive sea-gull dancing with the
 waves,
 And cautious water-fowl, from distant
 climes,
 Fixed at their seat, the centre of the Mer-

the subject to young Oswald's steady
aim,
lived by his forbearance.

From the coast
France a boastful Tyrant hurled his
threats;

Country marked the preparation vast
hostile forces; and she called — with
voice

filled her plains, that reached her ut-
most shores,

in remotest vales was heard — to
arms!

Then, for the first time, here you might
have seen

shepherd's grey to martial scarlet
changed,

it flashed uncouthly through the woods
and fields.

hardy Striplings, all in bright attire,
graced with shining weapons, weekly
marched,

in this lone valley, to a central spot
here, in assemblage with the flower and
choice

the surrounding district, they might
learn

rudiments of war; ten — hardy, strong,
and valiant; but young Oswald, like a
chief

and yet a modest comrade, led them forth
from their shy solitude, to face the world,
with a gay confidence and seemly pride;

measuring the soil beneath their happy feet
the Youths released from labour, and yet
bound

most laborious service, though to them
festival of unencumbered ease;

the inner spirit keeping holiday,
the vernal ground to sabbath sunshine left.

Oft have I marked him, at some leisure
hour,

stretched on the grass, or seated in the
shade,

among his fellows, while an ample map
before their eyes lay carefully outspread,
from which the gallant teacher would dis-
course,

now pointing this way, and now that, —
'Here flows,'

thus would he say, 'the Rhine, that famous
stream!

westward, the Danube toward this inland
sea,

A mightier river, winds from realm to
realm;

And, like a serpent, shows his glittering
back

Bespotted — with innumerable isles:
Here reigns the Russian, there the Turk;

observe
His capital city!' Thence, along a tract
Of livelier interest to his hopes and fears,

His finger moved, distinguishing the spots
Where wide-spread conflict then most
fiercely raged;

Nor left unstigmatized those fatal fields
On which the sons of mighty Germany
Were taught a base submission. — 'Here
behold

A nobler race, the Switzers, and their
land,

Vales deeper far than these of ours, huge
woods,

And mountains white with everlasting
snow!

— And, surely, he, that spake with kindling
brow,

Was a true patriot, hopeful as the best
Of that young peasantry, who, in our days,
Have fought and perished for Helvetia's
rights —

Ah, not in vain! — or those who, in old
time,

For work of happier issue, to the side
Of Tell came trooping from a thousand
huts,

When he had risen alone! No braver
Youth

Descended from Judean heights, to march
With righteous Joshua; nor appeared in
arms

When grove was felled, and altar was cast
down,

And Gideon blew the trumpet, soul-in-
flamed,

And strong in hatred of idolatry."

The Pastor, even as if by these last words
Raised from his seat within the chosen
shade,

Moved toward the grave; — instinctively his
steps

We followed; and my voice with joy ex-
claimed:

"Power to the Oppressors of the world is
given,

A might of which they dream not. Oh!
the curse,

To be the awakener of divinest thoughts,
 Father and founder of exalted deeds;
 And, to whole nations bound in servile
 straits,
 The liberal donor of capacities
 More than heroic ! this to be, nor yet
 Have sense of one connatural wish, nor
 yet
 Deserve the least return of human thanks;
 Winning no recompense but deadly hate ' 830
 With pity mixed, astonishment with scorn ! ”

When this involuntary strain had ceased,
 The Pastor said: “ So Providence is served;
 The forked weapon of the skies can send
 Illumination into deep, dark holds,
 Which the mild sunbeam hath not power
 to pierce.

Ye Thrones that have defied remorse, and
 cast

Pity away, soon shall ye quake with *fear* !
 For, not unconscious of the mighty debt
 Which to outrageous wrong the sufferer
 owes, 840

Europe, through all her habitable bounds,
 Is thirsting for *their* overthrow, who yet
 Survive, as pagan temples stood of yore,
 By horror of their impious rites, preserved;
 Are still permitted to extend their pride,
 Like cedars on the top of Lebanon
 Darkening the sun.

But less impatient thoughts,
 And love ‘ all hoping and expecting all,’
 This hallowed grave demands, where rests
 in peace

A humble champion of the better cause, 850
 A Peasant-youth, so call him, for he asked
 No higher name; in whom our country
 showed,

As in a favourite son, most beautiful.
 In spite of vice, and misery, and disease,
 Spread with the spreading of her wealthy
 arts,

England, the ancient and the free, appeared
 In him to stand before my swimming eyes,
 Unconquerably virtuous and secure.

— No more of this, lest I offend his dust:
 Short was his life, and a brief tale re-
 mains. 860

One day — a summer’s day of annual
 pomp

And solemn chase — from morn to sultry
 noon

His steps had followed, fleetest of the fleet,

The red-deer driven along its native heath
 With cry of hound and horn; and, from
 that toil

Returned with sinews weakened and
 laxed,

This generous Youth, too negligent of
 Plunged — ‘ mid a gay and busy throng
 vened

To wash the fleeces of his Father’s flock —
 Into the chilling flood. Convulsions dire
 Seized him, that self-same night; and
 through the space

Of twelve ensuing days his frame was
 wrenched,

Till nature rested from her work in death
 To him, thus snatched away, his comrades
 paid

A soldier’s honours. At his funeral hour
 Bright was the sun, the sky a cloudless
 blue —

A golden lustre slept upon the hills;
 And if by chance a stranger, wandering
 there,

From some commanding eminence he
 looked

Down on this spot, well pleased would he
 have seen

A glittering spectacle; but every face
 Was pallid: seldom hath that eye been
 moist

With tears, that wept not then; nor wept
 the few,

Who from their dwellings came not forth
 to join

In this sad service, less disturbed than we
 They started at the tributary peal
 Of instantaneous thunder, which announced
 Through the still air, the closing of the
 Grave;

And distant mountains echoed with a sound
 Of lamentation, never heard before ! ”

The Pastor ceased. — My venerable
 Friend

Victoriously upraised his clear bright eye;
 And, when that eulogy was ended, stood
 Enrapt, as if his inward sense perceived
 The prolongation of some still response,
 Sent by the ancient Soul of this wide land,
 The Spirit of its mountains and its sea,
 Its cities, temples, fields, its awful power,
 Its rights and virtues — by that Deity
 Descending, and supporting his poor
 heart

With patriotic confidence and joy.

at the last of those memorial words,
 pining Solitary turned aside;
 then through manly instinct to conceal
 her emotions spreading from the heart
 his worn cheek; or with uneasy shame
 those cold humours of habitual spleen
 fondly seeking in dispraise of man
 and self-excuse, had sometimes
 urged
 self-abuse a not ineloquent tongue. 910
 right toward the sacred Edifice his steps
 been directed; and we saw him now
 at upon a monumental stone,
 whose uncouth form was grafted on the
 wall,
 rather seemed to have grown into the
 side
 the rude pile; as oft-times trunks of
 trees,
 where nature works in wild and craggy
 spots,
 seem incorporate with the living rock —
 endure for aye. The Vicar, taking note
 of his employment, with a courteous
 smile 920
 claimed —
 “The sagest Antiquarian’s eye
 that task would foil;” then, letting fall his
 voice
 while he advanced, thus spake: “Tradition tells
 that, in Eliza’s golden days, a Knight
 came on a war-horse sumptuously attired,
 and fixed his home in this sequestered
 vale.
 left untold if here he first drew breath,
 as a stranger reached this deep recess,
 knowing and unknown. A pleasing
 thought
 sometimes entertain, that haply bound 930
 Scotland’s court in service of his Queen,
 sent on mission to some northern Chief
 of England’s realm, this vale he might
 have seen
 through transient observation; and thence
 caught
 an image fair, which, brightening in his
 soul
 men joy of war and pride of chivalry
 languished beneath accumulated years,
 and power to draw him from the world;
 resolved
 to make that paradise his chosen home
 which his peaceful fancy oft had
 turned. 940

Vague thoughts are these; but, if belief
 may rest
 Upon unwritten story fondly traced
 From sire to son, in this obscure retreat
 The Knight arrived, with spear and shield,
 and borne
 Upon a Charger gorgeously bedecked
 With brodered housings. And the lofty
 Steed —
 His sole companion, and his faithful friend,
 Whom he, in gratitude, let loose to range
 In fertile pastures — was beheld with eyes
 Of admiration and delightful awe, 950
 By those untravelled Dalesmen. With less
 pride,
 Yet free from touch of envious discontent,
 They saw a mansion at his bidding rise,
 Like a bright star, amid the lowly band
 Of their rude homesteads. Here the
 Warrior dwelt;
 And, in that mansion, children of his own,
 Or kindred, gathered round him. As a
 tree
 That falls and disappears, the house is
 gone;
 And, through improvidence or want of love
 For ancient worth and honourable things, 960
 The spear and shield are vanished, which
 the Knight
 Hung in his rustic hall. One ivied arch
 Myself have seen, a gateway, last remains
 Of that foundation in domestic care
 Raised by his hands. And now no trace is
 left
 Of the mild-hearted Champion, save this
 stone,
 Faithless memorial! and his family name
 Borne by yon clustering cottages, that
 sprang
 From out the ruins of his stately lodge:
 These, and the name and title at full
 length, — 970
 Sir Alfred Tithing, with appropriate words
 Accompanied, still extant, in a wreath
 Or posy, girding round the several fronts
 Of three clear-sounding and harmonious
 bells,
 That in the steeple hang, his pious gift.”

 “So fails, so languishes, grows dim, and
 dies,”
 The grey-haired Wanderer pensively ex-
 claimed,
 “All that this world is proud of. From
 their spheres

The stars of human glory are cast down;
Perish the roses and the flowers of kings,
Princes, and emperors, and the crowns and
palms

Of all the mighty, withered and consumed !
Nor is power given to lowliest innocence
Long to protect her own. The man him-
self

Departs; and soon is spent the line of
those

Who, in the bodily image, in the mind,
In heart or soul, in station or pursuit,
Did most resemble him. Degrees and
ranks,

Fraternities and orders — heaping high
New wealth upon the burthen of the old,
And placing trust in privilege confirmed
And re-confirmed — are scoffed at with a
smile

Of greedy foretaste, from the secret stand
Of Desolation, aimed: to slow decline
These yield, and these to sudden over-
throw:

Their virtue, service, happiness, and state
Expire; and nature's pleasant robe of
green,

Humanity's appointed shroud, enwraps
Their monuments and their memory. The
vast Frame

Of social nature changes evermore
Her organs and her members, with decay
Restless, and restless generation, powers
And functions dying and produced at
need, —

And by this law the mighty whole subsists:
With an ascent and progress in the main;
Yet, oh ! how disproportioned to the hopes
And expectations of self-flattering minds !

The courteous Knight, whose bones are
here interred,
Lived in an age conspicuous as our own
For strife and ferment in the minds of
men;

Whence alteration in the forms of things,
Various and vast. A memorable age !
Which did to him assign a pensive lot —
To linger 'mid the last of those bright
clouds

That, on the steady breeze of honour,
sailed

In long procession calm and beautiful.
He who had seen his own bright order
fade,
And its devotion gradually decline,

(While war, relinquishing the lance and
shield,
Her temper changed, and bowed to our
laws)

Had also witnessed, in his morn of life,
That violent commotion, which o'erthrew
In town and city and sequestered glen,
Altar, and cross, and church of solemn
roof,

And old religious house — pile after pile
And shook their tenants out into the field
Like wild beasts without home ! Their
was come;

But why no softening thought of gra-
titude,

No just remembrance, scruple, or
doubt ?

Benevolence is mild; nor borrows help,
Save at worst need, from bold impetuous
force,

Fitliest allied to anger and revenge.
But Human-kind rejoices in the might
Of mutability; and airy hopes,
Dancing around her, hinder and disturb
Those meditations of the soul that feed
The retrospective virtues. Festive songs
Break from the maddened nations at the
sight

Of sudden overthrow; and cold neglect
Is the sure consequence of slow decay.

Even," said the Wanderer, "as the
courteous Knight,
Bound by his vow to labour for redress
Of all who suffer wrong, and to enact
By sword and lance the law of gentleness
(If I may venture of myself to speak,
Trusting that not incongruously I blend
Low things with lofty) I too shall be
doomed

To outlive the kindly use and fair esteem
Of the poor calling which my youth em-
braced

With no unworthy prospect. But enough
— Thoughts crowd upon me — and I've
seemlier now

To stop, and yield our gracious Teacher
thanks

For the pathetic records which his voice
Hath here delivered; words of heartfelt
truth,

Tending to patience when affliction strikes
To hope and love; to confident repose
In God; and reverence for the dust of
Man."

BOOK EIGHTH

THE PARSONAGE

ARGUMENT

tor's apology and apprehensions that he have detained his Auditors too long, with pastor's invitation to his house — Solitary lined to comply — Rallies the Wanderer — playfully draws a comparison between his ant profession and that of the Knight — Which leads to Wanderer's giving an nt of changes in the Country from the facturing spirit — Favourable effects — other side of the picture, and chiefly as it fected the humbler classes — Wanderer s the hollowness of all national grandeur if ported by moral worth — Physical science e to support itself — Lamentations over ecess of manufacturing industry among the ler Classes of Society — Picture of a employed in a Cotton-mill — Ignorance egradation of Children among the agri- cal Population reviewed — Conversation n off by a renewed Invitation from the r — Path leading to his House — Its ap- nce described — His Daughter — His — His Son (a Boy) enters with his Com- n — Their happy appearance — The Wan- how affected by the sight of them.

pensive Sceptic of the lonely vale
those acknowledgments subscribed his
own,

a sedate compliance, which the Priest
ad not to notice, inly pleased, and
said: —

ye, by whom invited I began
se narratives of calm and humble life,
atisfied, 't is well, — the end is gained;
, in return for sympathy bestowed
patient listening, thanks accept from
me.

life, death, eternity! momentous themes
they — and might demand a seraph's
tongue,

re they not equal to their own support;
therefore no incompetence of mine
ld do them wrong. The universal
forms

human nature, in a spot like this,
sent themselves at once to all men's
view:

wished for act and circumstance, that
make

, individual known and understood;
d such as my best judgment could se-
lect

From what the place afforded, have been
given;

Though apprehensions crossed me that my
zeal

To his might well be likened, who unlocks
A cabinet stored with gems and pictures —
draws

His treasures forth, soliciting regard
To this, and this, as worthier than the last,
Till the spectator, who awhile was pleased
More than the exhibitor himself, becomes
Weary and faint, and longs to be released.
— But let us hence! my dwelling is in
sight,

And there — ”

At this the Solitary shrunk
With backward will; but, wanting not ad-
dress

That inward motion to disguise, he said
To his Compatriot, smiling as he spake;
— “The peaceable remains of this good
Knight

Would be disturbed, I fear, with wrathful
scorn,

If consciousness could reach him where he
lies

That one, albeit of these degenerate times,
Deploring changes past, or dreading change
Foreseen, had dared to couple, even in
thought,

The fine vocation of the sword and lance
With the gross aims and body-bending toil
Of a poor brotherhood who walk the earth
Pitied, and, where they are not known,
despised.

Yet, by the good Knight's leave, the two
estates

Are graced with some resemblance. Errant
those,

Exiles and wanderers — and the like are
these;

Who, with their burthen, traverse hill and
dale,

Carrying relief for nature's simple wants.
— What though no higher recompense be
sought

Than honest maintenance, by irksome toil
Full oft procured, yet may they claim re-
spect,

Among the intelligent, for what this course
Enables them to be and to perform.

Their tardy steps give leisure to observe,
While solitude permits the mind to feel;
Instructs, and prompts her to supply defects

By the division of her inward self
For grateful converse: and to these poor
men

Nature (I but repeat your favourite boast)
Is bountiful — go wheresoe'er they may; 60
Kind nature's various wealth is all their own.
Versed in the characters of men; and bound,
By ties of daily interest, to maintain
Conciliatory manners and smooth speech;
Such have been, and still are in their degree,
Examples efficacious to refine
Rude intercourse; apt agents to expel,
By importation of unlooked-for arts,
Barbarian torpor, and blind prejudice;
Raising, through just gradation, savage life
To rustic, and the rustic to urbane. 71
— Within their moving magazines is lodged
Power that comes forth to quicken and ex-
alt

Affections seated in the mother's breast,
And in the lover's fancy; and to feed
The sober sympathies of long-tried friends.
— By these Itinerants, as experienced men,
Counsel is given; contention they appease
With gentle language; in remotest wilds,
Tears wipe away, and pleasant tidings
bring; 80
Could the proud quest of chivalry do more?"

"Happy," rejoined the Wanderer, "they
who gain

A panegyric from your generous tongue!
But, if to these Wayfarers once pertained
Aught of romantic interest, it is gone.
Their purer service, in this realm at least,
Is past for ever. — An inventive Age
Has wrought, if not with speed of magic,
yet

To most strange issues. I have lived to
mark

A new and unforeseen creation rise 90
From out the labours of a peaceful Land
Wielding her potent enginery to frame
And to produce, with appetite as keen
As that of war, which rests not night or day,
Industrious to destroy! With fruitless
pains

Might one like me now visit many a tract
Which, in his youth, he trod, and trod again,
A lone pedestrian with a scanty freight,
Wished-for, or welcome, wheresoe'er he
came —

Among the tenantry of thorp and vill; 100
(Or straggling burgh, of ancient charter
proud,

And dignified by battlements and towers
Of some stern castle, mouldering on the
brow

Of a green hill or bank of rugged stream.
The foot-path faintly marked, the horse
track wild,
And formidable length of plashy lane,
(Prized avenues ere others had been shaped)
Or easier links connecting place with place
Have vanished — swallowed up by state
roads

Easy and bold, that penetrate the gloom
Of Britain's farthest glens. The Earth
lent

Her waters, Air her breezes; and the soil
Of traffic glides with ceaseless intercourse
Glistening along the low and woody dale;
Or, in its progress, on the lofty side,
Of some bare hill, with wonder kenned from
far.

Meanwhile, at social Industry's com-
mand,

How quick, how vast an increase! From
the germ

Of some poor hamlet, rapidly produced
Here a huge town, continuous and compact
Hiding the face of earth for leagues — and
there,

Where not a habitation stood before,
Abodes of men irregularly massed
Like trees in forests, — spread through
spacious tracts,

O'er which the smoke of unremitting fires
Hangs permanent, and plentiful as wreaths
Of vapour glittering in the morning sun.
And, wheresoe'er the traveller turns his
steps,

He sees the barren wilderness erased,
Or disappearing; triumph that proclaims
How much the mild Directress of the plough
Owes to alliance with these new-born arts
— Hence is the wide sea peopled, — hence
the shores

Of Britain are resorted to by ships
Freighted from every climate of the world
With the world's choicest produce. Hence
that sum

Of keels that rest within her crowded ports
Or ride at anchor in her sounds and bays
That animating spectacle of sails
That, through her inland regions, to sea
fro

Pass with the respirations of the tide,
Perpetual, multitudinous! Finally,

once a dread arm of floating power, a voice
thunder daunting those who would ap-
proach
th hostile purposes the blessed Isle,
ath's consecrated residence, the seat
pregnable of Liberty and Peace.

And yet, O happy Pastor of a flock
ithfully watched, and, by that loving care
d Heaven's good providence, preserved
from taint! 150
th you I grieve, when on the darker side
this great change I look; and there be-
hold

ch outrage done to nature as compels
e indignant power to justify herself;
a, to avenge her violated rights,
r England's bane. — When soothing dark-
ness spreads
er hill and vale," the Wanderer thus ex-
pressed

s recollections, "and the punctual stars,
hile all things else are gathering to their
homes,
lvance, and in the firmament of heaven 160
itter — but undisturbing, undisturbed;
if their silent company were charged
ith peaceful admonitions for the heart
all-beholding Man, earth's thoughtful
lord;

en, in full many a region, once like this
e assured domain of calm simplicity
nd pensive quiet, an unnatural light
epared for never-resting Labour's eyes
eaks from a many-windowed fabric huge;
nd at the appointed hour a bell is heard —
harsher import than the curfew-knoll 171
at spake the Norman Conqueror's stern
behest —

local summons to unceasing toil!
agorgered are now the ministers of day;
nd, as they issue from the illumined pile,
fresh band meets them, at the crowded
door —

nd in the courts — and where the rumbling
stream,
at turns the multitude of dizzy wheels,
ares, like a troubled spirit, in its bed
mong the rocks below. Men, maidens,
youths, 180

other and little children, boys and girls,
ater, and each the wonted task resumes
ithin this temple, where is offered up
Gain, the master idol of the realm,
erpetual sacrifice. Even thus of old

Our ancestors, within the still domain
Of vast cathedral or conventual church,
Their vigils kept; where tapers day and
night

On the dim altar burned continually,
In token that the House was evermore 190
Watching to God. Religious men were
they;

Nor would their reason, tutored to aspire
Above this transitory world, allow
That there should pass a moment of the
year,
When in their land the Almighty's service
ceased.

Triumph who will in these profaner rites
Which we, a generation self-extolled,
As zealously perform! I cannot share
His proud complacency: — yet do I exult,
Casting reserve away, exult to see 200
An intellectual mastery exercised
O'er the blind elements; a purpose given,
A perseverance fed; almost a soul
Imparted — to brute matter. I rejoice,
Measuring the force of those gigantic
powers

That, by the thinking mind, have been com-
pelled

To serve the will of feeble-bodied Man. /
For with the sense of admiration blends
The animating hope that time may come
When, strengthened, yet not dazzled, by
the might 210

Of this dominion over nature gained,
Men of all lands shall exercise the same
In due proportion to their country's need;
Learning, though late, that all true glory
rests,

All praise, all safety, and all happiness,
Upon the moral law. Egyptian Thebes,
Tyre, by the margin of the sounding waves,
Palmyra, central in the desert, fell;
And the Arts died by which they had been
raised.

— Call Archimedes from his buried tomb
Upon the grave of vanished Syracuse, 221
And feelingly the Sage shall make report
How insecure, how baseless in itself,
Is the Philosophy whose sway depends
On mere material instruments; — how weak
Those arts, and high inventions, if un-
propped

By virtue. / He, sighing with pensive
grief,

Amid his calm abstractions, would admit

That not the slender privilege is theirs
To save themselves from blank forgetfulness ! ” 230

When from the Wanderer's lips these
words had fallen,
I said, “ And, did in truth those vaunted
Arts

Possess such privilege, how could we escape
Sadness and keen regret, we who revere,
And would preserve as things above all
price,

The old domestic morals of the land,
Her simple manners, and the stable worth
That dignified and cheered a low estate ?
Oh ! where is now the character of peace,
Sobriety, and order, and chaste love, 240
And honest dealing, and untainted speech,
And pure good-will, and hospitable cheer ;
That made the very thought of country-
life

A thought of refuge, for a mind detained
Reluctantly amid the bustling crowd ?
Where now the beauty of the sabbath kept
With conscientious reverence, as a day
By the almighty Lawgiver pronounced
Holy and blest ? and where the winning
grace

Of all the lighter ornaments attached 250
To time and season, as the year rolled
round ? ”

“ Fled ! ” was the Wanderer's passionate
response,

“ Fled utterly ! or only to be traced
In a few fortunate retreats like this ;
Which I behold with trembling, when I
think

What lamentable change, a year — a
month —

May bring ; that brook converting as it
runs

Into an instrument of deadly bane
For those, who, yet untempted to forsake
The simple occupations of their sires, 260
Drink the pure water of its innocent stream
With lip almost as pure. — Domestic bliss
(Or call it comfort, by a humbler name,) —
How art thou blighted for the poor Man's
heart !

Lo ! in such neighbourhood, from morn to
eve,

The habitations empty ! or perchance
The Mother left alone, — no helping hand
To rock the cradle of her peevish babe ;

No daughters round her, busy at the
wheel,

Or in dispatch of each day's little growth
Of household occupation ; no nice arts
Of needle-work ; no bustle at the fire,
Where once the dinner was prepared with
pride ;

Nothing to speed the day, or cheer the
mind ;

Nothing to praise, to teach, or to com-
mand !

The Father, if perchance he still retains
His old employments, goes to field or
wood,

No longer led or followed by the Sons ;
Idlers perchance they were, — but in his
sight ;

Breathing fresh air, and treading the green
earth :

'Till their short holiday of childhood
ceased,

Ne'er to return ! That birthright now
lost.

Economists will tell you that the State
Thrives by the forfeiture — unfeeling
thought,

And false as monstrous ! Can the mother
thrive

By the destruction of her innocent sons
In whom a premature necessity
Blocks out the forms of nature, pre-
sumes

The reason, famishes the heart, shuts up
The infant Being in itself, and makes
Its very spring a season of decay !

The lot is wretched, the condition sad,
Whether a pining discontent survive,
And thirst for change ; or habit bathed
in

The soul deprest, dejected — even to low
Of her close tasks, and long captivity.

✓ Oh, banish far such wisdom as condemns
A native Briton to these inward chains,
Fixed in his soul, so early and so deep ;
Without his own consent, or knowledge
fixed !

He is a slave to whom release comes not,
And cannot come. / The boy, where'er he
turns,

Is still a prisoner ; when the wind is up
Among the clouds, and roars through the
ancient woods ;

Or when the sun is shining in the east,

Quiet and calm. Behold him — in the
 school
 his attainments? no; but with the air
 running his temples under heaven's blue
 arch.
 His raiment, whitened o'er with cotton-
 flakes
 locks of wool, announces whence he
 comes. 310
 Deepening his gait and cowering, his lip
 pale,
 His respiration quick and audible;
 And scarcely could you fancy that a gleam
 would break from out those languid eyes,
 or a blush
 lent upon his cheek. Is this the form,
 that the countenance, and such the port,
 no mean Being? One who should be
 clothed
 with dignity befitting his proud hope;
 who, in his very childhood, should appear
 blame from present purity and joy! 320
 His limbs increase; but liberty of mind
 gone for ever; and this organic frame,
 joyful in its motions, is become
 still, to the joy of her own motions dead;
 and even the touch, so exquisitely poured
 through the whole body, with a languid
 will
 performs its functions; rarely competent
 to impress a vivid feeling on the mind
 what there is delightful in the breeze,
 the gentle visitations of the sun, 330
 the lapse of liquid element — by hand,
 the foot, or lip, in summer's warmth — per-
 ceived.
 Can hope look forward to a manhood
 raised
 on such foundations? "
 "Hope is none for him!"
 the pale Recluse indignantly exclaimed,
 And tens of thousands suffer wrong as
 deep.
 Let it be asked, in justice to our age,
 there were not, before those arts ap-
 peared,
 these structures rose, commingling old and
 young,
 and unripe sex with sex, for mutual taint;
 there were not, *then*, in our far-famed
 Isle, 341
 multitudes, who from infancy had breathed
 air unimprisoned, and had lived at large;
 yet walked beneath the sun, in human
 shape,

As abject, as degraded? At this day,
 Who shall enumerate the crazy huts
 And tottering hovels, whence do issue forth
 A ragged Offspring, with their upright hair
 Crowned like the image of fantastic Fear;
 Or wearing, (shall we say?) in that white
 growth 350
 An ill-adjusted turban, for defence
 Or fierceness, wreathed around their sun-
 burnt brows,
 By savage Nature? Shrivelled are their
 lips,
 Naked, and coloured like the soil, the feet
 On which they stand; as if thereby they
 drew
 Some nourishment, as trees do by their
 roots,
 From earth, the common mother of us all.
 Figure and mien, complexion and attire,
 Are leagued to strike dismay; but out-
 stretched hand
 And whining voice denote them supplicants
 For the least boon that pity can bestow. 361
 Such on the breast of darksome heaths
 are found;
 And with their parents occupy the skirts
 Of furze-clad commons; such are born and
 reared
 At the mine's mouth under impending
 rocks;
 Or dwell in chambers of some natural cave;
 Or where their ancestors erected huts,
 For the convenience of unlawful gain,
 In forest purlieus; and the like are bred,
 All England through, where nooks and
 slips of ground 370
 Purloined, in times less jealous than our
 own,
 From the green margin of the public way,
 A residence afford them, 'mid the bloom
 And gaiety of cultivated fields.
 Such (we will hope the lowest in the scale)
 Do I remember oft-times to have seen
 'Mid Buxton's dreary heights. In earnest
 watch,
 Till the swift vehicle approach, they stand;
 Then, following closely with the cloud of
 dust,
 An uncouth feat exhibit, and are gone 380
 Heels over head, like tumblers on a stage.
 — Up from the ground they snatch the
 copper coin,
 And, on the freight of merry passengers
 Fixing a steady eye, maintain their speed;
 And spin — and pant — and overhead again,

Wild pursuivants ! until their breath is lost,
Or bounty tires — and every face, that
smiled
Encouragement, hath ceased to look that
way.

— But, like the vagrants of the gipsy tribe,
These, bred to little pleasure in them-
selves, 390
Are profitless to others.

Turn we then
To Britons born and bred within the pale
Of civil polity, and early trained
To earn, by wholesome labour in the field,
The bread they eat. A sample should I
give

Of what this stock hath long produced to
enrich

The tender age of life, ye would exclaim,
'Is this the whistling plough-boy whose
shrill notes

Impart new gladness to the morning air !'
Forgive me if I venture to suspect 400

That many, sweet to hear of in soft verse,
Are of no finer frame. Stiff are his joints;
Beneath a cumbrous frock, that to the knees
Invests the thriving churl, his legs appear,
Fellows to those that lustily upheld
The wooden stools for everlasting use,
Whereon our fathers sate. And mark his
brow

Under whose shaggy canopy are set
Two eyes — not dim, but of a healthy
stare —

Wide, sluggish, blank, and ignorant, and
strange — 410

Proclaiming boldly that they never drew
A look or motion of intelligence
From infant-conning of the Christ-cross-
row,

Or puzzling through a primer, line by line,
Till perfect mastery crown the pains at
last.

— What kindly warmth from touch of
fostering hand,

What penetrating power of sun or breeze,
Shall e'er dissolve the crust wherein his
soul

Sleeps, like a caterpillar sheathed in ice ?
This torpor is no pitiable work 420

Of modern ingenuity; no town
Nor crowded city can be taxed with aught
Of sottish vice or desperate breach of
law,

To which (and who can tell where or how
soon ?)

He may be roused. This Boy the fields
produce:

His spade and hoe, mattock and glittering
scythe,

The carter's whip that on his shoulder rests
In air high-towering with a boorish pomp,
The sceptre of his sway; his country's
name,

Her equal rights, her churches and her
schools —

What have they done for him ? And, let
me ask,

For tens of thousands uninformed as he ?
In brief, what liberty of *mind* is here ?

This ardent sally pleased the mild good
Man,

To whom the appeal couched in its closing
words

Was pointedly addressed; and to the
thoughts

That, in assent or opposition, rose
Within his mind, he seemed prepared to
give

Prompt utterance; but the Vicar interposed
With invitation urgently renewed.

— We followed, taking as he led, a path
Along a hedge of hollies dark and tall,
Whose flexile boughs low bending with a
weight

Of leafy spray, concealed the stems and
roots

That gave them nourishment. When frosty
winds

Howl from the north, what kindly warmth
methought,

Is here — how grateful this impervious
screen !

— Not shaped by simple wearing of the
foot

On rural business passing to and fro
Was the commodious walk: a careful
hand

Had marked the line, and strewn its surface
face o'er

With pure cerulean gravel, from the heights
Fetched by a neighbouring brook. — Across
the vale

The stately fence accompanied our steps;
And thus the pathway, by perennial green
Guarded and graced, seemed fashioned to
unite,

As by a beautiful yet solemn chain,
The Pastor's mansion with the house of
prayer.

Like image of solemnity, conjoined
 With feminine allurements soft and fair, 460
 The mansion's self displayed; — a reverend
 pile
 With bold projections and recesses deep;
 Shadowy, yet gay and lightsome as it stood
 Meeting the noontide sun. We paused to
 admire
 The pillared porch, elaborately embossed;
 The low wide windows with their mullions
 old;
 The cornice, richly fretted, of grey stone;
 And that smooth slope from which the
 dwelling rose,
 The beds and banks Arcadian of gay flowers
 And flowering shrubs, protected and
 adorned: 470
 Confusion bright! and every flower assum-
 ing
 More than natural vividness of hue,
 From unaffected contrast with the gloom
 Of sober cypress, and the darker foil
 Of yew, in which survived some traces,
 here
 Not unbecoming, of grotesque device
 And uncouth fancy. From behind the roof
 Rose the slim ash and massy sycamore,
 Ending their diverse foliage with the
 green
 The ivy, flourishing and thick, that clasped
 The huge round chimneys, harbour of
 delight 480
 The wren and redbreast, — where they sit
 and sing
 Their slender ditties when the trees are bare.
 Or must I leave untouched (the picture
 else
 Were incomplete) a relique of old times
 Happily spared, a little Gothic niche
 Of nicest workmanship; that once had held
 The sculptured image of some patron-saint,
 Or of the blessed Virgin, looking down
 On all who entered those religious doors. 490

 But lo! where from the rocky garden-
 mount
 Crowned by its antique summer-house —
 descends,
 Bright as the silver fawn, a radiant Girl;
 For she hath recognised her honoured
 friend,
 The Wanderer ever welcome! A prompt
 kiss
 The gladsome Child bestows at his request;
 And, up the flowery lawn as we advance,

Hangs on the old Man with a happy look,
 And with a pretty restless hand of love.
 — We enter — by the Lady of the place 500
 Cordially greeted. Graceful was her port:
 A lofty stature undepressed by time,
 Whose visitation had not wholly spared
 The finer lineaments of form and face;
 To that complexion brought which prudence
 trusts in
 And wisdom loves. — But when a stately
 ship
 Sails in smooth weather by the placid coast
 On homeward voyage, what — if wind and
 wave,
 And hardship undergone in various climes,
 Have caused her to abate the virgin pride,
 And that full trim of inexperienced hope 510
 With which she left her haven — not for
 this,
 Should the sun strike her, and the impartial
 breeze
 Play on her streamers, fails she to assume
 Brightness and touching beauty of her own,
 That charm all eyes. So bright, so fair,
 appeared
 This goodly Matron, shining in the beams
 Of unexpected pleasure. — Soon the board
 Was spread, and we partook a plain repast.

 Here, resting in cool shelter, we be-
 guiled 520
 The mid-day hours with desultory talk;
 From trivial themes to general argument
 Passing, as accident or fancy led,
 Or courtesy prescribed. While question
 rose
 And answer flowed, the fetters of reserve
 Dropping from every mind, the Solitary
 Resumed the manners of his happier days;
 And in the various conversation bore
 A willing, nay, at times, a forward part;
 Yet with the grace of one who in the
 world 530
 Had learned the art of pleasing, and had
 now
 Occasion given him to display his skill,
 Upon the steadfast 'vantage-ground of truth.
 He gazed, with admiration unsuppressed,
 Upon the landscape of the sun-bright vale,
 Seen, from the shady room in which we
 sate,
 In softened perspective; and more than
 once
 Praised the consummate harmony serene
 Of gravity and elegance, diffused

Around the mansion and its whole domain;
540

Not, doubtless, without help of female taste
And female care. — "A blessed lot is yours!"
The words escaped his lip, with a tender
sigh

Breathed over them: but suddenly the door
Flew open, and a pair of lusty Boys
Appeared, confusion checking their delight.
— Not brothers they in feature or attire,
But fond companions, so I guessed, in field,
And by the river's margin — whence they
come,

Keen anglers with unusual spoil elated. 550
One bears a willow-pannier on his back,
The boy of plainer garb, whose blush survives

More deeply tinged. Twin might the other
be

To that fair girl who from the garden-mount
Bounded: — triumphant entry this for him!
Between his hands he holds a smooth blue
stone,

On whose capacious surface see outspread
Large store of gleaming crimson-spotted
trouts;

Ranged side by side, and lessening by
degrees

Up to the dwarf that tops the pinnacle. 560
Upon the board he lays the sky-blue stone
With its rich freight; their number he pro-
claims;

Tells from what pool the noblest had been
dragged;

And where the very monarch of the brook,
After long struggle, had escaped at last —
Stealing alternately at them and us
(As doth his comrade too) a look of pride:

And, verily, the silent creatures made
A splendid sight, together thus exposed;
Dead — but not sullied or deformed by
death, 570

That seemed to pity what he could not spare.

But oh, the animation in the mien
Of those two boys! yea in the very words
With which the young narrator was in-
spired,

When, as our questions led, he told at large
Of that day's prowess! Him might I com-
pare,

His looks, tones, gestures, eager eloquence,
To a bold brook that splits for better speed,
And at the self-same moment, works its way
Through many channels, ever and anon 580

Parted and re-united: his compeer
To the still lake, whose stillness is to sight
As beautiful — as grateful to the mind
— But to what object shall the lovely Girl
Be likened? She whose countenance and
air

Unite the graceful qualities of both,
Even as she shares the pride and joy of
both.

My grey-haired Friend was moved; his
vivid eye

Glistened with tenderness; his mind,
knew,

Was full; and had, I doubted not, not
turned,

Upon this impulse, to the theme — ere it
Abruptly broken off. The ruddy boy

Withdrew, on summons to their well-earned
meal;

And He — to whom all tongues resign
their rights

With willingness, to whom the general ear
Listened with readier patience than to
strain

Of music, lute or harp, a long delight
That ceased not when his voice had ceased
— as One

Who from truth's central point surveys
views

The compass of his argument — began
Mildly, and with a clear and steady tone.

BOOK NINTH

DISCOURSE OF THE WANDERER, AND AN EVENING VISIT TO THE LAKE

ARGUMENT

Wanderer asserts that an active principle pervades the Universe, its noblest seat the human soul — How lively this principle is in Childhood — Hence the delight in old Age looking back upon Childhood — The dignities, powers, and privileges of Age asserted — They not to be looked for generally but under a just government — Right of a human Creature to be exempt from being considered as a mere Instrument — The condition of multitudes deplored — Former conversation recurred to, and the Wanderer's opinions set in a clearer light — Truth placed within reach of the humble — Equality — Happy state of the two Boys again adverted to — Earnest wish expressed for a System of National Education established

versally by Government — Glorious effects
 this foretold — Walk to the Lake — Grand
 ctacle from the side of a hill — Address of
 est to the Supreme Being — In the course
 which he contrasts with ancient Barbarism
 present appearance of the scene before him
 The change ascribed to Christianity —
 ostophe to his flock, living and dead —
 titude to the Almighty — Return over the
 ke — Parting with the Solitary — Under
 at circumstances.

"To every Form of being is assigned,"
 us calmly spake the venerable Sage,
 an active Principle: — how'er removed
 om sense and observation, it subsists
 all things, in all natures; in the stars
 azure heaven, the unenduring clouds,
 flower and tree, in every pebbly stone
 at paves the brooks, the stationary rocks,
 e moving waters, and the invisible air.
 hate'er exists hath properties that spread
 yond itself, communicating good, 11
 simple blessing, or with evil mixed;
 irit that knows no insulated spot,
 chasm, no solitude; from link to link
 circulates, the Soul of all the worlds.
 is is the freedom of the universe;
 nfolded still the more, more visible,
 e more we know; and yet is revered
 least,

nd least respected in the human Mind,
 most apparent home. The food of hope
 meditated action; robbed of this 21
 er sole support, she languishes and dies.
 e perish also; for we live by hope
 nd by desire; we see by the glad light
 nd breathe the sweet air of futurity;
 nd so we live, or else we have no life.
 -morrow — nay perchance this very hour
 or every moment hath its own to-mor-
 row !)

hose blooming Boys, whose hearts are
 almost sick

ith present triumph, will be sure to find 30
 field before them freshened with the dew
 f other expectations; — in which course
 heir happy year spins round. The youth
 obeys

like glad impulse; and so moves the man
 lid all his apprehensions, cares, and
 fears, —

r so he ought to move. Ah ! why in age
 o we revert so fondly to the walks
 f childhood — but that there the Soul dis-
 cerns

The dear memorial footsteps unimpaired
 Of her own native vigour; thence can hear
 Reverberations; and a choral song, 41
 Commingling with the incense that ascends,
 Undaunted, toward the imperishable
 heavens,
 From her own lonely altar ?

Do not think
 That good and wise ever will be allowed,
 Though strength decay, to breathe in such
 estate

As shall divide them wholly from the stir
 Of hopeful nature. Rightly is it said
 That Man descends into the VALE of years;
 Yet have I thought that we might also
 speak, 50

And not presumptuously, I trust, of Age,
 As of a final EMINENCE; though bare
 In aspect and forbidding, yet a point
 On which 't is not impossible to sit
 In awful sovereignty; a place of power,
 A throne, that may be likened unto his,
 Who, in some placid day of summer, looks
 Down from a mountain-top, — say one of
 those

High peaks, that bound the vale where
 now we are.

Faint, and diminished to the gazing eye, 60
 Forest and field, and hill and dale appear,
 With all the shapes over their surface
 spread:

But, while the gross and visible frame of
 things

Relinquishes its hold upon the sense,
 Yea almost on the Mind herself, and seems
 All unsubstantialized, — how loud the
 voice

Of waters, with invigorated peal
 From the full river in the vale below,
 Ascending ! For on that superior height
 Who sits, is disencumbered from the press
 Of near obstructions, and is privileged 71
 To breathe in solitude, above the host
 Of ever-humming insects, 'mid thin air
 That suits not them. The murmur of the
 leaves

Many and idle, visits not his ear:
 This he is freed from, and from thousand
 notes

(Not less unceasing, not less vain than
 these,)

By which the finer passages of sense
 Are occupied; and the Soul, that would in-
 cline

To listen, is prevented or deterred. 80

And may it not be hoped, that, placed by
age
In like removal, tranquil though severe,
We are not so removed for utter loss;
But for some favour, suited to our need?
What more than that the severing should
confer
Fresh power to commune with the invisible
world,
And hear the mighty stream of tendency
Uttering, for elevation of our thought,
A clear sonorous voice, inaudible
To the vast multitude; whose doom it is 90
To run the giddy round of vain delight,
Or fret and labour on the Plain below.

But, if to such sublime ascent the hopes
Of Man may rise, as to a welcome close
And termination of his mortal course;
Them only can such hope inspire whose
minds
Have not been starved by absolute neglect;
Nor bodies crushed by unremitting toil;
To whom kind Nature, therefore, may af-
ford
Proof of the sacred love she bears for all;
Whose birthright Reason, therefore, may
ensure. 101

For me, consulting what I feel within
In times when most existence with herself
Is satisfied, I cannot but believe,
That, far as kindly Nature hath free
scope
And Reason's sway predominates; even so
far,
Country, society, and time itself,
That saps the individual's bodily frame,
And lays the generations low in dust,
Do, by the almighty Ruler's grace, par-
take 110

Of one maternal spirit, bringing forth
And cherishing with ever-constant love,
That tires not, nor betrays. Our life is
turned

Out of her course, wherever man is made
An offering, or a sacrifice, a tool
Or implement, a passive thing employed
As a brute mean, without acknowledgment
Of common right or interest in the end;
Used or abused, as selfishness may prompt,
Say, what can follow for a rational soul 120
Perverted thus, but weakness in all good,
And strength in evil? Hence an after-call
For chastisement, and custody, and bonds,
And oft-times Death, avenger of the past,

And the sole guardian in whose hands we
dare
Entrust the future. — Not for these sad is-
sues
Was Man created; but to obey the law
Of life, and hope, and action. And to
known
That when we stand upon our native soil
Unelbowed by such objects as oppress
Our active powers, those powers themselves
become
Strong to subvert our noxious qualities;
They sweep distemper from the busy day,
And make the chalice of the big room
year
Run o'er with gladness; whence the Beam
moves
In beauty through the world; and all we
see
Bless him, rejoicing in his neighbourhood!

"Then," said the Solitary, "by what
force
Of language shall a feeling heart express
Her sorrow for that multitude in whom
We look for health from seeds that have
been sown
In sickness, and for increase in a power
That works but by extinction? On them-
selves
They cannot lean, nor turn to their own
hearts
To know what they must do; their wisdom
is
To look into the eyes of others, thence
To be instructed what they must avoid:
Or rather, let us say, how least observed,
How with most quiet and most silent
death,
With the least taint and injury to the air
The oppressor breathes, their human form
divine,
And their immortal soul, may waste away!

The Sage rejoined, "I thank you — you
have spared
My voice the utterance of a keen regret,
A wide compassion which with you I share
When, heretofore, I placed before your
sight
A Little-one, subjected to the arts
Of modern ingenuity, and made
The senseless member of a vast machine,
Serving as doth a spindle or a wheel;
Think not, that, pitying him, I could forgive

astic Boy, who walks the fields, un-
 taught;
 ave of ignorance, and oft of want,
 miserable hunger. Much, too much,
 unhappy lot, in early youth
 both have witnessed, lot which I my-
 self
 l, though in mild and merciful de-
 gree:
 as the mind to hindrances exposed,
 gh which I struggled, not without
 distress
 sometimes injury, like a lamb en-
 thrall'd 170
 thorns and brambles; or a bird that
 breaks
 gh a strong net, and mounts upon the
 wind,
 gh with her plumes impaired. If
 they, whose souls
 ld open while they range the richer
 fields
 rry England, are obstructed less
 indigence, their ignorance is not less,
 less to be deplored. For who can
 doubt
 t tens of thousands at this day exist
 as the boy you painted, lineal heirs
 hose who once were vassals of her soil,
 owing its fortunes like the beasts or
 trees 181
 ich it sustained. But no one takes de-
 light
 this oppression; none are proud of it;
 ears no sounding name, nor ever bore;
 standing grievance, an indigenous vice
 every country under heaven. My
 thoughts
 ere turned to evils that are new and
 chosen,
 bondage lurking under shape of good, —
 ts, in themselves beneficent and kind,
 at all too fondly followed and too far; —
 o victims, which the merciful can see 191
 or think that they are victims — turned
 to wrongs,
 y women, who have children of their
 own,
 beheld without compassion, yea with
 praise!
 spake of mischief by the wise diffused
 With gladness, thinking that the more it
 spreads
 The healthier, the securer, we become;
 Delusion which a moment may destroy!

Lastly, I mourned for those whom I had
 seen
 Corrupted and cast down, on favoured
 ground,
 Where circumstance and nature had com-
 bined
 To shelter innocence, and cherish love;
 Who, but for this intrusion, would have
 lived,
 Possessed of health, and strength, and
 peace of mind;
 Thus would have lived, or never have been
 born.

Alas! what differs more than man from
 man!
 And whence that difference? whence but
 from himself?
 For see the universal Race endowed
 With the same upright form! — The sun is
 fixed,
 And the infinite magnificence of heaven 210
 Fixed, within reach of every human eye;
 The sleepless ocean murmurs for all ears;
 The vernal field infuses fresh delight
 Into all hearts. Throughout the world of
 sense,
 Even as an object is sublime or fair,
 That object is laid open to the view
 Without reserve or veil; and as a power
 Is salutary, or an influence sweet,
 Are each and all enabled to perceive
 That power, that influence, by impartial
 law. 220
 Gifts nobler are vouchsafed alike to all;
 Reason, and, with that reason, smiles and
 tears;
 Imagination, freedom in the will;
 Conscience to guide and check; and death
 to be
 Foretasted, immortality conceived
 By all, — a blissful immortality,
 To them whose holiness on earth shall make
 The Spirit capable of heaven, assured,
 Strange, then, nor less than monstrous,
 might be deemed
 The failure, if the Almighty, to this point 230
 Liberal and undistinguishing, should hide
 The excellence of moral qualities
 From common understanding; leaving
 truth
 And virtue, difficult, abstruse, and dark;
 Hard to be won, and only by a few;
 Strange, should He deal herein with nice
 respects,

And frustrate all the rest ! Believe it not :
 The primal duties shine aloft — like stars ;
 The charities that soothe, and heal, and
 bless,
 Are scattered at the feet of Man — like
 flowers. 240

The generous inclination, the just rule,
 Kind wishes, and good actions, and pure
 thoughts —

No mystery is here ! Here is no boon
 For high — yet not for low ; for proudly
 graced —

Yet not for meek of heart. The smoke
 ascends

To heaven as lightly from the cottage hearth
 As from the haughtiest palace. He, whose
 soul

Ponders this true equality, may walk
 The fields of earth with gratitude and hope ;
 Yet, in that meditation, will he find 250

Motive to sadder grief, as we have found ;
 Lamenting ancient virtues overthrown,
 And for the injustice grieving, that hath
 made

So wide a difference between man and man.

Then let us rather fix our gladdened
 thoughts

Upon the brighter scene. How blest that
 pair

Of blooming Boys (whom we beheld even
 now)

Blest in their several and their common
 lot !

A few short hours of each returning day
 The thriving prisoners of their village
 school : 260

And thence let loose, to seek their pleasant
 homes

Or range the grassy lawn in vacancy :
 To breathe and to be happy, run and shout,
 Idle, — but no delay, no harm, no loss ;
 For every genial power of heaven and
 earth,

Through all the seasons of the changeful
 year,

Obsequiously doth take upon herself
 To labour for them ; bringing each in turn
 The tribute of enjoyment, knowledge,
 health,

Beauty, or strength ! Such privilege is
 theirs, 270

Granted alike in the outset of their course
 To both ; and, if that partnership must
 cease,

I grieve not," to the Pastor here he turns
 " Much as I glory in that child of yours,
 Repine not for his cottage-comrade, who
 Belike no higher destiny awaits
 Than the old hereditary wish fulfilled ;
 The wish for liberty to live — content
 With what Heaven grants, and die —
 peace of mind,

Within the bosom of his native vale.
 At least, whatever fate the noon of life
 Reserves for either, sure it is that both
 Have been permitted to enjoy the dawn ;
 Whether regarded as a jocund time,
 That in itself may terminate, or lead
 In course of nature to a sober eve.

Both have been fairly dealt with ; look
 back

They will allow that justice has in them
 Been shown, alike to body and to mind "

He paused, as if revolving in his soul :
 Some weighty matter ; then, with fervent
 voice

And an impassioned majesty, exclaimed —

“ O for the coming of that glorious time
 When, prizing knowledge as her noblest
 wealth

And best protection, this imperial Realm
 While she exacts allegiance, shall admit
 An obligation, on her part, to teach

Them who are born to serve her and obey
 Binding herself by statute to secure
 For all the children whom her soil maintains
 The rudiments of letters, and inform
 The mind with moral and religious truth,
 Both understood and practised, — so that
 none,

However destitute, be left to droop
 By timely culture unsustained ; or run
 Into a wild disorder ; or be forced
 To drudge through a weary life without
 help

Of intellectual implements and tools ;
 A savage horde among the civilised,
 A servile band among the lordly free !
 This sacred right, the lisping babe pre-
 claims

To be inherent in him, by Heaven's will,
 For the protection of his innocence ;
 And the rude boy — who, having overpassed
 The sinless age, by conscience is enrolled
 Yet mutinously knits his angry brow,
 And lifts his wilful hand on mischief bent
 Or turns the godlike faculty of speech

impious use — by process indirect
 declares his due, while he makes known
 his need. 320

This sacred right is fruitlessly an-
 nounced,

his universal plea in vain addressed,
 eyes and ears of parents who themselves
 and, in the time of their necessity,
 urge it in vain; and, therefore, like a
 prayer

that from the humblest floor ascends to
 heaven,

mounts to meet the State's parental ear;
 who, if indeed she own a mother's heart,
 and be not most unfeelingly devoid
 of gratitude to Providence, will grant 330
 the unquestionable good — which, England,
 safe

from interference of external force,
 may grant at leisure; without risk incurred
 that what in wisdom for herself she doth,
 others shall e'er be able to undo.

Look! and behold, from Calpe's sun-
 burnt cliffs

on the flat margin of the Baltic sea,
 long-reverenced titles cast away as weeds;
 laws overturned; and territory split,
 like fields of ice rent by the polar wind, 340
 and forced to join in less obnoxious shapes
 which, ere they gain consistence, by a gust
 of the same breath are shattered and de-
 stroyed.

meantime the sovereignty of these fair
 Isles

remains entire and indivisible:

and, if that ignorance were removed, which
 breeds

Within the compass of their several shores
 dark discontent, or loud commotion, each
 might still preserve the beautiful repose
 of heavenly bodies shining in their spheres.

— The discipline of slavery is unknown 351
 Among us, — hence the more do we require
 the discipline of virtue; order else
 cannot subsist, nor confidence, nor peace.

Thus, duties rising out of good possest,
 And prudent caution needful to avert
 impending evil, equally require
 that the whole people should be taught and
 trained.

So shall licentiousness and black resolve
 be rooted out, and virtuous habits take 360
 their place; and genuine piety descend,
 Like an inheritance, from age to age.

With such foundations laid, avaunt the
 fear

Of numbers crowded on their native soil,
 To the prevention of all healthful growth
 Through mutual injury! Rather in the law
 Of increase and the mandate from above
 Rejoice! — and ye have special cause for
 joy.

— For, as the element of air affords
 An easy passage to the industrious bees 370
 Fraught with their burthens; and a way as
 smooth

For those ordained to take their sounding
 flight

From the thronged hive, and settle where
 they list

In fresh abodes — their labour to renew;
 So the wide waters, open to the power,
 The will, the instincts, and appointed needs
 Of Britain, do invite her to cast off

Her swarms, and in succession send them
 forth;

Bound to establish new communities
 On every shore whose aspect favours hope
 Or bold adventure; promising to skill 381
 And perseverance their deserved reward.

Yes," he continued, kindling as he
 spake,

"Change wide, and deep, and silently per-
 formed,

This Land shall witness; and as days roll
 on,

Earth's universal frame shall feel the effect;
 Even till the smallest habitable rock,
 Beaten by lonely billows, hear the songs
 Of humanised society; and bloom

With civil arts, that shall breathe forth
 their fragrance, 390

A grateful tribute to all-ruling Heaven.
 From culture, unexclusively bestowed
 On Albion's noble Race in freedom born,
 Expect these mighty issues: from the pains
 And faithful care of unambitious schools
 Instructing simple childhood's ready ear:
 Thence look for these magnificent results!
 — Vast the circumference of hope — and

ye
 Are at its centre, British Lawgivers;
 Ah! sleep not there in shame! Shall
 Wisdom's voice 400

From out the bosom of these troubled times
 Repeat the dictates of her calmer mind,
 And shall the venerable halls ye fill
 Refuse to echo the sublime decree?

Trust not to partial care a general good;
 Transfer not to futurity a work
 Of urgent need. — Your Country must complete
 Her glorious destiny. Begin even now,
 Now, when oppression, like the Egyptian plague
 Of darkness, stretched o'er guilty Europe,
 makes
 The brightness more conspicuous that invests⁴¹⁰
 The happy Island where ye think and act;
 Now, when destruction is a prime pursuit,
 Show to the wretched nations for what end
 The powers of civil polity were given."

Abruptly here, but with a graceful air,
 The Sage broke off. No sooner had he
 ceased
 Than, looking forth, the gentle Lady said,
 "Behold the shades of afternoon have fallen
 Upon this flowery slope; and see — beyond —⁴²⁰
 The silvery lake is streaked with placid
 blue;
 As if preparing for the peace of evening.
 How temptingly the landscape shines!
 The air
 Breathes invitation; easy is the walk
 To the lake's margin, where a boat lies
 moored
 Under a sheltering tree." — Upon this hint
 We rose together; all were pleased; but
 most
 The beauteous girl, whose cheek was flushed
 with joy.
 Light as a sunbeam glides along the hills
 She vanished — eager to impart the scheme
 To her loved brother and his shy compeer.
 — Now was there bustle in the Vicar's
 house⁴³²
 And earnest preparation. — Forth we went,
 And down the vale along the streamlet's
 edge
 Pursued our way, a broken company,
 Mute or conversing, single or in pairs.
 Thus having reached a bridge, that over-
 arched
 The hasty rivulet where it lay becalmed
 In a deep pool, by happy chance we saw
 A twofold image; on a grassy bank⁴⁴⁰
 A snow-white ram, and in the crystal flood
 Another and the same! Most beautiful,
 On the green turf, with his imperial front

Shaggy and bold, and wreathed horns
 perb,
 The breathing creature stood; as beautiful
 Beneath him, showed his shadowy counter-
 part.
 Each had his glowing mountains, each his
 sky,
 And each seemed centre of his own fair
 world:
 Antipodes unconscious of each other,⁴⁴⁵
 Yet, in partition, with their several spheres,
 Blended in perfect stillness, to our sight!

"Ah! what a pity were it to disperse,
 Or to disturb, so fair a spectacle,
 And yet a breath can do it!"

These few words
 The Lady whispered, while we stood and
 gazed
 Gathered together, all in still delight,
 Not without awe. Thence passing on, she
 said
 In like low voice to my particular ear,
 "I love to hear that eloquent old Man
 Pour forth his meditations, and descant⁴⁴⁸
 On human life from infancy to age.
 How pure his spirit! in what vivid hues
 His mind gives back the various forms of
 things,
 Caught in their fairest, happiest, attitude!
 While he is speaking, I have power to see
 Even as he sees; but when his voice has
 ceased,
 Then, with a sigh, sometimes I feel, as now,
 That combinations so serene and bright
 Cannot be lasting in a world like ours,
 Whose highest beauty, beautiful as it is,
 Like that reflected in yon quiet pool,
 Seems but a fleeting sunbeam's gift, whose
 peace,
 The sufferance only of a breath of air!"

More had she said — but sportive shouts
 were heard
 Sent from the jocund hearts of those two
 Boys,
 Who, bearing each a basket on his arm,
 Down the green field came tripping after
 us.
 With caution we embarked; and now the
 pair
 For prouder service were addrest; but each
 Wishful to leave an opening for my choice,
 Dropped the light oar his eager hand had
 seized.

Thanks given for that becoming courtesy,
 My place I took — and for a grateful
 office

regnant with recollections of the time
 When, on thy bosom, spacious Winder-
 mere!

Youth, I practised this delightful art;
 Pressed on the waves alone, or 'mid a crew
 of joyous comrades. Soon as the reedy
 marge

was cleared, I dipped, with arms accord-
 ant, oars
 free from obstruction; and the boat ad-
 vanced

490
 through crystal water, smoothly as a hawk,
 that, disentangled from the shady boughs
 of some thick wood, her place of covert,
 cleaves

with correspondent wings the abyss of air.
 "Observe," the Vicar said, "yon rocky
 isle

with birch-trees fringed; my hand shall
 guide the helm,
 while thitherward we shape our course; or
 while

we seek that other, on the western shore;
 where the bare columns of those lofty firs,
 supporting gracefully a massy dome 500
 of sombre foliage, seem to imitate
 Grecian temple rising from the Deep."

"Turn where we may," said I, "we can-
 not err

in this delicious region." — Cultured slopes,
 wild tracts of forest-ground, and scattered
 groves,

and mountains bare, or clothed with an-
 cient woods,

surrounded us; and, as we held our way
 along the level of the glassy flood,
 they ceased not to surround us; change of
 place

from kindred features diversely combined,
 producing change of beauty ever new. 511

- Ah! that such beauty, varying in the
 light

if living nature, cannot be portrayed
 by words, nor by the pencil's silent skill;
 but is the property of him alone

Who hath beheld it, noted it with care,
 and in his mind recorded it with love!

suffice it, therefore, if the rural Muse
 vouchsafe sweet influence, while her Poet

speaks
 Of trivial occupations well devised, 520

And unsought pleasures springing up by
 chance;

As if some friendly Genius had ordained
 That, as the day thus far had been enriched
 By acquisition of sincere delight,
 The same should be continued to its close.

One spirit animating old and young,
 A gipsy-fire we kindled on the shore
 Of the fair Isle with birch-trees fringed —
 and there,

Merrily seated in a ring, partook
 A choice repast — served by our young
 companions 530

With rival earnestness and kindred glee.
 Launched from our hands the smooth stone
 skimmed the lake;

With shouts we raised the echoes: — stiller
 sounds

The lovely Girl supplied — a simple song,
 Whose low tones reached not to the distant
 rocks

To be repeated thence, but gently sank
 Into our hearts; and charmed the peaceful
 flood.

Rapaciously we gathered flowery spoils
 From land and water; lilies of each hue —
 Golden and white, that float upon the
 waves, 540

And court the wind; and leaves of that shy
 plant,

(Her flowers were shed) the lily of the
 vale,

That loves the ground, and from the sun
 withholds

Her pensive beauty; from the breeze her
 sweets.

Such product, and such pastime, did the
 place

And season yield; but, as we re-embarked,
 Leaving, in quest of other scenes, the shore
 Of that wild spot, the Solitary said

In a low voice, yet careless who might hear,
 "The fire, that burned so brightly to our
 wish, 550

Where is it now? — Deserted on the
 beach —

Dying, or dead! Nor shall the fanning
 breeze

Revive its ashes. What care we for this,
 Whose ends are gained? Behold an em-
 blem here

Of one day's pleasure, and all mortal joys!
 And, in this unpremeditated slight

Of that which is no longer needed, see
The common course of human gratitude !”

This plaintive note disturbed not the re-
pose
Of the still evening. Right across the
lake
Our pinnacle moves; then, coasting creek ⁵⁶⁰
and bay,
Glades we behold, and into thickets peep,
Where crouch the spotted deer; or raised
our eyes
To shaggy steeps on which the careless
goat
Browsed by the side of dashing waterfalls;
And thus the bark, meandering with the
shore,
Pursued her voyage, till a natural pier
Of jutting rock invited us to land.

Alert to follow as the Pastor led,
We clomb a green hill's side; and, as we
clomb, ⁵⁷⁰
The Valley, opening out her bosom, gave
Fair prospect, intercepted less and less,
O'er the flat meadows and indented coast
Of the smooth lake, in compass seen: —
far off,
And yet conspicuous, stood the old Church-
tower,
In majesty presiding over fields
And habitations seemingly preserved
From all intrusion of the restless world
By rocks impassable and mountains huge.

Soft heath this elevated spot supplied, ⁵⁸⁰
And choice of moss-clad stones, whereon
we couched
Or sate reclined; admiring quietly
The general aspect of the scene; but each
Not seldom over anxious to make known
His own discoveries; or to favourite points
Directing notice, merely from a wish
To impart a joy, imperfect while unshared.
That rapturous moment never shall I forget
When these particular interests were ef-
faced
From every mind ! — Already had the sun,
Sinking with less than ordinary state, ⁵⁹¹
Attained his western bound; but rays of
light —
Now suddenly diverging from the orb
Retired behind the mountain tops or veiled
By the dense air — shot upwards to the
crown

Of the blue firmament — aloft, and wide
And multitudes of little floating clouds
Through their ethereal texture pierced —
ere we,
Who saw, of change were conscious — but
become
Vivid as fire; clouds separately poised, —
Innumerable multitude of forms
Scattered through half the circle of the
sky;
And giving back, and shedding each on
each,
With prodigal communion, the bright hues
Which from the unapparent fount of glory
They had imbibed, and ceased not to re-
ceive.
That which the heavens displayed, the
liquid deep
Repeated; but with unity sublime !

While from the grassy mountain's open
side
We gazed, in silence hushed, with eyes re-
tent
On the refulgent spectacle, diffused
Through earth, sky, water, and all visible
space,
The Priest in holy transport thus ex-
claimed:
“Eternal Spirit ! universal God !
Power inaccessible to human thought,
Save by degrees and steps which thou hast
deigned
To furnish; for this effluence of thyself,
To the infirmity of mortal sense
Vouchsafed; this local transitory type
Of thy paternal splendours, and the pomp
Of those who fill thy courts in highest
heaven,
The radiant Cherubim; — accept the thanks
Which we, thy humble Creatures, here con-
vener,
Presume to offer; we, who — from the
breast
Of the frail earth, permitted to behold
The faint reflections only of thy face —
Are yet exalted, and in soul adore !
Such as they are who in thy presence stand
Unsullied, incorruptible, and drink
Imperishable majesty streamed forth
From thy empyreal throne, the elect of
earth
Shall be — divested at the appointed hour
Of all dishonour, cleansed from mortal
stain.

Accomplish, then, their number; and
conclude
me's weary course ! Or if, by thy decree,
a consummation that will come by
stealth
yet far distant, let thy Word prevail,
! let thy Word prevail, to take away
the sting of human nature. Spread the law,
it is written in thy holy book, 640
throughout all lands; let every nation hear
the high behest, and every heart obey;
th for the love of purity, and hope
which it affords, to such as do thy will
and persevere in good, that they shall rise,
have a nearer view of thee, in heaven.
Father of good ! this prayer in bounty
grant,
mercy grant it, to thy wretched sons.
Then, not till then, shall persecution cease,
and cruel wars expire. The way is
marked, 650
the guide appointed, and the ransom paid.
as ! the nations, who of yore received
these tidings, and in Christian temples
meet
the sacred truth to knowledge, linger still;
referring bonds and darkness to a state
of holy freedom, by redeeming love
offered to all, while yet on earth de-
tained.

So fare the many; and the thoughtful few,
who in the anguish of their souls bewail
his dire perverseness, cannot choose but
ask, 660
shall it endure ? — Shall enmity and strife,
deceit and guile, be left to sow their
seed;
and the kind never perish ? Is the hope
fallacious, or shall righteousness obtain
a peaceable dominion, wide as earth,
and ne'er to fail ? Shall that blest day
arrive
When they, whose choice or lot it is to dwell
in crowded cities, without fear shall live
studious of mutual benefit; and he,
Whom Morn awakens, among dews and
flowers 670
Of every clime, to till the lonely field,
Be happy in himself ? — The law of faith
Working through love, such conquest shall
it gain,
Such triumph over sin and guilt achieve ?
Almighty Lord, thy further grace impart !
And with that help the wonder shall be seen

Fulfilled, the hope accomplished; and thy
praise
Be sung with transport and unceasing joy.

Once," and with mild demeanour, as he
spoke,
On us the venerable Pastor turned 680
His beaming eye that had been raised to
Heaven,
" Once, while the Name, Jehovah, was a
sound
Within the circuit of this sea-girt isle
Unheard, the savage nations bowed the
head
To Gods delighting in remorseless deeds;
Gods which themselves had fashioned, to
promote
Ill purposes, and flatter foul desires.
Then, in the bosom of yon mountain-cove,
To those inventions of corrupted man
Mysterious rites were solemnised; and
there — 690
Amid impending rocks and gloomy woods —
Of those terrific Idols some received
Such dismal service, that the loudest voice
Of the swoln cataracts (which now are
heard
Soft murmuring) was too weak to over-
come,
Though aided by wild winds, the groans
and shrieks
Of human victims, offered up to appease
Or to propitiate. And, if living eyes
Had visionary faculties to see
The thing that hath been as the thing that
is, 700
Aghast we might behold this crystal Mere
Bedimmed with smoke, in wreaths volumi-
nous,
Flung from the body of devouring fires,
To Taranis erected on the heights
By priestly hands, for sacrifice performed
Exultingly, in view of open day
And full assemblage of a barbarous host;
Or to Andates, female Power ! who gave
(For so they fancied) glorious victory.
— A few rude monuments of mountain-
stone 710
Survive; all else is swept away. — How
bright
The appearances of things ! From such,
how changed
The existing worship; and with those com-
pared,
The worshippers how innocent and blest !

So wide the difference, a willing mind
Might almost think, at this affecting hour,
That paradise, the lost abode of man,
Was raised again: and to a happy few,
In its original beauty, here restored.

Whence but from thee, the true and only
God, 720
And from the faith derived through Him
who bled
Upon the cross, this marvellous advance
Of good from evil; as if one extreme
Were left, the other gained. — O ye, who
come
To kneel devoutly in yon reverend Pile,
Called to such office by the peaceful sound
Of sabbath bells; and ye, who sleep in
earth,
All cares forgotten, round its hallowed
walls!
For you, in presence of this little band
Gathered together on the green hill-side, 730
Your Pastor is emboldened to prefer
Vocal thanksgivings to the eternal King;
Whose love, whose counsel, whose com-
mands, have made
Your very poorest rich in peace of thought
And in good works; and him, who is en-
dowed
With scantiest knowledge, master of all
truth
Which the salvation of his soul requires.
Conscious of that abundant favour showered
On you, the children of my humble care,
And this dear land, our country, while on
earth 740
We sojourn, have I lifted up my soul,
Joy giving voice to fervent gratitude.
These barren rocks, your stern inheritance;
These fertile fields, that recompense your
pains;
The shadowy vale, the sunny mountain-top;
Woods waving in the wind their lofty heads,
Or hushed; the roaring waters and the
still —
They see the offering of my lifted hands,
They hear my lips present their sacrifice,
They know if I be silent, morn or even: 750
For, though in whispers speaking, the full
heart
Will find a vent; and thought is praise to
him,
Audible praise, to thee, omniscient Mind,
From whom all gifts descend, all blessings
flow."

This vesper-service closed, without delay
From that exalted station to the plain
Descending, we pursued our homeward
course,

In mute composure, o'er the shadowy hill.
Under a faded sky. No trace remained
Of those celestial splendours; grey the
vault —

Pure, cloudless, ether; and the star of eve
Was wanting; but inferior lights appeared
Faintly, too faint almost for sight; and
some

Above the darkened hills stood boldly forth
In twinkling lustre, ere the boat attained
Her mooring-place; where, to the shelter-
ing tree,

Our youthful Voyagers bound fast her prow.
With prompt yet careful hands. This
done, we paced

The dewy fields; but ere the Vicar's door
Was reached, the Solitary checked his
steps;

Then, intermingling thanks, on each be-
stowed

A farewell salutation; and, the like
Receiving, took the slender path that leads
To the one cottage in the lonely dell:
But turned not without welcome promise
made

That he would share the pleasures and
pursuits

Of yet another summer's day, not loth
To wander with us through the fertile vales
And o'er the mountain-wastes. "Another
sun,"

Said he, "shall shine upon us, ere we part;
Another sun, and peradventure more; and
If time, with free consent, be yours to give,
And season favours."

To enfeebled Power,
From this communion with uninjured Minds,
What renovation had been brought; and
what

Degree of healing to a wounded spirit,
Dejected, and habitually disposed
To seek, in degradation of the Kind,
Excuse and solace for her own defects;
How far those erring notions were re-
formed;

And whether aught, of tendency as good
And pure, from further intercourse ensued;
This — if delightful hopes, as heretofore,
Inspire the serious song, and gentle Hearts
Cherish, and lofty Minds approve the past —
My future labours may not leave untold.

LAODAMIA .

1814. 1815

Written at Rydal Mount. The incident of trees growing and withering put the subject in my thoughts, and I wrote with the hope of giving it a loftier tone than, so far as I know, been given to it by any of the Ancients have treated of it. It cost me more labour than almost anything of equal length I have ever written.

With sacrifice before the rising morn
 As have I made by fruitless hope in-
 spired;
 And from the infernal Gods, 'mid shades
 forlorn
 At night, my slaughtered Lord have I re-
 quired:
 Celestial pity I again implore; —
 Restore him to my sight — great Jove, re-
 store ! ”

Speaking, and by fervent love endowed
 With faith, the Suppliant heavenward lifts
 her hands;
 Like the sun emerging from a cloud,
 Her countenance brightens — and her eye
 expands;
 Her bosom heaves and spreads, her stature
 grows;
 And she expects the issue in repose.

Terror ! what hath she perceived ? — O
 joy !
 What doth she look on ? — whom doth she
 behold ?
 Her Hero slain upon the beach of Troy ?
 His vital presence ? his corporeal mould ?
 Or is — if sense deceive her not — 't is He !
 And a God leads him, wingèd Mercury !

And Hermes spake — and touched her with
 his wand
 That calms all fear; “Such grace hath
 crowned thy prayer,
 Laodamia ! that at Jove's command
 Thy Husband walks the paths of upper air:
 He comes to tarry with thee three hours'
 space;
 Accept the gift, behold him face to face ! ”

And sprang the impassioned Queen her
 Lord to clasp;
 And gain that consummation she essayed;

But unsubstantial Form eludes her grasp
 As often as that eager grasp was made.
 The Phantom parts — but parts to re-unite,
 And re-assume his place before her sight. 30

“Protesilaus, lo ! thy guide is gone !
 Confirm, I pray, the vision with thy voice:
 This is our palace, — yonder is thy throne;
 Speak, and the floor thou tread'st on will
 rejoice.
 Not to appal me have the gods bestowed
 This precious boon; and blest a sad abode.”

“Great Jove, Laodamia ! doth not leave
 His gifts imperfect: — Spectre though I be,
 I am not sent to scare thee or deceive;
 But in reward of thy fidelity. 40
 And something also did my worth obtain;
 For fearless virtue bringeth boundless gain.

“Thou knowest, the Delphic oracle foretold
 That the first Greek who touched the Tro-
 jan strand
 Should die; but me the threat could not
 withhold:
 A generous cause a victim did demand;
 And forth I leapt upon the sandy plain;
 A self-devoted chief — by Hector slain.”

“Supreme of Heroes — bravest, noblest,
 best !
 Thy matchless courage I bewail no more, 50
 Which then, when tens of thousands were
 deprest
 By doubt, propelled thee to the fatal shore;
 Thou found'st — and I forgive thee — here
 thou art —
 A nobler counsellor than my poor heart.

“But thou, though capable of sternest deed,
 Wert kind as resolute, and good as brave;
 And he, whose power restores thee, hath
 decreed
 Thou should'st elude the malice of the
 grave:
 Redundant are thy locks, thy lips as fair
 As when their breath enriched Thessalian
 air. 60

“No Spectre greets me, — no vain Shadow
 this;
 Come, blooming Hero, place thee by my side!
 Give, on this well-known couch, one nuptial
 kiss
 To me, this day, a second time thy bride ! ”

Jove frowned in heaven: the conscious
 Parcæ threw
 Upon those roseate lips a Stygian hue.

"This visage tells thee that my doom is past:
 Nor should the change be mourned, even if
 the joys
 Of sense were able to return as fast
 And surely as they vanish. Earth destroys
 Those raptures duly — Erebus disdains: 71
 Calm pleasures there abide — majestic
 pains.

"Be taught, O faithful Consort, to control
 Rebellious passion: for the Gods approve
 The depth, and not the tumult, of the soul;
 A fervent, not ungovernable, love.
 Thy transports moderate; and meekly
 mourn
 When I depart, for brief is my sojourn — "

"Ah, wherefore? — Did not Hercules by
 force
 Wrest from the guardian Monster of the
 tomb 80
 Alcestis, a reanimated corse,
 Given back to dwell on earth in vernal bloom?
 Medea's spells dispersed the weight of years,
 And Æson stood a youth 'mid youthful peers.

"The Gods to us are merciful — and they
 Yet further may relent: for mightier far
 Than strength of nerve and sinew, or the
 sway
 Of magic potent over sun and star,
 Is love, though oft to agony distrest,
 And though his favourite seat be feeble
 woman's breast. 90

"But if thou goest, I follow — " "Peace!"
 he said, —
 She looked upon him and was calmed and
 cheered;
 The ghastly colour from his lips had fled;
 In his deportment, shape, and mien, appeared
 Elysian beauty, melancholy grace,
 Brought from a pensive though a happy
 place.

He spake of love, such love as Spirits feel
 In worlds whose course is equable and pure;
 No fears to beat away — no strife to heal —
 The past unsighed for, and the future sure;
 Spake of heroic arts in graver mood 101
 Revived, with finer harmony pursued;

Of all that is most beauteous — imaged there
 In happier beauty; more pellucid streams
 An ampler ether, a diviner air,
 And fields invested with purpureal gleams
 Climes which the sun, who sheds the
 brightest day
 Earth knows, is all unworthy to survey.

Yet there the Soul shall enter which he
 earned
 That privilege by virtue. — "Ill," said he
 "The end of man's existence I discerned,
 Who from ignoble games and revelry
 Could draw, when we had parted, vain
 delight,
 While tears were thy best pastime, day
 and
 night;

"And while my youthful peers before
 eyes
 (Each hero following his peculiar bent)
 Prepared themselves for glorious enterprise
 By martial sports, — or, seated in the tent,
 Chieftains and kings in council were de-
 tained;
 What time the fleet at Aulis lay enchained.

"The wished-for wind was given: — I then
 revolved
 The oracle, upon the silent sea;
 And, if no worthier led the way, resolved
 That, of a thousand vessels, mine should be
 The foremost prow in pressing to the
 strand, —
 Mine the first blood that tinged the Trojan
 sand.

"Yet bitter, oft-times bitter, was the pang
 When of thy loss I thought, beloved Wife
 On thee too fondly did my memory hang,
 And on the joys we shared in mortal life,
 The paths which we had trod — these foun-
 tains, flowers,
 My new-planned cities, and unfinished
 towers.

"But should suspense permit the Foe to
 cry,
 'Behold they tremble! — haughty their
 array,
 Yet of their number no one dares to die.'
 In soul I swept the indignity away:
 Old frailties then recurred: — but lofty
 thought,
 In act embodied, my deliverance wrought.

And Thou, though strong in love, art all
too weak
reason, in self-government too slow; 140
counsel thee by fortitude to seek
or blest re-union in the shades below.
The invisible world with thee hath sym-
pathised;
thy affections raised and solemnised.

Learn, by a mortal yearning, to ascend —
seeking a higher object. Love was given,
encouraged, sanctioned, chiefly for that end;
for this the passion to excess was driven —
that self might be annulled: her bondage
prove
the fetters of a dream, opposed to
love."—— 150

And she shrieked! for Hermes re-ap-
pears!
And the dear Shade she would have clung
— 't is vain:
The hours are past — too brief had they
been years;
And him no mortal effort can detain:
Swift, toward the realms that know not
earthly day,
He through the portal takes his silent way,
And on the palace-floor a lifeless corse She
lay.

Thus, all in vain exhorted and reproved,
He perished; and, as for a wilful crime,
By the just Gods whom no weak pity moved,
He was doomed to wear out her appointed
time, 161
Part from happy Ghosts, that gather flowers
In blissful quiet 'mid unfading bowers.

Yet tears to human suffering are due;
And mortal hopes defeated and o'erthrown
Are mourned by man, and not by man alone,
As fondly he believes. — Upon the side
Of Hellespont (such faith was entertained)
A knot of spiry trees for ages grew
From out the tomb of him for whom she
died; 170
And ever, when such stature they had
gained
That Ilium's walls were subject to their
view,
The trees' tall summits withered at the
sight;
A constant interchange of growth and
blight!

DION

(SEE PLUTARCH)

1814. 1820

This poem was first introduced by a stanza
that I have since transferred to the Notes, for
reasons there given, and I cannot comply with
the request expressed by some of my friends
that the rejected stanza should be restored. I
hope they will be content if it be, hereafter, im-
mediately attached to the poem, instead of its
being degraded to a place in the Notes.

I

SERENE, and fitted to embrace,
Where'er he turned, a swan-like grace
Of haughtiness without pretence,
And to unfold a still magnificence,
Was princely Dion, in the power
And beauty of his happier hour.
And what pure homage *then* did wait
On Dion's virtues, while the lunar beam
Of Plato's genius, from its lofty sphere,
Fell round him in the grove of Academe, 10
Softening their inbred dignity austere —
That he, not too elate
With self-sufficing solitude,
But with majestic lowliness endued,
Might in the universal bosom reign,
And from affectionate observance gain
Help, under every change of adverse fate.

II

Five thousand warriors — O the rapturous
day!
Each crowned with flowers, and armed
with spear and shield,
Or ruder weapon which their course might
yield, 20
To Syracuse advance in bright array.
Who leads them on? — The anxious people
see
Long-exiled Dion marching at their head,
He also crowned with flowers of Sicily,
And in a white, far-beaming, corselet clad!
Pure transport undisturbed by doubt or fear
The gazers feel; and, rushing to the plain,
Salute those strangers as a holy train
Or blest procession (to the Immortals dear)
That brought their precious liberty again.
Lo! when the gates are entered, on each
hand, 31
Down the long street, rich goblets filled
with wine

In seemly order stand,
 On tables set, as if for rites divine; —
 And, as the great Deliverer marches by,
 He looks on festal ground with fruits
 bestrown;
 And flowers are on his person thrown
 In boundless prodigality;
 Nor doth the general voice abstain from
 prayer,
 Invoking Dion's tutelary care, 40
 As if a very Deity he were !

III

Mourn, hills and groves of Attica ! and
 mourn
 Ilissus, bending o'er thy classic urn !
 Mourn, and lament for him whose spirit
 dreads
 Your once sweet memory, studious walks
 and shades !
 For him who to divinity aspired,
 Not on the breath of popular applause,
 But through dependence on the sacred laws
 Framed in the schools where Wisdom dwelt
 retired,
 Intent to trace the ideal path of right 50
 (More fair than heaven's broad causeway
 paved with stars)
 Which Dion learned to measure with sub-
 lime delight; —
 • But He hath overleaped the eternal bars;
 And, following guides whose craft holds no
 consent
 With aught that breathes the ethereal ele-
 ment,
 Hath stained the robes of civil power with
 blood,
 Unjustly shed, though for the public good.
 Whence doubts that came too late, and
 wishes vain,
 Hollow excuses, and triumphant pain;
 And oft his cogitations sink as low 60
 As, through the abysses of a joyless heart,
 The heaviest plummet of despair can go —
 But whence that sudden check ? that fear-
 ful start !
 He hears an uncouth sound —
 Anon his lifted eyes
 Saw, at a long-drawn gallery's dusky bound,
 A Shape of more than mortal size
 And hideous aspect, stalking round and
 round !
 A woman's garb the Phantom wore,
 And fiercely swept the marble floor, —
 Like Auster whirling to and fro, 71

His force on Caspian foam to try;
 Or Boreas when he scours the snow
 That skins the plains of Thessaly,
 Or when aloft on Mænalus he stops
 His flight, 'mid eddying pine-tree tops !

IV

So, but from toil less sign of profit reaping,
 The sullen Spectre to her purpose bowed,
 Sweeping — vehemently sweeping —
 No pause admitted, no design avowed !
 "Avaunt, inexplicable Guest ! — avaunt,"
 Exclaimed the Chieftain — "let me rather
 see
 The coronal that coiling vipers make;
 The torch that flames with many a lurid
 flake,
 And the long train of doleful pageantry
 Which they behold, whom vengeful Furies
 haunt;
 Who, while they struggle from the scourge
 to flee,
 Move where the blasted soil is not unworn,
 And, in their anguish, bear what other
 minds have borne !"

V

But Shapes that come not at an earthly call,
 Will not depart when mortal voices bid;
 Lords of the visionary eye whose lid,
 Once raised, remains aghast, and will not
 fall !
 Ye Gods, thought He, that servile Implements
 Obeys a mystical intent !
 Your Minister would brush away
 The spots that to my soul adhere;
 But should she labour night and day,
 They will not, cannot disappear;
 Whence angry perturbations, — and that look
 Which no Philosophy can brook ! 127

VI

Ill-fated Chief ! there are whose hopes are
 built
 Upon the ruins of thy glorious name;
 Who, through the portal of one moment's
 guilt,
 Pursue thee with their deadly aim !
 O matchless perfidy ! portentous lust
 Of monstrous crime ! — that horror-striking
 blade,
 Drawn in defiance of the Gods, hath laid
 The noble Syracusan low in dust !
 Shuddered the walls — the marble city
 wept — 128

d sylvan places heaved a pensive sigh;
 t in calm peace the appointed Victim
 slept,
 he had fallen in magnanimity;
 spirit too capacious to require
 at Destiny her course should change;
 too just
 his own native greatness to desire
 at wretched boon, days lengthened by
 mistrust.

So were the hopeless troubles, that involved
 The soul of Dion, instantly dissolved.
 Released from life and cares of princely
 state, 120
 He left this moral grafted on his Fate;
 "Him only pleasure leads, and peace at-
 tends,
 Him, only him, the shield of Jove defends,
 Whose means are fair and spotless as his
 ends."

MEMORIALS OF A TOUR IN SCOTLAND

1814

In this tour, my wife and her sister Sara were my companions. The account of the "Brownie's
 ll" and the Brownies was given me by a man we met with on the banks of Loch Lomond, a
 the above Tarbert, and in front of a huge mass of rock, by the side of which, we were told,
 eachings were often held in the open air. The place is quite a solitude, and the surrounding
 enery very striking. How much is it to be regretted that, instead of writing such Poems as
 e "Holy Fair" and others, in which the religious observances of his country are treated with so
 ach levity and too often with indecency, Burns had not employed his genius in describing reli-
 on under the serious and affecting aspects it must so frequently take.

I

SUGGESTED BY A BEAUTIFUL RUIN UPON
 ONE OF THE ISLANDS OF LOCH LOMOND,
 A PLACE CHOSEN FOR THE RETREAT
 OF A SOLITARY INDIVIDUAL, FROM
 WHOM THIS HABITATION ACQUIRED
 THE NAME OF

THE BROWNIE'S CELL

1814. 1820

I

o barren heath, bleak moor, and quaking
 fen,
 r depth of labyrinthine glen;
 r into trackless forest set
 With trees, whose lofty umbrage met,
 World-wearied Men withdrew of yore;
 Penance their trust, and prayer their
 store;)
 And in the wilderness were bound
 To such apartments as they found,
 Or with a new ambition raised;
 That God might suitably be praised. 10

II

High lodged the Warrior, like a bird of prey;
 Or where broad waters round him lay;
 But this wild Ruin is no ghost
 Of his devices — buried, lost !

Within this little lonely isle
 There stood a consecrated Pile;
 Where tapers burned, and mass was sung,
 For them whose timid Spirits clung
 To mortal succour, though the tomb
 Had fixed, for ever fixed, their doom ! 20

III

Upon those servants of another world
 When madding Power her bolts had hurled,
 Their habitation shook — it fell,
 And perished, save one narrow cell;
 Whither, at length, a Wretch retired
 Who neither grovelled nor aspired;
 He, struggling in the net of pride,
 The future scorned, the past defied;
 Still tempering, from the unguilty forge
 Of vain conceit, an iron scourge ! 30

IV

Proud Remnant was he of a fearless Race,
 Who stood and flourished face to face
 With their perennial hills; — but Crime,
 Hastening the stern decrees of Time,
 Brought low a Power, which from its home
 Burst, when repose grew wearisome;
 And, taking impulse from the sword,
 And, mocking its own plighted word,
 Had found, in ravage widely dealt,
 Its warfare's bourn, its travel's belt ! 40

V

All, all were dispossessed, save him whose
smile
Shot lightning through this lonely Isle !
No right had he but what he made
To this small spot, his leafy shade;
But the ground lay within that ring
'To which he only dared to cling;
Renouncing here, as worse than dead,
The craven few who bowed the head
Beneath the change; who heard a claim
How loud ! yet lived in peace with shame. 50

VI

From year to year this shaggy Mortal
went
(So seemed it) down a strange descent:
Till they, who saw his outward frame,
Fixed on him an unhallowed name;
Him, free from all malicious taint,
And guiding, like the Patmos Saint,
A pen unwearied — to indite,
In his lone Isle, the dreams of night;
Impassioned dreams, that strove to span
The faded glories of his Clan ! 60

VII

Suns that through blood their western har-
bour sought,
And stars that in their courses fought;
Towers rent, winds combating with woods,
Lands deluged by unbridled floods;
And beast and bird that from the spell
Of sleep took import terrible; —
These types mysterious (if the show
Of battle and the routed foe
Had failed) would furnish an array
Of matter for the dawning day ! 70

VIII

How disappeared He ? — ask the newt and
toad,
Inheritors of his abode;
The otter crouching undisturbed,
In her dank cleft; — but be thou curbed,
O froward Fancy ! 'mid a scene
Of aspect winning and serene;
For those offensive creatures shun
The inquisition of the sun !
And in this region flowers delight,
And all is lovely to the sight. 80

IX

Spring finds not here a melancholy breast,
When she applies her annual test

To dead and living; when her breath
Quickens, as now, the withered heath; —
Nor flaunting Summer — when he throws
His soul into the briar-rose;
Or calls the lily from her sleep
Prolonged beneath the bordering deep;
Nor Autumn, when the viewless wren
Is warbling near the BROWNIE'S Den

X

Wild Relique ! beauteous as the ~~ch~~
spot
In Nysa's isle, the embellished grot;
Whither, by care of Libyan Jove,
(High Servant of paternal Love)
Young Bacchus was conveyed — to lie
Safe from his step-dame Rhea's eye;
Where bud, and bloom, and fruit
glowed,
Close-crowding round the infant-god;
All colours, — and the liveliest streak
A foil to his celestial cheek !

II

COMPOSED AT CORA LINN.

IN SIGHT OF WALLACE'S TOWER

1814. 1820

I had seen this celebrated Waterfall twice
before; but the feelings, to which it had given
birth, were not expressed till they recurred in
presence of the object on this occasion.

" — How Wallace fought for Scotland, left the name
Of Wallace to be found, like a wild flower,
All over his dear Country; left the deeds
Of Wallace, like a family of ghosts,
To people the steep rocks and river banks,
Her natural sanctuaries, with a local soul
Of independence and stern liberty." — See p. 127.

LORD of the vale ! astounding Flood;
The dullest leaf in this thick wood
Quakes — conscious of thy power;
The caves reply with hollow moan;
And vibrates, to its central stone,
Yon time-cemented Tower !

And yet how fair the rural scene !
For thou, O Clyde, hast ever been
Beneficent as strong;
Pleased in refreshing dews to steep
The little trembling flowers that peep
Thy shelving rocks among.

Hence all who love their country, love
To look on thee — delight to rove

Where they thy voice can hear;
And, to the patriot-warrior's Shade,
Lord of the vale ! to Heroes laid
In dust, that voice is dear !

Along thy banks, at dead of night
Sweeps visibly the Wallace Wight; 20
Or stands, in warlike vest,
Aloft, beneath the moon's pale beam,
A Champion worthy of the stream,
Yon grey tower's living crest !

But clouds and envious darkness hide
A Form not doubtfully descried : —
Their transient mission o'er,
O say to what blind region flee
These Shapes of awful phantasy ?
To what untrodden shore ? 30

Less than divine command they spurn;
But this we from the mountains learn,
And this the valleys show;
That never will they deign to hold
Communion where the heart is cold
To human weal and woe.

The man of abject soul in vain
Shall walk the Marathonian plain;
Or thrid the shadowy gloom,
That still invests the guardian Pass, 40
Where stood, sublime, Leonidas
Devoted to the tomb.

And let no Slave his head incline,
Or kneel, before the votive shrine
By Uri's lake, where Tell
Leapt, from his storm-vest boat, to land,
Heaven's Instrument, for by his hand
That day the Tyrant fell.

III

EFFUSION

IN THE PLEASURE-GROUND ON THE
BANKS OF THE BRAN, NEAR DUNKELD

1814. 1827

I am not aware that this condemnatory effusion was ever seen by the owner of the place. He might be disposed to pay little attention to it; but were it to prove otherwise I should be glad, for the whole exhibition is distressingly puerile.

"The waterfall, by a loud roaring, warned us when we must expect it. We were first, however, conducted into a small apartment, where the Gardener desired us to look at a picture of Ossian, which, while he was telling the history of the young Artist who executed the work, disappeared, parting in the middle — flying asunder as by the touch of magic — and lo ! we are at the entrance of a splendid apartment, which was almost dizzy and alive with waterfalls, that tumbled in all directions; the great cascade, opposite the window, which faced us, being reflected in innumerable mirrors upon the ceiling and against the walls." — *Extract from the Journal of my Fellow-Traveller.*

WHAT He — who, 'mid the kindred throng
Of Heroes that inspired his song,
Doth yet frequent the hill of storms,
The stars dim-twinkling through their
forms !

What ! Ossian here — a painted Thrall,
Mute fixture on a stuccoed wall;
To serve — an unsuspected screen
For show that must not yet be seen;
And, when the moment comes, to part
And vanish by mysterious art; 10
Head, harp, and body, split asunder,
For ingress to a world of wonder;
A gay saloon, with waters dancing
Upon the sight wherever glancing;
One loud cascade in front, and lo !
A thousand like it, white as snow —
Streams on the walls, and torrent-foam
As active round the hollow dome,
Illusive cataracts ! of their terrors
Not stripped, nor voiceless in the mirrors, 20
That catch the pageant from the flood
Thundering adown a rocky wood.
What pains to dazzle and confound !
What strife of colour, shape and sound
In this quaint medley, that might seem
Devised out of a sick man's dream !
Strange scene, fantastic and uneasy
As ever made a maniac dizzy,
When disenchanted from the mood
That loves on sullen thoughts to brood ! 30

O Nature — in thy changeful visions,
Through all thy most abrupt transitions
Smooth, graceful, tender, or sublime —
Ever averse to pantomime,
Thee neither do they know nor us
Thy servants, who can trifle thus;
Else verily the sober powers
Of rock that frowns, and stream that roars,
Exalted by congenial sway
Of Spirits, and the undying Lay, 40

And Names that moulder not away,
Had wakened some redeeming thought
More worthy of this favoured Spot;
Recalled some feeling — to set free
The Bard from such indignity!

The Effigies of a valiant Wight
I once beheld, a Templar Knight;
Not prostrate, not like those that rest
On tombs, with palms together prest,
But sculptured out of living stone,
And standing upright and alone,
Both hands with rival energy
Employed in setting his sword free
From its dull sheath — stern sentinel
Intent to guard St. Robert's cell;
As if with memory of the affray
Far distant, when, as legends say,
The Monks of Fountain's thronged to force
From its dear home the Hermit's corse,
That in their keeping it might lie,
To crown their abbey's sanctity.
So had they rushed into the grot
(Of sense despised, a world forgot,
And torn him from his loved retreat,
Where altar-stone and rock-hewn seat
Still hint that quiet best is found,
Even by the *Living*, under ground;
But a bold Knight, the selfish aim
Defeating, put the monks to shame,
There where you see his Image stand
Bare to the sky, with threatening brand
Which lingering Nid is proud to show
Reflected in the pool below.

Thus, like the men of earliest days,
Our sires set forth their grateful praise:
Uncouth the workmanship, and rude!
But, nursed in mountain solitude,
Might some aspiring artist dare
To seize whate'er, through misty air,
A ghost, by glimpses, may present
Of imitable lineament,
And give the phantom an array
That less should scorn the abandoned clay;
Then let him hew with patient stroke
An Ossian out of mural rock,
And leave the figurative Man —
Upon thy margin, roaring Bran! —
Fixed, like the Templar of the steep,
An everlasting watch to keep;
With local sanctities in trust,
More precious than a hermit's dust;
And virtues through the mass infused,
Which old idolatry abused.

What though the Granite would deny
All fervour to the sightless eye;

And touch from rising suns in vain
Solicit a Memnonian strain;
Yet, in some fit of anger sharp,
The wind might force the deep-grooved
harp

To utter melancholy moans
Not unconnected with the tones
Of soul-sick flesh and weary bones;
While grove and river notes would lend,
Less deeply sad, with these to blend!

Vain pleasures of luxurious life,
For ever with yourselves at strife;
Through town and country both deranged
By affectations interchanged,
And all the perishable gauds
That heaven-deserted man applauds;
When will your hapless patrons learn
To watch and ponder — to discern
The freshness, the everlasting youth,
Of admiration sprung from truth;
From beauty infinitely growing
Upon a mind with love o'erflowing —
To sound the depths of every Art
That seeks its wisdom through the heart!

Thus (where the intrusive Pile, ill-graced
With baubles of theatric taste,
O'erlooks the torrent breathing showers
On motley banks of alien flowers
In stiff confusion set or sown,
Till Nature cannot find her own,
Or keep a remnant of the sod
Which Caledonian Heroes trod)
I mused; and, thirsting for redress,
Recoiled into the wilderness.

IV

YARROW VISITED

SEPTEMBER 1814

1814. 1815

As mentioned in my verses on the death of the Ettrick Shepherd, my first visit to Yarrow was in his company. We had lodged the night before at Traquhair, where Hogg had joined us and also Dr. Anderson, the Editor of the *British Poets*, who was on a visit at the *Manse*. Dr. A. walked with us till we came in view of the Vale of Yarrow, and, being advanced in life, he then turned back. The old Man was passionately fond of poetry, though with not much of a discriminating judgment, as the Volumes he edited sufficiently show. But I was much pleased to meet with him, and to acknowledge my obligation to his collection.

which had been my brother John's companion more than one voyage to India, and which gave me before his departure from Grassie, never to return. Through these Volumes became first familiar with Chaucer, and so the money had I then to spare for books, at, in all probability, but for this same work, should have known little of Drayton, Daniel, and other distinguished poets of the Elizabethan age, and their immediate successors, in a much later period of my life. I am glad to record this, not from any importance of its own, but as a tribute of gratitude to this simple-hearted old man, whom I never again had the pleasure of meeting. I seldom read or think of this poem without regretting that my dear sister was not of the party, as she would have had so much delight in recalling the time when, travelling together in Scotland, we declined going in search of this celebrated stream, not together, I will frankly confess, for the reasons assigned in the poem on the occasion.

AND is this — Yarrow? — *This the Stream*
Of which my fancy cherished,
So faithfully, a waking dream?
An image that hath perished!
That some Minstrel's harp were near,
To utter notes of gladness,
And chase this silence from the air,
That fills my heart with sadness!

Yet why? — a silvery current flows
 With uncontrolled meanderings;
 Nor have these eyes by greener hills
 Been soothed, in all my wanderings.
 And, through her depths, Saint Mary's
 Lake
 Is visibly delighted;
 For not a feature of those hills
 Is in the mirror slighted.

A blue sky bends o'er Yarrow vale,
 Above where that pearly whiteness
 Is round the rising sun diffused,
 A tender hazy brightness;
 Mild dawn of promise! that excludes
 All profitless dejection;
 Though not unwilling here to admit
 A pensive recollection.

Where was it that the famous Flower
 Of Yarrow Vale lay bleeding?
 His bed perchance was yon smooth mound
 On which the herd is feeding:
 And haply from this crystal pool,
 Now peaceful as the morning,

The Water-wraith ascended thrice —
 And gave his doleful warning.

Delicious is the Lay that sings
 The haunts of happy Lovers,
 The path that leads them to the grove,
 The leafy grove that covers:
 And Pity sanctifies the Verse
 That paints, by strength of sorrow,
 The unconquerable strength of love;
 Bear witness, rueful Yarrow!

But thou, that didst appear so fair
 To fond imagination,
 Dost rival in the light of day
 Her delicate creation:
 Meek loveliness is round thee spread,
 A softness still and holy;
 The grace of forest charms decayed,
 And pastoral melancholy.

That region left, the vale unfolds
 Rich groves of lofty stature,
 With Yarrow winding through the pomp
 Of cultivated nature;
 And, rising from those lofty groves,
 Behold a Ruin hoary!
 The shattered front of Newark's Towers,
 Renowned in Border story.

Fair scenes for childhood's opening bloom,
 For sportive youth to stray in;
 For manhood to enjoy his strength;
 And age to wear away in!
 Yon cottage seems a bower of bliss,
 A covert for protection
 Of tender thoughts, that nestle there —
 The brood of chaste affection.

How sweet, on this autumnal day,
 The wild-wood fruits to gather,
 And on my True-love's forehead plant
 A crest of blooming heather!
 And what if I enwreathed my own!
 'T were no offence to reason;
 The sober Hills thus deck their brows
 To meet the wintry season.

I see — but not by sight alone,
 Loved Yarrow, have I won thee;
 A ray of fancy still survives —
 Her sunshine plays upon thee!
 Thy ever-youthful waters keep
 A course of lively pleasure;
 And gladsome notes my lips can breathe,
 Accordant to the measure.

The vapours linger round the Heights,
They melt, and soon must vanish;
One hour is theirs, nor more is mine —
Sad thought which I would banish,

But that I know, where'er I go,
Thy genuine image, Yarrow!
Will dwell with me — to heighten joy,
And cheer my mind in sorrow.

"FROM THE DARK CHAMBERS
OF DEJECTION FREED"

1814. 1815

Composed in Edinburgh, during my Scotch tour with Mrs. Wordsworth and my sister Miss Hutchinson, in the year 1814. Poor Gillies never rose above that course of extravagance in which he was at that time living, and which soon reduced him to poverty and all its degrading shifts, mendicity being far from the worst. I grieve whenever I think of him, for he was far from being without genius, and had a generous heart, not always to be found in men given up to profusion. He was nephew of Lord Gillies the Scotch judge, and also of the historian of Greece. He was cousin to Miss Margaret Gillies, who painted so many portraits with success in our house.

FROM the dark chambers of dejection freed,
Spurning the unprofitable yoke of care,
Rise, GILLIES, rise; the gales of youth shall
bear

Thy genius forward like a winged steed.
Though bold Bellerophon (so Jove decreed
In wrath) fell headlong from the fields of
air,

Yet a rich guerdon waits on minds that dare,
If aught be in them of immortal seed,
And reason govern that audacious flight
Which heavenward they direct. — Then
droop not thou,

Erroneously renewing a sad vow
In the low dell 'mid Roslin's faded grove:
A cheerful life is what the Muses love,
A soaring spirit is their prime delight.

LINES

WRITTEN ON A BLANK LEAF IN A COPY
OF THE AUTHOR'S POEM "THE EXCURSION,"
UPON HEARING OF THE DEATH
OF THE LATE VICAR OF KENDAL

1814. 1815

To public notice, with reluctance strong,
Did I deliver this unfinished Song;

Yet for one happy issue; — and I look
With self-congratulation on the Book
Which pious, learned, MURFITT saw and
read; —

Upon my thoughts his saintly Spirit fed;
He conned the new-born Lay with grateful
heart —

Foreboding not how soon he must depart;
Unweeting that to him the joy was given
Which good men take with them from
earth to heaven.

TO B. R. HAYDON

1815. 1816

HIGH is our calling, Friend! — Creative
Art

(Whether the instrument of words she use
Or pencil pregnant with ethereal hues,
Demands the service of a mind and heart.
Though sensitive, yet, in their weakest part,
Heroically fashioned — to infuse
Faith in the whispers of the lonely Muse.
While the whole world seems adverse to
desert.

And, oh! when Nature sinks, as oft she
may,
Through long-lived pressure of obscure dis-
tress,

Still to be strenuous for the bright reward
And in the soul admit of no decay,
Brook no continuance of weak-mindedness —
Great is the glory, for the strife is hard!

ARTEGAL AND ELIDURE

1815. 1820

(SEE THE CHRONICLE OF GEOFFREY OF
MONMOUTH AND MILTON'S HISTORY
OF ENGLAND)

This was written at Rydal Mount, as a token of affectionate respect for the memory of Milton. "I have determined," says he, in his preface to his *History of England*, "to bestow the telling over even of these reputed tales

it for nothing else but in favour of our English Poets and Rhetoricians, who by their wit will know how to use them judiciously."

HERE be the temples which, in Britain's Isle,

or his paternal Gods, the Trojan raised ?
one like a morning dream, or like a pile
of clouds that in cerulean ether blazed !
ere Julius landed on her white-cliffed shore,
They sank, delivered o'er
to fatal dissolution: and, I ween,
no vestige then was left that such had ever
been.

faithless, a British record (long concealed
in old Armorica, whose secret springs¹⁰
no Gothic conqueror ever drank) revealed
the marvellous current of forgotten things;
how Brutus came, by oracles impelled,
And Albion's giants quelled,
a brood whom no civility could melt,
Who never tasted grace, and goodness
ne'er had felt."

by brave Corineus aided, he subdued,
and rooted out the intolerable kind;
and this too-long-polluted land imbued
With goodly arts and usages refined;²⁰
Whence golden harvests, cities, warlike
towers,
And pleasure's sumptuous bowers;
Whence all the fixed delights of house and
home,
Friendships that will not break, and love
that cannot roam.

O, happy Britain ! region all too fair
For self-delighting fancy to endure
That silence only should inhabit there,
Wild beasts, or uncouth savages impure !
But, intermingled with the generous seed,
Grew many a poisonous weed;³⁰
Thus fares it still with all that takes its
birth
From human care, or grows upon the
breast of earth.

Hence, and how soon ! that war of ven-
geance waged
By Guendolen against her faithless lord;
Till she, in jealous fury unassuaged
Had slain his paramour with ruthless
sword:
Then, into Severn hideously defiled,
She flung her blameless child,

Sabrina, — vowing that the stream should
bear

That name through every age, her hatred
to declare.⁴⁰

So speaks the Chronicle, and tells of Lear
By his ungrateful daughters turned adrift.
Ye lightnings, hear his voice ! — they can-
not hear,

Nor can the winds restore his simple gift.
But One there is, a Child of nature meek,
Who comes her Sire to seek;
And he, recovering sense, upon her breast
Leans smilingly, and sinks into a perfect rest.

There too we read of Spenser's fairy
themes,

And those that Milton loved in youthful
years;⁵⁰

The sage enchanter Merlin's subtle schemes;
The feats of Arthur and his knightly peers;
Of Arthur, — who, to upper light restored,
With that terrific sword

Which yet he brandishes for future war,
Shall lift his country's fame above the
polar star !

What wonder, then, if in such ample field
Of old tradition, one particular flower
Doth seemingly in vain its fragrance yield,
And bloom unnoticed even to this late
hour ?⁶⁰

Now, gentle Muses, your assistance grant,
While I this flower transplant
Into a garden stored with Poesy;
Where flowers and herbs unite, and haply
some weeds be,
That, wanting not wild grace, are from all
mischief free!

A KING more worthy of respect and love
Than wise Gorbonian ruled not in his day;
And grateful Britain prospered far above
All neighbouring countries through his
righteous sway;

He poured rewards and honours on the
good;⁷⁰

The oppressor he withstood:
And while he served the Gods with rever-
ence due
Fields smiled, and temples rose, and towns
and cities grew.

He died, whom Artegal succeeds — his son;
But how unworthy of that sire was he !

A hopeful reign, auspiciously begun,
Was darkened soon by foul iniquity.
From crime to crime he mounted, till at
length

The nobles leagued their strength
With a vexed people, and the tyrant
chased; ⁸⁰
And, on the vacant throne, his worthier
Brother placed.

From realm to realm the humbled Exile
went,
Suppliant for aid his kingdom to regain;
In many a court, and many a warrior's tent,
He urged his persevering suit in vain.
Him, in whose wretched heart ambition
failed,

Dire poverty assailed;
And, tired with slights his pride no more
could brook,
He towards his native country cast a long-
ing look.

Fair blew the wished-for wind — the voy-
age sped; ⁹⁰
He landed; and, by many dangers scared,
"Poorly provided, poorly followèd,"
To Calaterium's forest he repaired.
How changed from him who, born to high-
est place,

Had swayed the royal mace,
Flattered and feared, despised yet deified,
In Troynovant, his seat by silver Thames's
side !

From that wild region where the crownless
King

Lay in concealment with his scanty train,
Supporting life by water from the spring,
And such chance food as outlaws can ob-
tain, ¹⁰¹

Unto the few whom he esteems his friends
A messenger he sends;
And from their secret loyalty requires
Shelter and daily bread, — the sum of his
desires.

While he the issue waits, at early morn
Wandering by stealth abroad, he chanced
to hear

A startling outcry made by hound and
horn,

From which the tusky wild boar flies in fear;
And, scouring toward him o'er the grassy
plain, ¹¹⁰

Behold the hunter train !
He bids his little company advance
With seeming unconcern and steady con-
tenance.

The royal Elidure, who leads the chase
Hath checked his foaming courser: — ¹²⁰
it be !

Methinks that I should recognise that face
Though much disguised by long adversity;
He gazed rejoicing, and again he gazed,
Confounded and amazed —

"It is the king, my brother !" and
sound

Of his own voice confirmed, he leaps up
the ground.

Long, strict, and tender was the embrace
he gave,

Feebly returned by daunted Artegai;
Whose natural affection doubts enslave,
And apprehensions dark and criminal
Loth to restrain the moving interview,

The attendant lords withdrew;
And, while they stood upon the plain apart,
Thus Elidure, by words, relieved his strug-
gling heart.

"By heavenly Powers conducted, we have
met;

— O Brother ! to my knowledge lost
long,

But neither lost to love, nor to regret,
Nor to my wishes lost; — forgive the wrong
(Such it may seem) if I thy crown have
borne,

Thy royal mantle worn:
I was their natural guardian; and 't is just
That now I should restore what hath been
held in trust."

A while the astonished Artegai stood mute
Then thus exclaimed: "To me, of title
shorn,

And stripped of power ! me, feeble, de-
stitute,

To me a kingdom ! spare the bitter scorn.
If justice ruled the breast of foreign kings

Then, on the wide-spread wings
Of war, had I returned to claim my right;
This will I here avow, not dreading thy de-
spite."

"I do not blame thee," Elidure replied;
"But, if my looks did with my words agree

ould at once be trusted, not defied,
 I thou from all disquietude be free.
 y the unsullied Goddess of the chase, 150
 Who to this blessed place
 this blest moment led me, if I speak
 th insincere intent, on me her vengeance
 wreak !

ere this same spear, which in my hand
 I grasp,
 e British sceptre, here would I to thee
 e symbol yield; and would undo this clasp,
 it confined the robe of sovereignty.
 ions to me the pomp of regal court,
 And joyless sylvan sport,
 ile thou art roving, wretched and for-
 lorn, 160
 y couch the dewy earth, thy roof the
 forest thorn !”

en Artegal thus spake: “ I only sought,
 thin this realm a place of safe retreat;
 ware of rousing an ambitious thought;
 ware of kindling hopes, for me unmeet !
 ou art reputed wise, but in my mind
 Art pitiaably blind:
 ll soon this generous purpose thou may’st
 rue,
 hen that which has been done no wishes
 can undo.

Who, when a crown is fixed upon his
 head, 170
 ould balance claim with claim, and right
 with right ?
 it thou — I know not how inspired, how
 led —
 ouldst change the course of things in all
 men’s sight !
 nd this for one who cannot imitate
 Thy virtue, who may hate:
 r, if, by such strange sacrifice restored,
 e reign, thou still must be his king, and
 sovereign lord;

Lifted in magnanimity above
 ight that my feeble nature could per-
 form,
 r even conceive; surpassing me in love 180
 ar as in power the eagle doth the worm.
 Brother ! only should be king in name,
 And govern to my shame;
 shadow in a hated land, while all
 f glad or willing service to thy share
 would fall.”

“ Believe it not,” said Elidure ; “ respect
 Awaits on virtuous life, and ever most
 Attends on goodness with dominion decked,
 Which stands the universal empire’s boast;
 This can thy own experience testify: 190
 Nor shall thy foes deny
 That, in the gracious opening of thy reign,
 Our father’s spirit seemed in thee to
 breathe again.

“ And what if o’er thy bright unbosoming
 Clouds of disgrace and envious fortune
 past !
 Have we not seen the glories of the spring
 By veil of noontide darkness overcast ?
 The frith that glittered like a warrior’s
 shield,
 The sky, the gay green field,
 Are vanished; gladness ceases in the
 groves, 200
 And trepidation strikes the blackened
 mountain-coves.

“ But is that gloom dissolved ? how passing
 clear
 Seems the wide world, far brighter than
 before !
 Even so thy latent worth will re-appear,
 Gladdening the people’s heart from shore
 to shore;
 For youthful faults ripe virtues shall atone;
 Re-seated on thy throne,
 Proof shalt thou furnish that misfortune,
 pain,
 And sorrow, have confirmed thy native
 right to reign.

“ But, not to overlook what thou may’st
 know, 210
 Thy enemies are neither weak nor few;
 And circumspect must be our course, and
 slow,
 Or from my purpose ruin may ensue.
 Dismiss thy followers; — let them calmly
 wait
 Such change in thy estate
 As I already have in thought devised;
 And which, with caution due, may soon be
 realised.”

The Story tells what courses were pursued,
 Until king Elidure, with full consent
 Of all his peers, before the multitude, 220
 Rose, — and, to consummate this just in-
 tent,

And a huge mass, to bury or to hide,
 Approached this glory of the firmament;
 Who meekly yields, and is obscured — content
 With one calm triumph of a modest pride.

"EVEN AS A DRAGON'S EYE THAT
 FEELS THE STRESS"

1810-15. 1815

EVEN as a dragon's eye that feels the
 stress
 Of a bedimmed sleep, or as a lamp
 Suddenly glaring through sepulchral damp,
 So burns yon Taper 'mid a black recess
 Of mountains, silent, dreary, motionless:
 The lake below reflects it not; the sky,
 Muffled in clouds, affords no company
 To mitigate and cheer its loneliness.
 Yet, round the body of that joyless Thing
 Which sends so far its melancholy light,
 Perhaps are seated in domestic ring
 A gay society with faces bright,
 Conversing, reading, laughing; — or they
 sing,
 While hearts and voices in the song unite.

"MARK THE CONCENTRED
 HAZELS THAT ENCLOSE"

1810-15. 1815

Suggested in the wild hazel wood at the foot
 of Helm-crag, where the stone still lies, with
 others of like form and character, though much
 of the wood that veiled it from the glare of day
 has been felled. This beautiful ground was
 lately purchased by our friend Mrs. Fletcher,
 the ancient owners, most respected persons, be-
 ing obliged to part with it in consequence of
 the imprudence of a son. It is gratifying to
 mention that, instead of murmuring and repin-
 ing at this change of fortune, they offered their
 services to Mrs. Fletcher, the husband as an out-
 door labourer, and the wife as a domestic ser-
 vant. I have witnessed the pride and pleasure
 with which the man worked at improvements
 of the ground round the house. Indeed he ex-
 pressed those feelings to me himself, and the
 countenance and manner of his wife always
 denoted feelings of the same character. I be-
 lieve a similar disposition to contentment under
 change of fortune is common among the class
 to which these good people belong. Yet, in
 proof that to part with their patrimony is most

painful to them, I may refer to those stanzas
 entitled "Repentance," no inconsiderable part
 of which was taken verbatim from the language
 of the speaker herself.

MARK the concentrated hazels that enclose
 Yon old gray Stone, protected from the
 ray
 Of noontide suns: — and even the breeze
 that play
 And glance, while wantonly the rough
 wind blows,
 Are seldom free to touch the moss that grows
 Upon that roof, amid embowering gloom.
 The very image framing of a Tomb,
 In which some ancient Chieftain finds a
 pose
 Among the lonely mountains. — Live, yon
 trees!
 And thou, grey Stone, the pensive likeness
 keep
 Of a dark chamber where the Mighty sleep
 For more than Fancy to the influence bend
 When solitary Nature condescends
 To mimic Time's forlorn humanities.

TO THE POET, JOHN DYER

1810-15. 1815

BARD of the Fleece, whose skilful genius
 made
 That work a living landscape fair and
 bright;
 Nor hallowed less with musical delight
 Than those soft scenes through which thy
 childhood strayed,
 Those southern tracts of Cambria, "dear
 embayed,
 With green hills fenced, with ocean's murmur
 lulled;"
 Though hasty Fame hath many a chaplet
 culled
 For worthless brows, while in the peaceful
 shade
 Of cold neglect she leaves thy head un-
 graced,
 Yet pure and powerful minds, hearts new
 and still,
 A grateful few, shall love thy modest Lay,
 Long as the shepherd's bleating flock shall
 stray
 O'er naked Snowdon's wide aerial waste;
 Long as the thrush shall pipe on Grog
 Hill!

BROOK! WHOSE SOCIETY THE POET SEEKS "

1810-15. 1815

BROOK! whose society the Poet seeks,
 lent his wasted spirits to renew;
 and whom the curious Painter doth pursue
 through rocky passes, among flowery
 creeks,
 and tracks thee dancing down thy water-
 breaks;
 wish were mine some type of thee to
 view,
 see, and not thee thyself, I would not do
 like Grecian Artists, give thee human
 cheeks,
 channels for tears; no Naiad should'st thou
 be, —
 have neither limbs, feet, feathers, joints nor
 hairs:
 seems the Eternal Soul is clothed in
 thee
 with purer robes than those of flesh and
 blood,
 and hath bestowed on thee a safer good;
 unwearied joy, and life without its cares.

SURPRISED BY JOY—IMPA- TIENT AS THE WIND "

1810-15. 1815

This was in fact suggested by my daughter
 Caroline long after her death.

SURPRISED by joy — impatient as the Wind
 turned to share the transport — Oh! with
 whom
 at Thee, deep buried in the silent tomb,
 that spot which no vicissitude can find?
 Ove, faithful love, recalled thee to my
 mind —
 at how could I forget thee? Through
 what power,
 even for the least division of an hour,
 have I been so beguiled as to be blind
 to my most grievous loss? — That thought's
 return
 as the worst pang that sorrow ever bore,
 have one, one only, when I stood forlorn,
 knowing my heart's best treasure was no
 more;
 that neither present time, nor years unborn
 could to my sight that heavenly face re-
 store.

ODE

**THE MORNING OF THE DAY APPOINTED
 FOR A GENERAL THANKSGIVING.
 JANUARY 18, 1816**

1816. 1816

The first stanza of this Ode was composed
 almost extempore, in front of Rydal Mount, be-
 fore church-time, and on such a morning and
 precisely with such objects before my eyes as
 are here described. The view taken of Napo-
 leon's character and proceedings is little in ac-
 cordance with that taken by some historians
 and critical philosophers. I am glad and proud
 of the difference, and trust that this series of
 poems, infinitely below the subject as they are,
 will survive to counteract, in unsophisticated
 minds, the pernicious and degrading tendency
 of those views and doctrines that lead to the
 idolatry of power, as power, and, in that false
 splendour to lose sight of its real nature and
 constitution as it often acts for the gratification
 of its possessor without reference to a beneficial
 end — an infirmity that has characterised men
 of all ages, classes, and employments, since
 Nimrod became a mighty hunter before the
 Lord.

I

HAIL, orient Conqueror of gloomy Night!
 Thou that canst shed the bliss of gratitude
 On hearts howe'er insensible or rude;
 Whether thy punctual visitations smite
 The haughty towers where monarchs dwell;
 Or thou, impartial Sun, with presence bright
 Cheer'st the low threshold of the peasant's
 cell!
 Not unrejoiced I see thee climb the sky
 In naked splendour, clear from mist or
 haze,
 Or cloud approaching to divert the rays, 10
 Which even in deepest winter testify
 Thy power and majesty,
 Dazzling the vision that presumes to gaze.
 — Well does thine aspect usher in this Day;
 As aptly suits therewith that modest pace
 Submitted to the chains
 That bind thee to the path which God or-
 dains
 That thou shalt trace,
 Till, with the heavens and earth, thou pass
 away!
 Nor less, the stillness of these frosty plains,
 Their utter stillness, and the silent grace 21
 Of yon ethereal summits white with snow,
 (Whose tranquil pomp and spotless purity

Report of storms gone by
 To us who tread below)
 Do with the service of this Day accord.
 — Divinest Object which the uplifted eye
 Of mortal man is suffered to behold;
 Thou, who upon those snow-clad Heights
 has poured
 Meek lustre, nor forget'st the humble
 Vale;
 Thou who dost warm Earth's universal
 mould,
 And for thy bounty wert not unadored
 By pious men of old;
 Once more, heart-cheering Sun, I bid thee
 hail!
 Bright be thy course to-day, let not this
 promise fail!

II

'Mid the deep quiet of this morning hour,
 All nature seems to hear me while I speak,
 By feelings urged that do not vainly seek
 Apt language, ready as the tuneful notes
 That stream in blithe succession from the
 throats

Of birds, in leafy bower,
 Warbling a farewell to a vernal shower.
 — There is a radiant though a short-lived
 flame,
 That burns for Poets in the dawning east;
 And oft my soul hath kindled at the same,
 When the captivity of sleep had ceased;
 But He who fixed immoveably the frame
 Of the round world, and built, by laws as
 strong,

A solid refuge for distress —
 The towers of righteousness;
 He knows that from a holier altar came
 The quickening spark of this day's sacrifice;
 Knows that the source is nobler whence
 doth rise
 The current of this matin song;
 That deeper far it lies
 Than aught dependent on the fickle skies.

III

Have we not conquered? — by the venge-
 ful sword?
 Ah no, by dint of Magnanimity;
 That curbed the baser passions, and left free
 A loyal band to follow their liege Lord
 Clear-sighted Honour, and his staid Com-
 peers,
 Along a track of most unnatural years;
 In execution of heroic deeds

Whose memory, spotless as the crystal
 beads
 Of morning dew upon the untrodden meads,
 Shall live enrolled above the starry spheres
 He, who in concert with an earthly string
 Of Britain's acts would sing,
 He with enraptured voice will tell
 Of One whose spirit no reverse could
 quell;
 Of One that 'mid the failing never failed —
 Who paints how Britain struggled and pre-
 vailed
 Shall represent her labouring with an eye
 Of circumspect humanity;
 Shall show her clothed with strength and
 skill,
 All martial duties to fulfil;

Firm as a rock in stationary fight;
 In motion rapid as the lightning's gleam;
 Fierce as a flood-gate bursting at midnight
 To rouse the wicked from their giddy
 dream —
 Woe, woe to all that face her in the field!
 Appalled she may not be, and cannot yield

IV

And thus is missed the sole true glory
 That can belong to human story!
 At which they only shall arrive
 Who through the abyss of weakness dive.
 The very humblest are too proud of heart;
 And one brief day is rightly set apart
 For Him who lifteth up and layeth low;
 For that Almighty God to whom we owe,
 Say not that we have vanquished — but that
 we survive.

V

How dreadful the dominion of the im-
 pure!
 Why should the Song be tardy to proclaim
 That less than power unbounded could not
 tame
 That soul of Evil — which, from hell let
 loose,
 Had filled the astonished world with such
 abuse
 As boundless patience only could endure?
 — Wide-wasted regions — cities wrapt in
 flame —
 Who sees, may lift a streaming eye
 To Heaven; — who never saw, may heave a
 sigh;
 But the foundation of our nature shakes,
 And with an infinite pain the spirit aches,

When desolated countries, towns on fire,
 Are but the avowed attire
 Warfare waged with desperate mind
 Against the life of virtue in mankind;
 Assaulting without ruth
 The citadels of truth;
 While the fair gardens of civility,
 By ignorance defaced, 110
 By violence laid waste,
 Perish without reprieve for flower or
 tree !

VI

A crouching purpose — a distracted will —
 Opposed to hopes that battered upon scorn,
 And to desires whose ever-waxing horn
 Not all the light of earthly power could
 fill ;
 Opposed to dark, deep plots of patient
 skill,
 And to celerities of lawless force;
 Which, spurning God, had flung away re-
 morse —
 What could they gain but shadows of re-
 dress ? 120
 So bad proceeded propagating worse;
 And discipline was passion's dire excess.
 Widens the fatal web, its lines extend,
 And deadlier poisons in the chalice blend.
 When will your trials teach you to be
 wise ?
 O prostrate Lands, consult your agonies !

VII

No more — the guilt is banished,
 And, with the guilt, the shame is fled;
 And, with the guilt and shame, the Woe
 hath vanished,
 Making the dust and ashes from her
 head ! 130
 No more — these lingerings of distress
 All the limpid stream of thankfulness.
 What robe can Gratitude employ
 So seemly as the radiant vest of Joy ?
 What steps so suitable as those that move
 To prompt obedience to spontaneous mea-
 sures
 Of glory, and felicity, and love,
 Surrendering the whole heart to sacred
 pleasures ?

VIII

O Britain ! dearer far than life is dear,
 If one there be 140
 Of all thy progeny

Who can forget thy prowess, never more
 Be that ungrateful Son allowed to hear
 Thy green leaves rustle or thy torrents
 roar.

As springs the lion from his den,
 As from a forest-brake
 Upstarts a glistening snake,
 The bold Arch-despot re-appeared; — again
 Wide Europe heaves, impatient to be cast,
 With all her armed Powers, 150
 On that offensive soil, like waves upon
 a thousand shores.

The trumpet blew a universal blast !
 But Thou art foremost in the field: — there
 stand:
 Receive the triumph destined to thy hand !
 All States have glorified themselves; — their
 claims
 Are weighed by Providence, in balance
 even;
 And now, in preference to the mightiest
 names,
 To Thee the exterminating sword is given.
 Dread mark of approbation, justly gained !
 Exalted office, worthily sustained ! 160

IX

Preserve, O Lord ! within our hearts
 The memory of thy favour,
 That else insensibly departs,
 And loses its sweet savour !
 Lodge it within us ! — as the power of
 light
 Lives inexhaustibly in precious gems,
 Fixed on the front of Eastern diadems,
 So shine our thankfulness for ever bright !
 What offering, what transcendent monu-
 ment
 Shall our sincerity to Thee present ? 170
 — Not work of hands; but trophies that
 may reach
 To highest Heaven — the labour of the
 Soul;
 That builds, as thy unerring precepts teach,
 Upon the internal conquests made by each,
 Her hope of lasting glory for the whole.
 Yet will not heaven disown nor earth gain-
 say
 The outward service of this day;
 Whether the worshippers entreat
 Forgiveness from God's mercy-seat;
 Or thanks and praises to His throne ascend
 That He has brought our warfare to an
 end, 180
 And that we need no second victory ! —

Ha! what a ghastly sight for man to
 see;
 And to the heavenly saints in peace who
 dwell,
 For a brief moment, terrible;
 But, to thy sovereign penetration, fair,
 Before whom all things are, that were,
 All judgments that have been, or e'er shall
 be;
 Links in the chain of thy tranquillity!
 Along the bosom of this favoured Na-
 tion, 190
 Breathe Thou, this day, a vital undulation!
 Let all who do this land inherit
 Be conscious of thy moving spirit!
 Oh, 't is a goodly Ordinance, — the sight,
 Though sprung from bleeding war, is one
 of pure delight;
 Bless Thou the hour, or ere the hour ar-
 rive,
 When a whole people shall kneel down in
 prayer,
 And, at one moment, in one rapture, strive
 With lip and heart to tell their gratitude
 For thy protecting care, 200
 Their solemn joy — praising the Eternal
 Lord
 For tyranny subdued,
 And for the sway of equity renewed,
 For liberty confirmed, and peace restored!

X

But hark — the summons! — down the
 placid lake
 Floats the soft cadence of the church-tower
 bells;
 Bright shines the Sun, as if his beams
 would wake
 The tender insects sleeping in their cells;
 Bright shines the Sun — and not a breeze to
 shake
 The drops that tip the melting icicles. 210
O, enter now his temple gate!
 Inviting words — perchance already flung
 (As the crowd press devoutly down the
 aisle
 Of some old Minster's venerable pile)
 From voices into zealous passion stung,
 While the tubed engine feels the inspiring
 blast,
 And has begun — its clouds of sound to
 cast
 Forth towards empyreal Heaven,
 As if the fretted roof were riven.
Us, humbler ceremonies now await; 220

But in the bosom, with devout respect
 The banner of our joy we will erect,
 And strength of love our souls shall el-
 vate:
 For to a few collected in his name,
 Their heavenly Father will incline an ear
 Gracious to service hallowed by its aim; —
 Awake! the majesty of God revere!
 Go — and with foreheads meekly bowed
 Present your prayers — go — and rejoice
 aloud —
 The Holy One will hear! 230
 And what, 'mid silence deep, with faith sin-
 cere,
 Ye, in your low and undisturbed estate,
 Shall simply feel and purely meditate —
 Of warnings — from the unprecedented
 might,
 Which, in our time, the impious have dis-
 closed;
 And of more arduous duties thence imposed
 Upon the future advocates of right;
 Of mysteries revealed,
 And judgments unrepealed,
 Of earthly revolution, 240
 And final retribution, —
 To his omniscience will appear
 An offering not unworthy to find place,
 On this high DAY of THANKS, before the
 Throne of Grace!

ODE

1816. 1816

I

IMAGINATION — ne'er before content,
 But aye ascending, restless in her pride
 From all that martial feats could yield
 To her desires, or to her hopes present —
 Stooped to the Victory, on that Belgic field
 Achieved, this closing deed magnificent,
 And with the embrace was satisfied.
 — Fly, ministers of Fame,
 With every help that ye from earth and
 heaven may claim!
 Bear through the world these tidings of de-
 light!
 — Hours, Days, and Months, have borne
 them in the sight
 Of mortals, hurrying like a sudden shower
 That landward stretches from the sea
 The morning's splendours to devour;
 But this swift travel scorns the company

f irksome change, or threats from saddening power.

— *The shock is given — the Adversaries bleed —*

Lo, Justice triumphs! Earth is freed!
joyful annunciation! — it went forth —
pierced the caverns of the sluggish
North — 20

It found no barrier on the ridge
of Andes — frozen gulphs became its
bridge —

the vast Pacific gladdens with the freight —
upon the Lakes of Asia 't is bestowed —
the Arabian desert shapes a willing road

Across her burning breast,
or this refreshing incense from the West! —
— Where snakes and lions breed,
Where towns and cities thick as stars appear,

Wherever fruits are gathered, and where'er
the upturned soil receives the hopeful
seed — 31

While the Sun rules, and cross the shades
of night —

the unwearied arrow hath pursued its
flight!

the eyes of good men thankfully give
heed,

And in its sparkling progress read
of virtue crowned with glory's deathless
meed:

Tyrants exult to hear of kingdoms won,
and slaves are pleased to learn that mighty
feats are done;

Even the proud Realm, from whose distracted borders

This messenger of good was launched in air,
France, humbled France, amid her wild
disorders, 41

feels, and hereafter shall the truth declare,

that she too lacks not reason to rejoice,
and utter England's name with sadly-plausive voice.

II

genuine glory, pure renown!
and well might it beseem that mighty
Town

into whose bosom earth's best treasures
flow,

to whom all persecuted men retreat;
of a new Temple lift her votive brow
high on the shore of silver Thames — to
greet 50

The peaceful guest advancing from afar.
Bright be the Fabric, as a star
Fresh risen, and beautiful within! — there
meet

Dependence infinite, proportion just;
A Pile that Grace approves, and Time can
trust

With his most sacred wealth, heroic dust.

III

But if the valiant of this land
In reverential modesty demand,
That all observance, due to them, be
paid

Where their serene progenitors are laid; 60
Kings, warriors, high-souled poets, saint-
like sages,
England's illustrious sons of long, long
ages;

Be it not unordained that solemn rites,
Within the circuit of those Gothic walls,
Shall be performed at pregnant intervals;

Commemoration holy that unites
The living generations with the dead;
By the deep soul-moving sense
Of religious eloquence, —
By visual pomp, and by the tie 70
Of sweet and threatening harmony;
Soft notes, awful as the omen
Of destructive tempests coming,
And escaping from that sadness
Into elevated gladness;

While the white-robed choir attendant,
Under mouldering banners pendant,
Provoke all potent symphonies to raise
Songs of victory and praise,

For them who bravely stood unhurt, or
bled 80

With medicable wounds, or found their
graves

Upon the battle field, or under ocean's
waves;

Or were conducted home in single state,
And long procession — there to lie,
Where their sons' sons, and all posterity,
Unheard by them, their deeds shall celebrate!

IV

Nor will the God of peace and love
Such martial service disapprove.
He guides the Pestilence — the cloud
Of locusts travels on his breath; 90
The region that in hope was ploughed.

His drought consumes, his mildew taints
with death;
He springs the hushed Volcano's mine,
He puts the Earthquake on her still design,
Darkens the sun, hath bade the forest
sink,
And, drinking towns and cities, still can
drink
Cities and towns — 't is Thou — the work
is Thine! —
The fierce tornado sleeps within thy
courts —
He hears the word — he flies —
And navies perish in their ports; 100
For Thou art angry with thine enemies!
For these, and mourning for our errors,
And sins, that point their terrors,
We bow our heads before Thee, and we
laud
And magnify thy name, Almighty God!
But Man is thy most awful instrument,
In working out a pure intent;
Thou cloth'st the wicked in their dazzling
mail,
And for thy righteous purpose they prevail;
Thine arm from peril guards the coasts
Of them who in thy laws delight: 111
Thy presence turns the scale of doubtful
fight,
Tremendous God of battles, Lord of Hosts!

v

Forbear: — to Thee —
Father and Judge of all, with fervent
tongue
But in a gentler strain
Of contemplation, by no sense of wrong,
(Too quick and keen) incited to disdain
Of pity pleading from the heart in vain —
To THEE — To THEE — 120
Just God of christianised Humanity,
Shall praises be poured forth, and thanks
ascend,
That thou hast brought our warfare to an
end,
And that we need no second victory!
Blest, above measure blest,
If on thy love our Land her hopes shall
rest,
And all the Nations labour to fulfil
Thy law, and live henceforth in peace, in
pure good will.

INVOCATION TO THE EARTH

FEBRUARY 1816

1816. 1816

Composed immediately after the "Thanksgiving Ode," to which it may be considered as a second part.

I

"REST, rest, perturbed Earth!
O rest, thou doleful Mother of Mankind!"
A Spirit sang in tones more plaintive than
the wind:
"From regions where no evil thing has
birth
I come — thy stains to wash away,
Thy cherished fetters to unbind,
And open thy sad eyes upon a milder day.
The Heavens are thronged with martyrs
that have risen
From out thy noisome prison;
The penal caverns groan
With tens of thousands rent from off the
tree
Of hopeful life, — by battle's whirlwind
blown
Into the deserts of Eternity.
Unpitied havoc! Victims unlamented!
But not on high, where madness is resented
And murder causes some sad tears to flow,
Though, from the widely-sweeping blow,
The choirs of Angels spread, triumphantly
augmented.

II

"False Parent of Mankind!
Obdurate, proud, and blind,
I sprinkle thee with soft celestial dews,
Thy lost, maternal heart to re-infuse!
Scattering this far-fetched moisture from
my wings,
Upon the act a blessing I implore,
Of which the rivers in their secret springs
The rivers stained so oft with human gore,
Are conscious; — may the like return no
more!
May Discord — for a Seraph's care
Shall be attended with a bolder prayer —
May she, who once disturbed the seats of
bliss
These mortal spheres above,
Be chained for ever to the black abyss.
And thou, O rescued Earth, by peace and
love,

and merciful desires, thy sanctity approve!"

The Spirit ended his mysterious rite,
and the pure vision closed in darkness infinite.

ODE

1816. 1816

— Carmina possumus

Donare, et pretium dicere inunerl.
Non incisa notis marmora publicis,
Per quæ spiritus et vita redit bonis
Post mortem ducibus

— clarius indicant

Laudes, quam — Plerides; neque,
Si chartæ alleant quod bene feceris,
Mercedem tularia. — HOR. CAR. 8, LIB. 4.

I

WHEN the soft hand of sleep had closed
the latch

in the tired household of corporeal sense,
and Fancy, keeping unreluctant watch,
Was free her choicest favours to dispense;
saw, in wondrous perspective displayed,
A landscape more august than happiest skill
Of pencil ever clothed with light and shade;
An intermingled pomp of vale and hill,
City, and naval stream, suburban grove, 9
And stately forest where the wild deer rove;
Nor wanted lurking hamlet, dusky towns,
And scattered rural farms of aspect bright;
And, here and there, between the pastoral
downs,

The azure sea upswelled upon the sight.
Fair prospect, such as Britain only shows!
But not a living creature could be seen
Through its wide circuit, that, in deep repose,
And, even to sadness, lonely and serene,
Lay hushed; till — through a portal in the
sky 19

Brighter than brightest loop-hole, in a storm,
Opening before the sun's triumphant eye —
Issued, to sudden view, a glorious Form!
Earthward it glided with a swift descent:
Saint George himself this Visitant must be;
And, ere a thought could ask on what intent
He sought the regions of Humanity,
A thrilling voice was heard, that vivified
City and field and flood; — aloud it cried —

"Though from my celestial home,
Like a Champion, armed I come; 30
On my helm the dragon crest,
And the red cross on my breast;
I, the Guardian of this Land,
Speak not now of toilsome duty;

Well obeyed was that command —
Whence bright days of festive beauty;
Haste, Virgins, haste! — the flowers which
summer gave

Have perished in the field;
But the green thickets plenteously shall yield
Fit garlands for the brave, 40

That will be welcome, if by you entwined;
Haste, Virgins, haste; and you, ye Matrons
grave,

Go forth with rival youthfulness of mind,
And gather what ye find
Of hardy laurel and wild holly boughs —
To deck your stern Defenders' modest brows!

Such simple gifts prepare,
Though they have gained a worthier meed;
And in due time shall share

Those palms and amaranthine wreaths 50
Unto their martyred Countrymen decreed,
In realms where everlasting freshness
breathes!"

II

And lo! with crimson banners proudly
streaming,
And upright weapons innocently gleaming,
Along the surface of a spacious plain
Advance in order the redoubted Bands,
And there receive green chaplets from the
hands

Of a fair female train —
Maids and Matrons, dight
In robes of dazzling white; 60
While from the crowd bursts forth a rap-
turous noise

By the cloud-capt hills retorted;
And a throng of rosy boys
In loose fashion tell their joys;
And grey-haired sires, on staffs supported,
Look round, and by their smiling seem to
say,

Thus strives a grateful Country to display
The mighty debt which nothing can repay!

III

Anon before my sight a palace rose
Built of all precious substances, — so pure
And exquisite, that sleep alone bestows 71
Ability like splendour to endure:
Entered, with streaming thousands, through
the gate,

I saw the banquet spread beneath a Dome
of state,

A lofty Dome, that dared to emulate
The heaven of sable night

With starry lustre; yet had power to
throw
Solemn effulgence, clear as solar light,
Upon a princely company below,
While the vault rang with choral harmony,
Like some Nymph-haunted grot beneath
the roaring sea. 81

— No sooner ceased that peal, than on the
verge

Of exultation hung a dirge
Breathed from a soft and lonely instru-
ment,

That kindled recollections
Of agonised affections;

And, though some tears the strain at-
tended,

The mournful passion ended
In peace of spirit, and sublime content !

IV

But garlands wither; festal shows de-
part, 90
Like dreams themselves; and sweetest
sound —

(Albeit of effect profound)

It was — and it is gone !

Victorious England ! bid the silent Art
Reflect, in glowing hues that shall not fade,
Those high achievements; even as she ar-
rayed

With second life the deed of Marathon
Upon Athenian walls;

So may she labour for thy civic halls:

And be the guardian spaces 100
Of consecrated places,

As nobly graced by Sculpture's patient toil;
And let imperishable Columns rise
Fixed in the depths of this courageous soil;
Expressive signals of a glorious strife,
And competent to shed a spark divine
Into the torpid breast of daily life; —

Records on which, for pleasure of all eyes,
The morning sun may shine
With gratulation thoroughly benign ! 110

V

And ye, Pierian Sisters, sprung from Jove
And sage Mnemosyne, — full long de-
barred

From your first mansions, exiled all too
long

From many a hallowed stream and grove,
Dear native regions where ye wont to rove,
Chanting for patriot heroes the reward
Of never-dying song !

Now (for, though Truth descending from
above

The Olympian summit hath destroyed far
aye

Your kindred Deities, Ye live and move, 120
Spared for obeisance from perpetual love
For privilege redeemed of godlike sway)

Now, on the margin of some spotless foun-
tain,

Or top serene of unmolested mountain,
Strike audibly the noblest of your lyres,
And for a moment meet the soul's desires:
That I, or some more favoured Bard, may
hear

What ye, celestial Maids ! have often sung
Of Britain's acts, — may catch it with rapt
ear, 129

And give the treasure to our British tongue !
So shall the characters of that proud page
Support their mighty theme from age to
age;

And, in the desert places of the earth,
When they to future empires have given
birth,

So shall the people gather and believe
The bold report, transferred to every
clime;

And the whole world, not envious but ad-
miring,

And to the like aspiring,
Own — that the progeny of this fair Isle
Had power as lofty actions to achieve 130
As were performed in man's heroic prime;
Nor wanted, when their fortitude had held
Its even tenor, and the foe was quelled,
A corresponding virtue to beguile
The hostile purpose of wide-wasting
Time —

That not in vain they laboured to secure,
For their great deeds, perpetual memory,
And fame as largely spread as land and sea,
By Works of spirit high and passion pure !

ODE

1816. 1816

I

WHO rises on the banks of Seine,
And binds her temples with the civic
wreath ?

What joy to read the promise of her mien !
How sweet to rest her wide-spread wings
beneath !

But they are ever playing,
And twinkling in the light,
And, if a breeze be straying,
That breeze she will invite;

and stands on tiptoe, conscious she is fair,
and calls a look of love into her face, 10
and spreads her arms, as if the general air
alone could satisfy her wide embrace.

Melt, Principalities, before her melt!
Her love ye hailed — her wrath have felt!
But She through many a change of form
hath gone,
and stands amidst you now an armed crea-
ture,

Whose panoply is not a thing put on,
But the live scales of a portentous nature;
That, having forced its way from birth to
birth,
Walks round — abhorred by Heaven, a ter-
ror to the Earth! 20

II

I marked the breathings of her dragon
crest;

My Soul, a sorrowful interpreter,
In many a midnight vision bowed
before the ominous aspect of her spear;
Whether the mighty beam, in scorn upheld,
Threatened her foes, — or, pompously at
rest,
Seemed to bisect her orb'd shield,
As stretches a blue bar of solid cloud
Across the setting sun and all the fiery
west.

III

So did she daunt the Earth, and God
defy! 30
And, wheresoe'er she spread her sove-
reignty,
Pollution tainted all that was most pure.
— Have we not known — and live we not
to tell —

That Justice seemed to hear her final
knell?

Faith buried deeper in her own deep breast
Her stores, and sighed to find them inse-
cure!

And Hope was maddened by the drops that
fell

From shades, her chosen place of short-
lived rest.

Shame followed shame, and woe supplanted
woe —

Is this the only change that time can show?

How long shall vengeance sleep? Ye pa-
tient Heavens, how long? 41

— Infirm ejaculation! from the tongue
Of Nations wanting virtue to be strong
Up to the measure of accorded might,
And daring not to feel the majesty of
right!

IV

Weak Spirits are there — who would ask,
Upon the pressure of a painful thing,
The lion's sinews, or the eagle's wing;
Or let their wishes loose, in forest-glade,

Among the lurking powers 50
Of herbs and lowly flowers,
Or seek, from saints above, miraculous aid —
That Man may be accomplished for a task
Which his own nature hath enjoined; —
and why?

If, when that interference hath relieved
him,

He must sink down to languish
In worse than former helplessness — and lie
Till the caves roar, — and, imbe-
cility

Again engendering anguish,
The same weak wish returns, that had be-
fore deceived him. 60

V

But Thou, supreme Disposer! may'st not
speed

The course of things, and change the creed
Which hath been held aloft before men's
sight

Since the first framing of societies,
Whether, as bards have told in ancient song,
Built up by soft seducing harmonies;
Or prest together by the appetite,
And by the power, of wrong.

THE FRENCH ARMY IN RUSSIA

1812-13

1816. 1816

HUMANITY, delighting to behold
A fond reflection of her own decay,
Hath painted Winter like a traveller old,
Propped on a staff, and, through the sullen
day,
In hooded mantle, limping o'er the plain,
As though his weakness were disturbed by
pain:

Or, if a juster fancy should allow

An undisputed symbol of command,
 The chosen sceptre is a withered bough,
 Infirmly grasped within a palsied hand. 10
 These emblems suit the helpless and for-
 lorn;
 But mighty Winter the device shall scorn.

For he it was — dread Winter ! who beset,
 Flinging round van and rear his ghastly net,
 That host, when from the regions of the
 Pole
 They shrunk, insane ambition's barren
 goal —
 That host, as huge and strong as e'er defied
 Their God, and placed their trust in human
 pride !

As fathers persecute rebellious sons,
 He smote the blossoms of their warrior
 youth; 20
 He called on Frost's inexorable tooth
 Life to consume in Manhood's firmest hold;
 Nor spared the reverend blood that feebly
 runs;
 For why — unless for liberty enrolled
 And sacred home — ah ! why should hoary
 Age be bold ?

Fleet the Tartar's reinless steed,
 But fleeter far the pinions of the Wind,
 Which from Siberian caves the Monarch
 freed,
 And sent him forth, with squadrons of his
 kind,
 And bade the Snow their ample backs be-
 stride, 30
 And to the battle ride.
 No pitying voice commands a halt,
 No courage can repel the dire assault;
 Distracted, spiritless, benumbed, and blind,
 Whole legions sink, and, in one instant, find
 Burial and death: look for them — and
 descry,
 When morn returns, beneath the clear blue
 sky,
 A soundless waste, a trackless vacancy !

ON THE SAME OCCASION

1816. 1816

YE Storms, resound the praises of your
 King !
 And ye mild Seasons — in a sunny clime,
 Midway on some high hill, while father
 Time

Looks on delighted — meet in festal ring,
 And loud and long of Winter's triumph sing
 Sing ye, with blossoms crowned, and fruit
 and flowers,
 Of Winter's breath surcharged with dew
 showers,
 And the dire flapping of his hoary wing !
 Knit the blithe dance upon the soft green
 grass;
 With feet, hands, eyes, looks, lips, repeat
 your gain;
 Whisper it to the billows of the main,
 And to the ærial zephyrs as they pass,
 That old decrepit Winter — *He hath slain*
 That Host, which rendered all your bow-
 ties vain !

"BY MOSCOW SELF-DEVOTED TO A BLAZE"

1816. 1832

By Moscow self-devoted to a blaze
 Of dreadful sacrifice; by Russian blood
 Lavished in fight with desperate hardihood
 The unfeeling Elements no claim shall make
 To rob our Human-nature of just praise
 For what she did and suffered. Pledge
 sure
 Of a deliverance absolute and pure
 She gave, if Faith might tread the better
 ways
 Of Providence. But now did the Most
 High
 Exalt his still small voice; — to quell the
 Host
 Gathered his power, a manifest ally;
 He, whose heaped waves confounded the
 proud boast
 Of Pharaoh, said to Famine, Snow, and
 Frost,
 "Finish the strife by deadliest victory!"

THE GERMANS ON THE HEIGHT OF HOCHHEIM

1816. 1827

ABRUPTLY paused the strife; — the field
 throughout
 Resting upon his arms each warrior stood
 Checked in the very act and deed of blood
 With breath suspended, like a listening scout
 O Silence ! thou wert mother of a shout

t through the texture of yon azure dome
 ves its glad way, a cry of harvest home
 ered to Heaven in ecstasy devout !
 barrier Rhine hath flashed, through
 battle-smoke,
 men who gaze heart-smitten by the
 view,
 if all Germany had felt the shock !
 ly, wretched Gauls ! ere they the charge
 renew
 o have seen — themselves now casting
 off the yoke —
 unconquerable Stream his course pur-
 sue.

IEGE OF VIENNA RAISED BY JOHN SOBIESKI

FEBRUARY 1816

1816. 1816

t, for a kindling touch from that pure
 flame
 which ministered, erewhile, to a sacrifice
 gratitude, beneath Italian skies,
 words like these: "Up, Voice of song !
 proclaim
 y saintly rapture with celestial aim:
 r lo ! the Imperial City stands released
 om bondage threatened by the embattled
 East,
 and Christendom respire; from guilt and
 shame
 redeemed, from miserable fear set free
 y one day's feat, one mighty victory.
 Chant the Deliverer's praise in every
 tongue !
 e cross shall spread, the crescent hath
 waxed dim;
 e conquering, as in joyful Heaven is
 sung,
 E CONQUERING THROUGH GOD, AND GOD
 BY HIM."

OCCASIONED BY THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

FEBRUARY 1816.

1816. 1816

The last six lines intended for an Inscription.)
 NTREPID sons of Albion ! not by you
 s life despised; ah no, the spacious earth

Ne'er saw a race who held, by right of
 birth,
 So many objects to which love is due:
 Ye slight not life — to God and Nature true;
 But death, becoming death, is dearer far,
 When duty bids you bleed in open war:
 Hence hath your prowess quelled that im-
 pious crew.
 Heroes ! — for instant sacrifice prepared;
 Yet filled with ardour and on triumph bent
 'Mid direst shocks of mortal accident —
 To you who fell, and you whom slaughter
 spared
 To guard the fallen, and consummate the
 event,
 Your Country rears this sacred Monument !

OCCASIONED BY THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

FEBRUARY 1816

1816. 1816

THE Bard — whose soul is meek as dawn-
 ing day,
 Yet trained to judgments righteously severe,
 Fervid, yet conversant with holy fear,
 As recognising one Almighty sway:
 He — whose experienced eye can pierce the
 array
 Of past events; to whom, in vision clear,
 The aspiring heads of future things appear,
 Like mountain-tops whose mists have rolled
 away —
 Assoiled from all encumbrance of our time,
 He only, if such breathe, in strains devout
 Shall comprehend this victory sublime;
 Shall worthily rehearse the hideous rout,
 The triumph hail, which from their peace-
 ful clime
 Angels might welcome with a choral shout !

"EMPERORS AND KINGS, HOW OFT HAVE TEMPLES RUNG"

1816. 1827

EMPERORS and Kings, how oft have temples
 rung
 With impious thanksgiving, the Almighty's
 scorn !
 How oft above their altars have been hung
 Trophies that led the good and wise to
 mourn

Triumphant wrong, battle of battle born,
 And sorrow that to fruitless sorrow clung !
 Now, from Heaven-sanctioned victory,
 Peace is sprung;
 In this firm hour Salvation lifts her horn.
 Glory to arms ! But, conscious that the
 nerve
 Of popular reason, long mistrusted, freed
 Your thrones, ye Powers, from duty fear
 to swerve !
 Be just, be grateful; nor, the oppressor's
 creed
 Reviving, heavier chastisement deserve
 Than ever forced unpitied hearts to bleed.

FEELINGS OF A FRENCH ROY-
 ALIST, ON THE DISINTER-
 MENT OF THE REMAINS OF
 THE DUKE D'ENGHIEN

1816. 1816

DEAR Reliques ! from a pit of vilest mould
 Uprisen — to lodge among ancestral kings;
 And to inflict shame's salutary stings
 On the remorseless hearts of men grown old
 In a blind worship; men perversely bold
 Even to this hour, — yet, some shall now
 forsake
 Their monstrous Idol if the dead e'er
 spake,
 To warn the living; if truth were ever told
 By aught redeemed out of the hollow grave:
 O murdered Prince ! meek, loyal, pious,
 brave !
 The power of retribution once was given:
 But 't is a rueful thought that willow bands
 So often tie the thunder-wielding hands
 Of Justice sent to earth from highest
 Heaven !

TRANSLATION OF PART OF THE
 FIRST BOOK OF THE ÆNEID

1816. 1832

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PHILOLOGICAL
 MUSEUM

Your letter, reminding me of an expectation
 I some time since held out to you of allowing
 some specimens of my translation from the
 Æneid to be printed in the Philological Mu-
 seum, was not very acceptable; for I had aban-
 doned the thought of ever sending into the
 world any part of that experiment — for it

was nothing more — an experiment begun
 amusement, and I now think a less fortunate
 one than when I first named it to you. I
 ing been displeased in modern translations
 with the additions of incongruous matter. I
 gan to translate with a resolve to keep clear
 that fault, by adding nothing; but I had
 convinced that a spirited translation
 scarcely be accomplished in the English
 guage without admitting a principle of com-
 pensation. On this point, however, I do
 wish to insist, and merely send the following
 passage, taken at random, from a wish to com-
 ply with your request. W. M.

BUT Cytherea, studious to invent
 Arts yet untried, upon new counsels bent
 Resolves that Cupid, changed in form and
 face
 To young Ascanius, should assume
 place;
 Present the maddening gifts, and kindle
 heat
 Of passion at the bosom's inmost seat.
 She dreads the treacherous house, and
 double tongue;
 She burns, she frets — by Juno's rage
 stung;
 The calm of night is powerless to remove
 These cares, and thus she speaks to winged
 Love:

“O son, my strength, my power! what
 dost despise
 (What, save thyself, none dares threaten
 earth and skies)
 The giant-quelling bolts of Jove, I see,
 O son, a suppliant to thy deity !
 What perils meet Æneas in his course,
 How Juno's hate with unrelenting force
 Pursues thy brother — this to thee
 known;
 And oft-times hast thou made my grief
 thine own.
 Him now the generous Dido by soft charms
 Of bland entreaty at her court detains;
 Junonian hospitalities prepare
 Such apt occasion that I dread a snare.
 Hence, ere some hostile God can intervene
 Would I, by previous wiles, inflame
 queen
 With passion for Æneas, such strong love
 That at my beck, mine only, she should
 move.
 Hear, and assist; — the father's mask
 calls

young Ascanius to the Tyrian walls;
comes, my dear delight, — and costliest
things
served from fire and flood for presents
brings. 30

will I take, and in close covert keep,
groves Idalian, lulled to gentle sleep,
on Cythera's far-sequestered steep,
that he may neither know what hope is
mine,

by his presence traverse the design.
thou, but for a single night's brief space,
assemble; be that boy in form and face!
When enraptured Dido shall receive
to her arms, and kisses interweave
th many a fond embrace, while joy runs
high, 40

goblets crown the proud festivity,
til thy subtle poison, and inspire,
every touch, an unsuspected fire."

Love, at the word, before his mother's
sight

ts off his wings, and walks, with proud
delight,

the young Iulus; but the gentlest dews
slumber Venus sheds, to circumfuse
the true Ascanius steeped in placid rest;
then wafts him, cherished on her careful
breast,

rough upper air to an Idalian glade, 50
where he on soft *amaracus* is laid,
th breathing flowers embraced, and fra-
grant shade.

at Cupid, following cheerily his guide
hates, with the gifts to Carthage hied;
d, as the hall he entered, there, between
the sharers of her golden couch, was seen
clined in festal pomp the Tyrian queen.

the Trojans, too (*Æneas* at their head),
couches lie, with purple overspread:
santime in canisters is heaped the bread,
lucid water for the hands is borne, 60
d napkins of smooth texture, finely
shorn.

within are fifty handmaids, who prepare,
they in order stand, the dainty fare;
d fume the household deities with store
odorous incense; while a hundred more
atched with an equal number of like
age,

at each of manly sex, a docile page,
marshal the banquet, giving with due grace
cup or viand its appointed place. 70

the Tyrians rushing in, an eager band,

Their painted couches seek, obedient to
command,

They look with wonder on the gifts — they
gaze

Upon Iulus, dazzled with the rays
That from his ardent countenance are
flung,

And charmed to hear his simulating
tongue;

Nor pass unpraised the robe and veil
divine,

Round which the yellow flowers and wan-
dering foliage twine.

But chiefly Dido, to the coming ill
Devoted, strives in vain her vast desires to
fill; 80

She views the gifts; upon the child then
turns

Insatiable looks, and gazing burns.

To ease a father's cheated love he hung

Upon *Æneas*, and around him clung;

Then seeks the queen; with her his arts he
tries;

She fastens on the boy enamoured eyes,
Clasps in her arms, nor weens (O lot un-
blest!)

How great a God, incumbent o'er her
breast,

Would fill it with his spirit. He, to
please

His Acidalian mother, by degrees 90

Blots out *Sichæus*, studious to remove

The dead, by influx of a living love,

By stealthy entrance of a perilous guest.

Troubling a heart that had been long at
rest.

Now when the viands were withdrawn,
and ceased

The first division of the splendid feast,
While round a vacant board the chiefs re-
cline,

Huge goblets are brought forth; they crown
the wine;

Voices of gladness roll the walls around;
Those gladsome voices from the courts re-
bound; 100

From gilded rafters many a blazing light
Depends, and torches overcome the night.

The minutes fly — till, at the queen's com-
mand,

A bowl of state is offered to her hand:

Then she, as *Belus* wont, and all the line
From *Belus*, filled it to the brim with wine;

Silence ensued. "O Jupiter, whose care
Is hospitable dealing, grant my prayer!
Productive day be this of lasting joy
To Tyrians, and these exiles driven from
Troy; 110
A day to future generations dear!
Let Bacchus, donor of soul-quick'ning
cheer,
Be present; kindly Juno, be thou near!
And, Tyrians, may your choicest favours
wait
Upon this hour, the bond to celebrate!"
She spake and shed an offering on the
board;
Then sipped the bowl whence she the wine
had poured
And gave to Bitias, urging the prompt lord;
He raised the bowl, and took a long deep
draught;
Then every chief in turn the beverage
quaffed. 120

Graced with redundant hair, Iopas sings
The lore of Atlas, to resounding strings,
The labours of the Sun, the lunar wander-
ings;
Whence human kind, and brute; what
natural powers
Engender lightning, whence are falling
showers.
He haunts Arcturus, — that fraternal twain,
The glittering Bears, — the Pleiads fraught
with rain;
— Why suns in winter, shunning heaven's
steep heights
Post seaward, — what impedes the tardy
nights.
The learned song from Tyrian hearers
draws 130
Loud shouts, — the Trojans echo the ap-
plause.
— But, lengthening out the night with con-
verse new,
Large draughts of love unhappy Dido drew;
Of Priam asked, of Hector — o'er and o'er —
What arms the son of bright Aurora
wore; —
What steeds the car of Diomed could
boast;
Among the leaders of the Grecian host.
How looked Achilles, their dread para-
mount —
"But nay — the fatal wiles, O guest, re-
count,
Retrace the Grecian cunning from its source,

Your own grief and your friends? —
wandering course;
For now, till this seventh summer have
ranged
The sea, or trod the earth, to peace
stranged."

A FACT, AND AN IMAGINATION OR, CANUTE AND ALFRED, ON THE SEASHORE

1816. 1820

The first and last fourteen lines of this poem each make a sonnet, and were composed as such; but I thought that by intermediate lines they might be connected so as to make a whole. One or two expressions are taken from *Milton's History of England*.

THE Danish Conqueror, on his royal chariot
Mustering a face of haughty sovereignty,
To aid a covert purpose, cried — "O ye
Approaching Waters of the deep, do
share
With this green isle my fortunes, come
where
Your Master's throne is set." — Deal with
the Sea;
Her waves rolled on, respecting his decree
Less than they heed a breath of winter
air.
— Then Canute, rising from the invaded
throne,
Said to his servile Courtiers, — "Poor to
reach,
The undisguised extent, of mortal sway!
He only is a King, and he alone
Deserves the name (this truth the bibles
preach)
Whose everlasting laws, sea, earth, and
heaven, obey."

This just reproof the prosperous Dane
Drew, from the influx of the main,
For some whose rugged northern mountains
would strain
At oriental flattery;
And Canute (fact more worthy to be
known)
From that time forth did for his brow
disown
The ostentatious symbol of a crown;
Esteeming earthly royalty
Contemptible as vain.
Now hear what one of elder days,

The theme of England's fondest praise,
 My darling Alfred, *might* have spoken;
 To cheer the remnant of his host
 When he was driven from coast to coast,
 Stressed and harassed, but with mind
 Unbroken:
 My faithful followers, lo! the tide is
 Spent 30
 That rose, and steadily advanced to fill
 The shores and channels, working Nature's
 Will
 Along the mazy streams that backward
 Went,
 And in the sluggish pools where ships are
 Pent:
 And now, his task performed, the flood
 Stands still,
 The green base of many an inland hill,
 Placid beauty and sublime content!
 Which the repose that sage and hero find;
 Which measured rest the sedulous and good
 Humbler name; whose souls do, like
 The flood 40
 Ocean, press right on; or gently wind,
 Either to be diverted nor withstood,
 Until they reach the bounds by Heaven
 Assigned."

TO DORA

1816. 1820

The complaint in my eyes which gave occasion
 To this address to my daughter first
 Showed itself as a consequence of inflammation,
 Fought at the top of Kirkstone, when I was
 Over-heated by having carried up the ascent
 My eldest son, a lusty infant. Frequently has
 The disease recurred since, leaving my eyes in
 A state which has often prevented my reading
 For months, and makes me at this day inca-
 pable of bearing without injury any strong light
 Day or night. My acquaintance with
 Books has therefore been far short of my
 Wishes; and on this account, to acknowledge
 The services daily and hourly done me by my
 Family and friends, this note is written.

*A LITTLE onward lend thy guiding hand
 To these dark steps, a little further on!*
 - What trick of memory to my voice hath
 Brought
 This mournful iteration? For though
 Time,
 The Conqueror, crowns the Conquered, on
 This brow

Planting his favourite silver diadem,
 Nor he, nor minister of his — intent
 To run before him — hath enrolled me yet,
 Though not unmenaced, among those who
 Lean
 Upon a living staff, with borrowed sight. 10
 — O my own Dora, my beloved child!
 Should that day come — but hark! the
 Birds salute
 The cheerful dawn, brightening for me the
 East;
 For me, thy natural leader, once again
 Impatient to conduct thee, not as erst
 A tottering infant, with compliant stoop
 From flower to flower supported; but to
 Curb
 Thy nymph-like step swift-bounding o'er
 The lawn,
 Along the loose rocks, or the slippery verge
 Of foaming torrents. — From thy orisons 20
 Come forth; and, while the morning air is
 Yet
 Transparent as the soul of innocent youth,
 Let me, thy happy guide, now point thy
 Way,
 And now precede thee, winding to and fro,
 Till we by perseverance gain the top
 Of some smooth ridge, whose brink pre-
 cipitous
 Kindles intense desire for powers withheld
 From this corporeal frame; whereon who
 Stands,
 Is seized with strong incitement to push
 Forth
 His arms, as swimmers use, and plunge —
 Dread thought, 30
 For pastime plunge — into the "abrupt
 Abyss," —
 Where ravens spread their plummy vans, at
 Ease!
 And yet more gladly thee would I con-
 duct
 Through woods and spacious forests, — to
 Behold
 There, how the Original of human art,
 Heaven-prompted Nature, measures and
 Erects
 Her temples, fearless for the stately work,
 Though waves, to every breeze, its high-
 arched roof,
 And storms the pillars rock. But we such
 Schools
 Of reverential awe will chiefly seek 40
 In the still summer noon, while beams of
 Light,

Reposing here, and in the aisles beyond
Traceably gliding through the dusk, re-
call.

To mind the living presences of nuns;
A gentle, pensive, white-robed sisterhood,
Whose saintly radiance mitigates the gloom
Of those terrestrial fabrics, where they
serve,

To Christ, the Sun of righteousness, es-
poused.

Now also shall the page of classic lore,
To these glad eyes from bondage freed,
again

Lie open; and the book of Holy Writ,
Again unfolded, passage clear shall yield
To heights more glorious still, and into
shades

More awful, where, advancing hand in
hand,

We may be taught, O Darling of my care!
To calm the affections, elevate the soul,
And consecrate our lives to truth and love.

TO —

ON HER FIRST ASCENT TO THE SUMMIT OF HELVELLYN

1816. 1820

Written at Rydal Mount. The lady was
Miss Blackett, then residing with Mr. Montagu
Burgoyne at Fox-Ghyll. We were tempted to
remain too long upon the mountain; and I, im-
prudently, with the hope of shortening the way,
led her among the crags and down a steep
slope which entangled us in difficulties that
were met by her with much spirit and courage.

INMATE of a mountain-dwelling,
Thou hast clomb aloft, and gazed
From the watch-towers of Helvellyn;
Awed, delighted, and amazed!

Potent was the spell that bound thee,
Not unwilling to obey;
For blue Ether's arms, flung round thee,
Stilled the pantings of dismay.

Lo! the dwindled woods and meadows;
What a vast abyss is there!
Lo! the clouds, the solemn shadows,
And the glistenings — heavenly fair!

And a record of commotion
Which a thousand ridges yield;

Ridge, and gulf, and distant ocean
Gleaming like a silver shield!

Maiden! now take flight; — inherit
Alps or Andes — they are thine!
With the morning's roseate Spirit,
Sweep their length of snowy line;

Or survey their bright dominions
In the gorgeous colours drest,
Flung from off the purple pinions,
Evening spreads throughout the west!

Thine are all the coral fountains
Warbling in each sparry vault
Of the untrodden lunar mountains;
Listen to their songs! — or halt,

To Niphates' top invited,
Whither spiteful Satan steered;
Or descend where the ark alighted,
When the green earth re-appeared;

For the power of hills is on thee,
As was witnessed through thine eye
Then, when old Helvellyn won thee
To confess their majesty!

VERNAL ODE

1817. 1820

Composed at Rydal Mount, to place in view
the immortality of succession where immor-
tality is denied, as far as we know, to the in-
dividual creature.

*Rerum Natura tota est nusquam magis quam
in minimis. — PLIN. Nat. Hist.*

I

BENEATH the concave of an April sky,
When all the fields with freshest green
were dight,

Appeared, in presence of the spiritual eye,
That aids or supersedes our grosser sight,
The form and rich habiliments of One
Whose countenance bore resemblance to
the sun,

When it reveals, in evening majesty,
Features half lost amid their own part
light.

Poised like a weary cloud, in middle air
He hung, — then floated with angelic ease
(Softening that bright effulgence by de-
grees)

Till he had reached a summit sharp and
 bare,
 Where oft the venturous heifer drinks the
 noontide breeze.
 Upon the apex of that lofty cone
 Alighted, there the Stranger stood alone;
 Fair as a gorgeous Fabric of the east
 Suddenly raised by some enchanter's power,
 Where nothing was; and firm as some old
 Tower
 Of Britain's realm, whose leafy crest
 Waves high, embellished by a gleaming
 shower !

II

Beneath the shadow of his purple wings
 Rested a golden harp; — he touched the
 strings;
 And, after prelude of unearthly sound
 Poured through the echoing hills around,
 He sang —
 “ No wintry desolations,
 Scorching blight or noxious dew,
 Affect my native habitations;
 Buried in glory, far beyond the scope
 Of man's inquiring gaze, but to his hope
 Imaged, though faintly, in the hue
 Profound of night's ethereal blue;
 And in the aspect of each radiant orb; —
 Some fixed, some wandering with no timid
 curb:
 But wandering star and fixed, to mortal
 eye,
 Blended in absolute serenity,
 And free from semblance of decline; —
 Fresh as if Evening brought their natal
 hour,
 Her darkness splendour gave, her silence
 power
 To testify of Love and Grace divine.

III

“ What if those bright fires
 Shine subject to decay,
 Sons happy of extinguished sires,
 Themselves to lose their light, or pass away
 Like clouds before the wind,
 Be thanks poured out to Him whose hand
 bestows,
 Nightly, on human kind
 That vision of endurance and repose.
 — And though to every draught of vital
 breath
 Renewed throughout the bounds of earth or
 ocean,

The melancholy gates of Death
 Respond with sympathetic motion;
 Though all that feeds on nether air,
 Howe'er magnificent or fair,
 Grows but to perish, and entrust
 Its ruins to their kindred dust;
 Yet, by the Almighty's ever-during care,
 Her procreant vigils Nature keeps
 Amid the unfathomable deeps;
 And saves the peopled fields of earth
 From dread of emptiness or dearth.
 Thus, in their stations, lifting tow'rd the
 sky

The foliaged head in cloud-like majesty,
 The shadow-casting race of trees survive:
 Thus, in the train of Spring, arrive
 Sweet flowers; — what living eye hath
 viewed

Their myriads ? — endlessly renewed,
 Wherever strikes the sun's glad ray;
 Where'er the subtle waters stray;
 Wherever sportive breezes bend
 Their course, or genial showers descend !
 Mortals, rejoice ! the very Angels quit
 Their mansions unsusceptible of change,
 Amid your pleasant bowers to sit,
 And through your sweet vicissitudes to
 range ! ”

IV

Oh, nursed at happy distance from the cares
 Of a too-anxious world, mild pastoral
 Muse !

That, to the sparkling crown Urania wears,
 And to her sister Clio's laurel wreath,
 Prefer'st a garland culled from purple
 heath,

Or blooming thicket moist with morning
 dew;
 Was such bright Spectacle vouchsafed to
 me ?

And was it granted to the simple ear
 Of thy contented Votary
 Such melody to hear !
 Him rather suits it, side by side with thee,
 Wrapped in a fit of pleasing indolence,
 While thy tired lute hangs on the hawthorn-
 tree,

To lie and listen — till o'er-drowsèd sense
 Sinks, hardly conscious of the influence —
 To the soft murmur of the vagrant Bee.
 — A slender sound ! yet hoary Time
 Doth to the Soul exalt it with the chime
 Of all his years; — a company
 Of ages coming, ages gone;

(Nations from before them sweeping,
Regions in destruction steeping,
But every awful note in unison
With that faint utterance, which tells
Of treasure sucked from buds and bells,
For the pure keeping of those waxen
cells; 100
Where She — a statist prudent to confer
Upon the common weal; a warrior bold,
Radiant all over with unburnished gold,
And armed with living spear for mortal
fight;
A cunning forager
That spreads no waste; a social builder;
one
In whom all busy offices unite
With all fine functions that afford de-
light —
Safe through the winter storm in quiet
dwells !

V

And is She brought within the power 110
Of vision ? — o'er this tempting flower
Hovering until the petals stay
Her flight, and take its voice away ! —
Observe each wing ! — a tiny van !
The structure of her laden thigh,
How fragile ! yet of ancestry
Mysteriously remote and high;
High as the imperial front of man;
The roseate bloom on woman's cheek;
The soaring eagle's curvèd beak; 120
The white plumes of the floating swan;
Old as the tiger's paw, the lion's mane,
Ere shaken by that mood of stern disdain
At which the desert trembles. — Humming
Bee !
Thy sting was needless then, perchance un-
known,
The seeds of malice were not sown;
All creatures met in peace, from fierceness
free,
And no pride blended with their dignity.
— Tears had not broken from their source;
Nor Anguish strayed from her Tartarean
den; 130
The golden years maintained a course
Not undiversified though smooth and even;
We were not mocked with glimpse and
shadow then,
Bright Seraphs mixed familiarly with
men;
And earth and stars composed a universal
heaven !

ODE TO LYCORIS. MAY 1817

1817. 1820

The discerning reader, who is aware that is the poem of Ellen Irwin I was desirous of throwing the reader at once out of the old ballad, so as, if possible, to preclude a comparison between that mode of dealing with the subject and the mode I meant to adopt — may here perhaps perceive that this poem originated in the last four lines of the first stanza. Those specks of snow, reflected in the lake and so transferred, as it were, to the subaqueous sky, reminded me of the swans which the fancy of the ancient classic poets yoked to the car of Venus. Hence the tenor of the whole first stanza, and the name of Lycoris, which — with some readers who think my theology and classical allusion too far-fetched and therefore more or less unnatural and affected — will tend to unrealise the sentiment that pervades these verses. But surely one who has written so much in verse as I have done may be allowed to retrace his steps in the regions of fancy which delighted him in his boyhood, when he first became acquainted with the Greek and Roman Poets. Before I read Virgil I was so strongly attached to Ovid, whose *Metamorphoses* I read at school, that I was quite in a passion whenever I found him, in books of criticism, placed below Virgil. As to Homer, I was never weary of travelling over the scenes through which he led me. Classical literature affected me by its own beauty. But the truths of scripture having been entrusted to the dead languages, and these fountains having been recently laid open at the Reformation, an importance and a sanctity were at that period attached to classical literature that extended, as is obvious in Milton's *Lycidas*, for example, both to its spirit and form in a degree that can never be revived. No doubt the hackneyed and lifeless use into which mythology fell towards the close of the 17th century, and which continued through the 18th, disgusted the general reader with all allusion to it in modern verse; and though, in deference to this disgust, and also in a measure participating in it, I abstained in my earlier writings from all introduction of pagan fable, surely, even in its humble form, it may ally itself with real sentiment, as I can truly affirm it did in the present case.

I

AN age hath been when Earth was proud
Of lustre too intense
To be sustained; and Mortals bowed
The front in self-defence.
Who then, if Dian's crescent gleamed,

Or Cupid's sparkling arrow streamed,
 While on the wing the Urchin played,
 Could fearlessly approach the shade?
 — Enough for one soft vernal day,
 If I, a bard of ebbing time, 10
 And nurtured in a fickle clime,
 May haunt this horned bay;
 Whose amorous water multiplies
 The flitting halcyon's vivid dyes;
 And smooths her liquid breast — to show
 These swan-like specks of mountain snow,
 White as the pair that slid along the
 plains
 Of heaven, when Venus held the reins!

II

In youth we love the darksome lawn
 Brushed by the owlet's wing; 20
 Then, Twilight is preferred to Dawn,
 And Autumn to the Spring.
 Sad fancies do we then affect,
 In luxury of disrespect
 To our own prodigal excess
 Of too familiar happiness.
 Lycoris (if such name befit
 Thee, thee my life's celestial sign!)
 When Nature marks the year's decline,
 Be ours to welcome it; 30
 Pleased with the harvest hope that runs
 Before the path of milder suns;
 Pleased while the sylvan world displays
 Its ripeness to the feeding gaze;
 Pleased when the sullen winds resound the
 knell
 Of the resplendent miracle.

III

But something whispers to my heart
 That, as we downward tend,
 Lycoris! life requires an *art*
 To which our souls must bend; 40
 A skill — to balance and supply;
 And, ere the flowing fount be dry,
 As soon it must, a sense to sip,
 Or drink, with no fastidious lip.
 Then welcome, above all, the Guest
 Whose smiles, diffused o'er land and sea,
 Seem to recall the Deity
 Of youth into the breast:
 May pensive Autumn ne'er present
 A claim to her disparagement! 50
 While blossoms and the budding spray
 Inspire us in our own decay;
 Still, as we nearer draw to life's dark goal
 Be hopeful Spring the favourite of the Soul!

TO THE SAME

1817. 1820

This as well as the preceding and the two
 that follow were composed in front of Rydal
 Mount and during my walks in the neighbour-
 hood. Nine-tenths of my verses have been
 murmured out in the open air: and here let
 me repeat what I believe has already appeared
 in print. One day a stranger having walked
 round the garden and grounds of Rydal Mount
 asked one of the female servants, who hap-
 pened to be at the door, permission to see her
 master's study. "This," said she, leading him
 forward, "is my master's library where he
 keeps his books, but his study is out of doors."
 After a long absence from home it has more
 than once happened that some one of my cot-
 tage neighbours has said — "Well, there he is;
 we are glad to hear him *booming* about again."
 Once more, in excuse for so much egotism, let
 me say, these notes are written for my familiar
 friends, and at their earnest request. Another
 time a gentleman whom James had conducted
 through the grounds asked him what kind of
 plants throve best there: after a little consid-
 eration he answered — "Laurels." "That is,"
 said the stranger, "as it should be; don't you
 know that the laurel is the emblem of poetry,
 and that poets used on public occasions to be
 crowned with it?" James stared when the
 question was first put, but was doubtless much
 pleased with the information.

ENOUGH of climbing toil! — Ambition treads
 Here, as 'mid busier scenes, ground steep
 and rough,

Or slippery even to peril! and each step,
 As we for most uncertain recompence
 Mount toward the empire of the fickle clouds,
 Each weary step, dwarfing the world below,
 Induces, for its old familiar sights,
 Unacceptable feelings of contempt,
 With wonder mixed — that Man could e'er
 be tied,
 In anxious bondage, to such nice array 10
 And formal fellowship of petty things!
 — Oh! 't is the *heart* that magnifies this
 life,

Making a truth and beauty of her own;
 And moss-grown alleys, circumscribing
 shades,

And gurgling rills, assist her in the work
 More efficaciously than realms outspread,
 As in a map, before the adventurer's gaze —
 Ocean and Earth contending for regard.

The umbrageous woods are left — how
 far beneath!

But lo ! where darkness seems to guard the
 mouth 20
 Of yon wild cave, whose jagged brows are
 fringed
 With flaccid threads of ivy, in the still
 And sultry air, depending motionless.
 Yet cool the space within, and not uncheered
 (As whoso enters shall ere long perceive)
 By stealthy influx of the timid day
 Mingling with night, such twilight to compose
 As Numa loved ; when, in the Egerian grot,
 From the sage Nymph appearing at his wish,
 He gained whate'er a regal mind might ask,
 Or need, of counsel breathed through lips
 divine. 31

Long as the heat shall rage, let that dim
 cave
 Protect us, there deciphering as we may
 Diluvian records; or the sighs of Earth
 Interpreting; or counting for old Time
 His minutes, by reiterated drops,
 Audible tears, from some invisible source
 That deepens upon fancy — more and more
 Drawn toward the centre whence those
 sighs creep forth
 To awe the lightness of humanity: 40
 Or, shutting up thyself within thyself,
 There let me see thee sink into a mood
 Of gentler thought, protracted till thine eye
 Be calm as water when the winds are
 gone,
 And no one can tell whither. Dearest
 Friend !
 We two have known such happy hours
 together
 That, were power granted to replace them
 (fetched
 From out the pensive shadows where they
 lie)
 In the first warmth of their original sun-
 shine,
 Loth should I be to use it: passing sweet 50
 Are the domains of tender memory !

THE LONGEST DAY

ADDRESSED TO MY DAUGHTER

1817. 1820

Suggested by the sight of my daughter
 (Dora) playing in front of Rydal Mount; and
 composed in a great measure the same after-
 noon. I have often wished to pair this poem
 upon the *longest* with one upon the *shortest*, day,
 and regret even now that it has not been done.

LET us quit the leafy arbour,
 And the torrent murmuring by;
 For the sun is in his harbour,
 Weary of the open sky.

Evening now unbinds the fetters
 Fashioned by the glowing light;
 All that breathe are thankful debtors
 To the harbinger of night.

Yet by some grave thoughts attended
 Eve renews her calm career:
 For the day that now is ended,
 Is the longest of the year.

Dora ! sport, as now thou sportest,
 On this platform, light and free;
 Take thy bliss, while longest, shortest,
 Are indifferent to thee !

Who would check the happy feeling
 That inspires the linnet's song ?
 Who would stop the swallow, wheeling
 On her pinions swift and strong ?

Yet at this impressive season,
 Words which tenderness can speak
 From the truths of homely reason,
 Might exalt the loveliest cheek;

And, while shades to shades succeeding
 Steal the landscape from the sight,
 I would urge this moral pleading,
 Last forerunner of " Good night ! "

SUMMER ebbs; — each day that follows
 Is a reflux from on high,
 Tending to the darksome hollows
 Where the frosts of winter lie.

He who governs the creation,
 In his providence, assigned
 Such a gradual declination
 To the life of human kind.

Yet we mark it not; — fruits redden,
 Fresh flowers blow, as flowers have blown,
 And the heart is loth to deaden
 Hopes that she so long hath known.

Be thou wiser, youthful Maiden !
 And when thy decline shall come,
 Let not flowers, or boughs fruit-laden,
 Hide the knowledge of thy doom.

Low, even now, ere wrapped in slumber,
 'ix thine eyes upon the sea
 'hat absorbs time, space, and number;
 ook thou to Eternity!

ollow thou the flowing river
 n whose breast are thither borne 50
 All deceived, and each deceiver,
 Through the gates of night and morn;

Through the year's successive portals;
 Through the bounds which many a star
 Marks, not mindless of frail mortals
 When his light returns from far.

Thus when thou with Time hast travelled
 Toward the mighty gulf of things,
 And the mazy stream unravelled
 With thy best imaginings; 60

Think, if thou on beauty leanest,
 Think how pitiful that stay,
 Did not virtue give the meanest
 Charms superior to decay.

Duty, like a strict preceptor,
 Sometimes frowns, or seems to frown;
 Choose her thistle for thy sceptre,
 While youth's roses are thy crown.

Grasp it, — if thou shrink and tremble,
 Fairest damsel of the green, 70
 Thou wilt lack the only symbol
 That proclaims a genuine queen;

And ensures those palms of honour
 Which selected spirits wear,
 Bending low before the Donor,
 Lord of heaven's unchanging year!

HINT FROM THE MOUNTAINS FOR CERTAIN POLITICAL PRETENDERS

1817. 1820

Bunches of fern may often be seen wheeling
 about in the wind as here described. The par-
 ticular bunch that suggested these verses was
 noticed in the Pass of Dunmail Raise. The
 verses were composed in 1817, but the applica-
 tion is for all times and places.

"Who but hails the sight with pleasure
 When the wings of genius rise,

Their ability to measure
 With great enterprise;
 But in man was ne'er such daring
 As yon Hawk exhibits, pairing
 His brave spirit with the war in
 The stormy skies!

"Mark him, how his power he uses,
 Lays it by, at will resumes! 10
 Mark, ere for his haunt he chooses
 Clouds and utter glooms!
 There, he wheels in downward mazes;
 Sunward now his flight he raises,
 Catches fire, as seems, and blazes
 With uninjured plumes!" —

ANSWER

"Stranger, 't is no act of courage
 Which aloft thou dost discern;
 No bold *bird* gone forth to forage
 'Mid the tempest stern; 20
 But such mockery as the nations
 See, when public perturbations
 Lift men from their native stations
 Like yon TUFT OF FERN;

"Such it is; the aspiring creature
 Soaring on undaunted wing,
 (So you fancied) is by nature
 A dull helpless thing,
 Dry and withered, light and yellow; —
 That to be the tempest's fellow! 30
 Wait — and you shall see how hollow
 Its endeavouring!"

See Harper
II. 277

THE PASS OF KIRKSTONE

1817. 1820

Written at Rydal Mount. Thoughts and
 feelings of many walks in all weathers, by day
 and night, over this Pass, alone and with be-
 loved friends.

I

WITHIN the mind strong fancies work.
 A deep delight the bosom thrills
 Oft as I pass along the fork
 Of these fraternal hills:
 Where, save the rugged road, we find
 No appanage of human kind,
 Nor hint of man; if stone or rock
 Seem not his handywork to mock
 By something cognizably shaped;
 Mockery — or model roughly hewn, 30

And left as if by earthquake strewn,
Or from the Flood escaped:
Altars for Druid service fit
(But where no fire was ever lit,
Unless the glow-worm to the skies
Thence offer nightly sacrifice);
Wrinkled Egyptian monument;
Green moss-grown tower; or hoary tent;
Tents of a camp that never shall be razed —
On which four thousand years have gazed!

II

Ye plough-shares sparkling on the slopes! 21
Ye snow-white lambs that trip
Imprisoned 'mid the formal props
Of restless ownership!
Ye trees, that may to-morrow fall
To feed the insatiate Prodigal!
Lawns, houses, chattels, groves, and fields,
All that the fertile valley shields;
Wages of folly — baits of crime,
Of life's uneasy game the stake, 30
Playthings that keep the eyes awake
Of drowsy, dotard Time; —
O care! O guilt! — O vales and plains,
Here, 'mid his own unvexed domains,
A Genius dwells, that can subdue
At once all memory of You, —
Most potent when mists veil the sky,
Mists that distort and magnify;
While the coarse rushes, to the sweeping
breeze,
Sigh forth their ancient melodies! 40

III

List to those shriller notes! — *that* march
Perchance was on the blast,
When, through this Height's inverted arch,
Rome's earliest legion passed!
— They saw, adventurously impelled,
And older eyes than theirs beheld,
This block — and yon, whose church-like
frame
Gives to this savage Pass its name.
Aspiring Road! that lov'st to hide
Thy daring in a vapoury bourn, 50
Not seldom may the hour return
When thou shalt be my guide:
And I (as all men may find cause,
When life is at a weary pause,
And they have panted up the hill
Of duty with reluctant will)
Be thankful, even though tired and faint,
For the rich bounties of constraint;

Whence oft invigorating transports flow
That choice lacked courage to bestow!

IV

My Soul was grateful for delight
That wore a threatening brow;
A veil is lifted — can she slight
The scene that opens now?
Though habitation none appear,
The greenness tells, man must be there;
The shelter — that the perspective
Is of the clime in which we live;
Where Toil pursues his daily round;
Where Pity sheds sweet tears — and Love
In woodbine bower or birchen grove,
Inflicts his tender wound.
— Who comes not hither ne'er shall know
How beautiful the world below;
Nor can he guess how lightly leaps
The brook adown the rocky steep.
Farewell, thou desolate Domain!
Hope, pointing to the cultured plain,
Carols like a shepherd-boy;
And who is she? — Can that be Joy!
Who, with a sunbeam for her guide,
Smoothly skims the meadows wide;
While Faith, from yonder opening cloud,
To hill and vale proclaims aloud,
“Whate'er the weak may dread, the wicked
dare,
Thy lot, O Man, is good, thy portion, fair!”

LAMENT OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS

ON THE EVE OF A NEW YEAR

1817. 1820

This arose out of a flash of moonlight that struck the ground when I was approaching the steps that lead from the garden at Ryd Mount to the front of the house. “From his sunk eye a stagnant tear stole forth” is taken with some loss, from a discarded poem, “The Convict,” in which occurred, when he was discovered lying in the cell, these lines: —

“But now he upraises the deep-sunken eye,
The motion unsettles a tear;
The silence of sorrow it seems to supply
And asks of me — why I am here.”

I

SMILE of the Moon! — for so I name
That silent greeting from above;
A gentle flash of light that came
From her whom drooping captives love;

Art thou of still higher birth?
Thou that didst part the clouds of earth,
By torpor to reprove!

II

Bright boon of pitying Heaven! — alas,
May not trust thy placid cheer!
Wondering that Time to-night will pass 10
The threshold of another year;
For years to me are sad and dull;
My very moments are too full
Of hopelessness and fear.

III

And yet, the soul-awakening gleam,
That struck perchance the farthest cone
Of Scotland's rocky wilds, did seem
To visit me, and me alone;
Me, unapproached by any friend,
Save those who to my sorrows lend 20
Fears due unto their own.

IV

To-night the church-tower bells will ring
Through these wild realms a festive peal;
To the new year a welcoming;
A tuneful offering for the weal
Of happy millions lulled in sleep;
While I am forced to watch and weep,
By wounds that may not heal.

V

Born all too high, by wedlock raised
Still higher — to be cast thus low! 30
Would that mine eyes had never gazed
On aught of more ambitious show
Than the sweet flowerets of the fields
— It is my royal state that yields
This bitterness of woe.

VI

Yet how? — for I, if there be truth
In the world's voice, was passing fair;
And beauty, for confiding youth,
Those shocks of passion can prepare
That kill the bloom before its time; 40
And blanch, without the owner's crime,
The most resplendent hair.

VII

Unblest distinction! showered on me
To bind a lingering life in chains:
All that could quit my grasp, or flee,
Is gone; — but not the subtle stains
Fixed in the spirit; for even here

Can I be proud that jealous fear
Of what I was remains.

VIII

A Woman rules my prison's key; 50
A sister Queen, against the bent
Of law and holiest sympathy,
Detains me, doubtful of the event;
Great God, who feel'st for my distress,
My thoughts are all that I possess,
O keep them innocent!

IX

Farewell desire of human aid,
Which abject mortals vainly court!
By friends deceived, by foes betrayed,
Of fears the prey, of hopes the sport; 60
Nought but the world-redeeming Cross
Is able to supply my loss,
My burthen to support.

X

Hark! the death-note of the year
Sounded by the castle-clock!
From her sunk eyes a stagnant tear
Stole forth, unsettled by the shock;
But oft the woods renewed their green,
Ere the tired head of Scotland's Queen
Reposed upon the block! 70

SEQUEL TO THE "BEGGARS," 1802

COMPOSED MANY YEARS AFTER

1817. 1827

WHERE are they now, those wanton Boys?
For whose free range the dædal earth
Was filled with animated toys,
And implements of frolic mirth;
With tools for ready wit to guide;
And ornaments of seemlier pride,
More fresh, more bright, than princes wear;
For what one moment flung aside,
Another could repair;
What good or evil have they seen 10
Since I their pastime witnessed here,
Their daring wiles, their sportive cheer?
I ask — but all is dark between!

They met me in a genial hour,
When universal nature breathed
As with the breath of one sweet flower, —
A time to overrule the power
Of discontent, and check the birth
Of thoughts with better thoughts at strife,

The most familiar bane of life 20
 Since parting Innocence bequeathed
 Mortality to Earth !
 Soft clouds, the whitest of the year,
 Sailed through the sky—the brooks ran clear;
 The lambs from rock to rock were bounding;
 With songs the budded groves resounding;
 And to my heart are still endeared
 The thoughts with which it then was cheered;
 The faith which saw that glad some pair
 Walk through the fire with unsinged hair.
 Or, if such faith must needs deceive — 31
 Then, Spirits of beauty and of grace,
 Associates in that eager chase;
 Ye, who within the blameless mind
 Your favourite seat of empire find —
 Kind Spirits ! may we not believe
 That they, so happy and so fair
 Through your sweet influence, and the care
 Of pitying Heaven, at least were free
 From touch of *deadly* injury ? 40
 Destined whate'er their earthly doom,
 For mercy and immortal bloom !

THE PILGRIM'S DREAM

OR, THE STAR AND THE GLOW-WORM

1818. 1820

I distinctly recollect the evening when these verses were suggested in 1818. It was on the road between Rydal and Grasmere, where Glow-worms abound. A Star was shining above the ridge of Loughrigg Fell, just opposite. I remember a critic, in some review or other, crying out against this piece. "What so monstrous," said he, "as to make a star talk to a glow-worm!" Poor fellow! we know from this sage observation what the "primrose on the river's brim was to him."

A PILGRIM, when the summer day
 Had closed upon his weary way,
 A lodging begged beneath a castle's roof;
 But him the haughty Warder spurned;
 And from the gate the Pilgrim turned,
 To seek such covert as the field
 Or heath-besprinkled copse might yield,
 Or lofty wood, shower-proof.

He paced along; and, pensively,
 Halting beneath a shady tree, 10
 Whose moss-grown root might serve for
 couch or seat,
 Fixed on a Star his upward eye;
 Then, from the tenant of the sky

He turned, and watched with kindred look,
 A Glow-worm, in a dusky nook,
 Apparent at his feet.

The murmur of a neighbouring stream
 Induced a soft and slumbrous dream,
 A pregnant dream, within whose shadowy
 bounds

He recognised the earth-born Star,
 And *That* which glittered from afar;
 And (strange to witness !) from the frame
 Of the ethereal Orb, there came
 Intelligible sounds.

Much did it taunt the humble Light
 That now, when day was fled, and night
 Hushed the dark earth, fast closing weary
 eyes,

A very reptile could presume
 To show her taper in the gloom,
 As if in rivalry with One
 Who sate a ruler on his throne
 Erected in the skies.

"Exalted Star !" the Worm replied,
 "Abate this unbecoming pride,
 Or with a less uneasy lustre shine;
 Thou shrink'st as momentarily thy rays
 Are mastered by the breathing haze;
 While neither mist, nor thickest cloud
 That shapes in heaven its murky shroud,
 Hath power to injure mine.

But not for this do I aspire
 To match the spark of local fire,
 That at my will burns on the dewy lawn,
 With thy acknowledged glories;—No!
 Yet, thus upbraided, I may show
 What favours do attend me here,
 Till, like thyself, I disappear
 Before the purple dawn."

When this in modest guise was said,
 Across the welkin seemed to spread
 A boding sound—for aught but sleep unfit
 Hills quaked, the rivers backward ran;
 That Star, so proud of late, looked wan;
 And reeled with visionary stir
 In the blue depth, like Lucifer
 Cast headlong to the pit !

Fire raged: and, when the spangled floor
 Of ancient ether was no more,
 New heavens succeeded, by the dream
 brought forth:

And all the happy Souls that rode
 Transfigured through that fresh abode,
 And heretofore, in humble trust,
 Lay meekly 'mid their native dust,
 The Glow-worms of the earth !

This knowledge, from an Angel's voice
 Proceeding, made the heart rejoice
 Him who slept upon the open lea:
 Making at morn he murmured not;
 And, till life's journey closed, the spot
 Was to the Pilgrim's soul endeared,
 Here by that dream he had been cheered
 Beneath the shady tree.

INSCRIPTIONS

SUPPOSED TO BE FOUND IN AND NEAR A
 HERMIT'S CELL

1818. 1820

I

HOPE, what are they ? — Beads of morning
 Hung on slender blades of grass;
 Or a spider's web adorning
 A strait and treacherous pass.

What are fears but voices airy ?
 Whispering harm where harm is not;
 And deluding the unwary
 Till the fatal bolt is shot !

What is glory ? — in the socket
 See how dying tapers fare !
 What is pride ? — a whizzing rocket
 That would emulate a star.

What is friendship ? — do not trust her,
 For the vows which she has made;
 Diamonds dart their brightest lustre
 From a palsy-shaken head.

What is truth ? — a staff rejected;
 Duty ? — an unwelcome clog;
 Joy ? — a moon by fits reflected
 In a swamp or watery bog;

Bright, as if through ether steering,
 To the Traveller's eye it shone:
 He hath hailed it re-appearing —
 And as quickly it is gone;

Such is Joy — as quickly hidden,
 Or mis-shapen to the sight,

60

And by sullen weeds forbidden
 To resume its native light.

What is youth ? — a dancing billow,
 (Winds behind, and rocks before !)
 Age ? — a drooping, tottering willow
 On a flat and lazy shore.

30

What is peace ? — when pain is over,
 And love ceases to rebel,
 Let the last faint sigh discover
 That precedes the passing knell !

II

INSCRIBED UPON A ROCK

The monument of ice here spoken of I observed while ascending the middle road of the three ways that lead from Rydal to Grasmere. It was on my right hand, and my eyes were upon it when it fell, as told in these lines.

PAUSE, Traveller ! whosoe'er thou be
 Whom chance may lead to this retreat,
 Where silence yields reluctantly
 Even to the fleecy straggler's bleat;

Give voice to what my hand shall trace,
 And fear not lest an idle sound
 Of words unsuited to the place
 Disturb its solitude profound.

I saw this Rock, while vernal air
 Blew softly o'er the russet heath,
 Uphold a Monument as fair
 As church or abbey furnisheth.

10

Unsullied did it meet the day,
 Like marble, white, like ether, pure;
 As if, beneath, some hero lay,
 Honoured with costliest sepulture.

My fancy kindled as I gazed;
 And, ever as the sun shone forth,
 The flattered structure glistened, blazed,
 And seemed the proudest thing on earth

20

But frost had reared the gorgeous Pile
 Unsound as those which Fortune builds —
 To undermine with secret guile,
 Sapped by the very beam that gilds.

And, while I gazed, with sudden shock
 Fell the whole Fabric to the ground;
 And naked left this dripping Rock,
 With shapeless ruin spread around !

III

Where the second quarry now is, as you pass from Rydal to Grasmere, there was formerly a length of smooth rock that sloped towards the road, on the right hand. I used to call it Tadpole Slope, from having frequently observed there the water-bubbles gliding under the ice, exactly in the shape of that creature.

HAST thou seen, with flash incessant,
Bubbles gliding under ice,
Bodied forth and evanescent,
No one knows by what device ?

Such are thoughts ! — A wind-swept meadow
Mimicking a troubled sea,
Such is life ; and death a shadow
From the rock eternity !

IV

NEAR THE SPRING OF THE HERMITAGE

TROUBLED long with warring notions,
Long impatient of thy rod,
I resign my soul's emotions
Unto Thee, mysterious God !

What avails the kindly shelter
Yielded by this craggy rent,
If my spirit toss and welter
On the waves of discontent ?

Parching Summer hath no warrant
To consume this crystal Well ;
Rains, that make each rill a torrent,
Neither sully it nor swell.

Thus, dishonouring not her station,
Would my Life present to Thee,
Gracious God, the pure oblation
Of divine tranquillity !

V

NOT seldom, clad in radiant vest,
Deceitfully goes forth the Morn ;
Not seldom Evening in the west
Sinks smilingly forsworn.

The smoothest seas will sometimes prove,
To the confiding Bark, untrue ;
And, if she trust the stars above,
They can be treacherous too.

The umbrageous Oak, in pomp outspread
Full oft, when storms the welkin rend,

Draws lightning down upon the head
It promised to defend.

But Thou art true, incarnate Lord,
Who didst vouchsafe for man to die ;
Thy smile is sure, thy plighted word
No change can falsify !

I bent before thy gracious throne,
And asked for peace on suppliant knee ;
And peace was given, — nor peace alone,
But faith sublimed to ecstasy !

COMPOSED UPON AN EVENING
OF EXTRAORDINARY SPLEN-
DOR AND BEAUTY

1818. 1820

Felt, and in a great measure composed upon the little mount in front of our abode at Rydal. In concluding my notices of this class of poem it may be as well to observe that among the "Miscellaneous Sonnets" are a few alluding to morning impressions which might be read with mutual benefit in connection with the "Evening Voluntaries." See, for example, that one on Westminster Bridge, that composed on a May morning, the one on the song of the Thrush, and that beginning — "While beams of orient light shoot wide and high."

I

HAD this effulgence disappeared
With flying haste, I might have sent,
Among the speechless clouds, a look
Of blank astonishment ;
But 't is endued with power to stay,
And sanctify one closing day,
That frail Mortality may see —
What is ? — ah no, but what can be !
Time was when field and watery cove
With modulated echoes rang,
While choirs of fervent Angels sang
Their vespers in the grove ;
Or, crowning, star-like, each some sovereign
height,
Warbled, for heaven above and earth below,
Strains suitable to both. — Such holy rites
Methinks, if audibly repeated now
From hill or valley, could not move
Sublimier transport, purer love,
Than doth this silent spectacle — the
gleam —
The shadow — and the peace supreme !

II

sound is uttered, — but a deep
 and solemn harmony pervades
 the hollow vale from steep to steep,
 and penetrates the glades.
 Far-distant images draw nigh,
 called forth by wondrous potency
 of beamy radiance, that imbues,
 whate'er it strikes, with gem-like hues !
 vision exquisitely clear,
 herds range along the mountain side; 30
 and glistening antlers are descried;
 and gilded flocks appear.
 Mine is the tranquil hour, purpureal Eve !
 as long as god-like wish, or hope divine,
 forms my spirit, ne'er can I believe
 that this magnificence is wholly thine !
 From worlds not quickened by the sun
 a portion of the gift is won;
 an intermingling of Heaven's pomp is
 spread
 on ground which British shepherds tread !

III

And, if there be whom broken ties 47
 afflict, or injuries assail,
 on hazy ridges to their eyes
 present a glorious scale,
 limbing suffused with sunny air,
 no stop — no record hath told where !
 and tempting Fancy to ascend,
 and with immortal Spirits blend !
 — Wings at my shoulders seem to play;
 but, rooted here, I stand and gaze 50
 on those bright steps that heavenward raise
 their practicable way.
 Come forth, ye drooping old men, look
 abroad,
 and see to what fair countries ye are bound !
 and if some traveller, weary of his road,
 hath slept since noon-tide on the grassy
 ground,
 O Genii ! to his covert speed;
 and wake him with such gentle heed
 as may attune his soul to meet the dower
 bestowed on this transcendent hour ! 60

IV

Such hues from their celestial Urn
 Were wont to stream before mine eye,
 Where'er it wandered in the morn
 Of blissful infancy.
 This glimpse of glory, why renewed ?
 Nay, rather speak with gratitude;

For, if a vestige of those gleams
 Survived, 't was only in my dreams.
 Dread Power ! whom peace and calmness
 serve
 No less than Nature's threatening voice, 70
 If aught unworthy be my choice,
 From THEE if I would swerve;
 Oh, let thy grace remind me of the light
 Full early lost, and fruitlessly deplored;
 Which, at this moment, on my waking sight
 Appears to shine, by miracle restored;
 My soul, though yet confined to earth,
 Rejoices in a second birth !
 — 'T is past, the visionary splendour fades;
 And night approaches with her shades. 80

COMPOSED DURING A STORM

1819. 1819

Written in Rydal Woods, by the side of a torrent.

ONE who was suffering tumult in his soul,
 Yet failed to seek the sure relief of prayer,
 Went forth — his course surrendering to the
 care
 Of the fierce wind, while mid-day lightnings
 prowl
 Insidiously, untimely thunders growl;
 While trees, dim-seen, in frenzied numbers,
 tear
 The lingering remnant of their yellow hair,
 And shivering wolves, surprised with dark-
 ness, howl
 As if the sun were not. He raised his eye
 Soul-smitten; for, that instant, did appear
 Large space ('mid dreadful clouds) of pur-
 est sky,
 An azure disc — shield of Tranquillity;
 Invisible, unlooked-for, minister
 Of providential goodness ever nigh !

THIS, AND THE TWO FOLLOW-
 ING, WERE SUGGESTED BY MR.
 W. WESTALL'S VIEWS OF THE
 CAVES, ETC., IN YORKSHIRE

1819. 1819

PURE element of waters ! wheresoe'er
 Thou dost forsake thy subterranean haunts,
 Green herbs, bright flowers, and berry-
 bearing plants,

Rise into life and in thy train appear:
 And, through the sunny portion of the year,
 Swift insects shine, thy hovering pursui-
 vants:
 And, if thy bounty fail, the forest pants;
 And hart and hind and hunter with his
 spear,
 Languish and droop together. Nor unfelt
 In man's perturbed soul thy sway benign;
 And, haply, far within the marble belt
 Of central earth, where tortured Spirits
 pine
 For grace and goodness lost, thy murmurs
 melt
 Their anguish, — and they blend sweet
 songs with thine.

MALHAM COVE

1819. 1819

WAS the aim frustrated by force or guile,
 When giants scooped from out the rocky
 ground,
 Tier under tier, this semicirque profound?
 (Giants — the same who built in Erin's isle
 That Causeway with incomparable toil!) —
 Oh, had this vast theatric structure wound
 With finished sweep into a perfect round,
 No mightier work had gained the plausible
 smile
 Of all-beholding Phœbus! But, alas,
 Vain earth! false world! Foundations
 must be laid
 In Heaven; for, 'mid the wreck of is and
 WAS,
 Things incomplete and purposes betrayed
 Make sadder transits o'er thought's optic
 glass
 Than noblest objects utterly decayed.

GORDALE

1819. 1819

AT early dawn, or rather when the air
 Glimmers with fading light, and shadowy
 Eve
 Is busiest to confer and to bereave;
 Then, pensive Votary! let thy feet repair
 To Gordale-chasm, terrific as the lair
 Where the young lions couch; for so, by
 leave
 Of the propitious hour, thou may'st per-
 ceive
 The local Deity, with oozy hair
 And mineral crown, beside his jagged urn,

Recumbent: him thou may'st behold, who
 hides
 His lineaments by day, yet there presides
 Teaching the docile waters how to turn,
 Or (if need be) impediment to spurn,
 And force their passage to the salt-sea
 tides!

"AËRIAL ROCK—WHOSE
SOLITARY BROW"

1819. 1819

A projecting point of Loughrigg, nearly in
 front of Rydal Mount. Thence looking at it
 you are struck with the boldness of its aspect.
 but walking under it, you admire the beauty of
 its details. It is vulgarly called Holme-rock,
 probably from the insulated pasture by the
 waterside below it.

AËRIAL Rock — whose solitary brow
 From this low threshold daily meets my
 sight,
 When I step forth to hail the morning light,
 Or quit the stars with a lingering farewell
 — how
 Shall Fancy pay to thee a grateful vow?
 How, with the Muse's aid, her love attest?
 — By planting on thy naked head the crest
 Of an imperial Castle, which the plough
 Of ruin shall not touch. Innocent scheme!
 That doth presume no more than to supply
 A grace the sinuous vale and roaring stream
 Want, through neglect of hoar Antiquity.
 Rise, then, ye votive Towers! and catch a
 gleam
 Of golden sunset, ere it fade and die.

THE WILD DUCK'S NEST

1819. 1819

I observed this beautiful nest on the largest
 island of Rydal Water.

THE imperial Consort of the Fairy-king
 Owns not a sylvan bower; or gorgeous cell
 With emerald floored, and with purpureal
 shell
 Ceiled and roofed; that is so fair a thing
 As this low structure, for the tasks of
 Spring,
 Prepared by one who loves the bayonet
 swell
 Of the brisk waves, yet here consents to
 dwell;

d spreads in steadfast peace her brood-
 ing wing.
 rds cannot paint the o'ershadowing yew-
 tree bough,
 d dimly-gleaming Nest, — a hollow
 crown
 golden leaves inlaid with silver down,
 e as the mother's softest plumes allow:
 gazed — and, self-accused while gazing,
 sighed
 r human-kind, weak slaves of cumbrous
 pride !

RITTEN UPON A BLANK LEAF
 N "THE COMPLETE ANGLER"

1819. 1819

HILE flowing rivers yield a blameless
 sport,
 all live the name of Walton: Sage be-
 nign !
 hose pen, the mysteries of the rod and line
 unfolding, did not fruitlessly exhort
 reverend watching of each still report
 at Nature utters from her rural shrine.
 eek, nobly versed in simple discipline,
 e found the longest summer day too short,
 his loved pastime given by sedgy Lee,
 r down the tempting maze of Shawford
 brook —
 urier than life itself, in this sweet Book,
 e cowslip-bank and shady willow-tree;
 nd the fresh meads — where flowed, from
 every nook
 f his full bosom, gladsome Piety !

CAPTIVITY — MARY QUEEN OF
 SCOTS

1819. 1819

As the cold aspect of a sunless way
 strikes through the Traveller's frame with
 deadlier chill,
 ft as appears a grove, or obvious hill,
 listening with unparticipated ray,
 r shining slope where he must never stray;
 o joys, remembered without wish or will
 harpen the keenest edge of present ill, —
 n the crushed heart a heavier burthen lay.
 ust Heaven, contract the compass of my
 mind

To fit proportion with my altered state !
 Quench those felicities whose light I find
 Reflected in my bosom all too late ! —
 O be my spirit, like my thralldom, strait;
 And, like mine eyes that stream with sor-
 row, blind ! "

TO A SNOWDROP

1819. 1819

LONE Flower, hemmed in with snows and
 white as they
 But hardier far, once more I see thee bend
 Thy forehead, as if fearful to offend,
 Like an unbidden guest. Though day by
 day,
 Storms, sallying from the mountain-tops,
 waylay
 The rising sun, and on the plains descend;
 Yet art thou welcome, welcome as a friend
 Whose zeal outruns his promise ! Blue-
 eyed May
 Shall soon behold this border thickly set
 With bright jonquils, their odours lavishing
 On the soft west-wind and his frolic peers;
 Nor will I then thy modest grace forget,
 Chaste Snowdrop, venturous harbinger of
 Spring,
 And pensive monitor of fleeting years !

ON SEEING A TUFT OF SNOW-
 DROPS IN A STORM

1819. 1820

WHEN haughty expectations prostrate lie,
 And grandeur crouches like a guilty thing,
 Oft shall the lowly weak, till nature bring
 Mature release, in fair society
 Survive, and Fortune's utmost anger try;
 Like these frail snowdrops that together
 cling,
 And nod their helmets, smitten by the wing
 Of many a furious whirl-blast sweeping by.
 Observe the faithful flowers ! if small to
 great
 May lead the thoughts, thus struggling used
 to stand
 The Emathian phalanx, nobly obstinate;
 And so the bright immortal Theban band,
 Whom onset, fiercely urged at Jove's com-
 mand,
 Might overwhelm, but could not separate !

TO THE RIVER DERWENT

1819. 1819

AMONG the mountains were we nursed,
 loved Stream,
 Thou near the eagle's nest — within brief
 sail,
 I, of his bold wing floating on the gale,
 Where thy deep voice could lull me! Faint
 the beam
 Of human life when first allowed to gleam
 On mortal notice. — Glory of the vale,
 Such thy meek outset, with a crown, though
 frail,
 Kept in perpetual verdure by the steam
 Of thy soft breath! — Less vivid wreath
 entwined
 Nemæan victor's brow; less bright was
 worn,
 Meed of some Roman chief — in triumph
 borne
 With captives chained; and shedding from
 his car
 The sunset splendours of a finished war
 Upon the proud enslavers of mankind!

COMPOSED IN ONE OF THE
 VALLEYS OF WESTMORE-
 LAND, ON EASTER SUNDAY

1819. 1819

WITH each recurrence of this glorious
 morn
 That saw the Saviour in his human frame
 Rise from the dead, erewhile the Cottage-
 dame
 Put on fresh raiment — till that hour un-
 worn:
 Domestic hands the home-bred wool had
 shorn,
 And she who span it culled the daintiest
 fleece,
 In thoughtful reverence to the Prince of
 Peace,
 Whose temples bled beneath the platted
 thorn.
 A blest estate when piety sublime
 These humble props disdained not! O
 green dales!
 Sad may I be who heard your sabbath
 chime
 When Art's abused inventions were un-
 known;

Kind Nature's various wealth was all your
 own;
 And benefits were weighed in Reason's
 scales!

"GRIEF, THOU HAST LOST AN
 EVER-READY FRIEND"

1819. 1819

I could write a treatise of lamentation upon
 the changes brought about among the cottages
 of Westmoreland by the silence of the spinning-
 wheel. During long winter nights and wet
 days, the wheel upon which wool was spun
 gave employment to a great part of a family.
 The old man, however infirm, was able to card
 the wool, as he sat in the corner by the fire-
 side; and often, when a boy, have I admired
 the cylinders of carded wool which were softly
 laid upon each other by his side. Two wheels
 were often at work on the same floor; and
 others of the family, chiefly little children,
 were occupied in teasing and cleaning the wool
 to fit it for the hand of the carder. So that all
 except the smallest infants, were contributing
 to mutual support. Such was the employment
 that prevailed in the pastoral vales. When
 wool was not at hand, in the small rural towns
 the wheel for spinning flax was almost in a
 constant use, if knitting was not preferred;
 which latter occupation has the advantage (in
 some cases disadvantage) that, not being of
 necessity stationary, it allowed of gossiping
 about from house to house, which good house-
 wives reckoned an idle thing.

GRIEF, thou hast lost an ever-ready friend
 Now that the cottage Spinning-wheel is
 mute;
 And Care — a comforter that best could
 suit
 Her froward mood, and softliest reprobate;
 And Love — a charmer's voice, that used to
 lend,
 More efficaciously than aught that flows
 From harp or lute, kind influence to com-
 pose
 The throbbing pulse — else troubled with
 out end:
 Even Joy could tell, Joy craving truce and
 rest
 From her own overflow, what power sedate
 On those revolving motions did await
 Assiduously — to soothe her aching breast;
 And, to a point of just relief, abate
 The mantling triumphs of a day too blest.

WATCH, AND LONG HAVE
WATCHED, WITH CALM RE-
GRET"

1819. 1819

suggested in front of Rydal Mount, the
rocky parapet being the summit of Loughrigg
opposite. Not once only, but a hundred
times, have the feelings of this Sonnet been
kindled by the same objects seen from the
same place.

WATCH, and long have watched, with
calm regret
A slowly-sinking star — immortal Sire
(might he seem) of all the glittering
quiere !
The ether still surrounds him — yet — and
yet;
Now the horizon's rocky parapet
Reached, where, forfeiting his bright
attire,
He burns — transmuted to a dusky fire —
And pays submissively the appointed debt
Of the flying moments, and is seen no
more.
Angels and gods ! We struggle with our
fate,
While health, power, glory, from their
height decline,
Are pressed; and then extinguished; and
our state,
Thus, how different, lost Star, from thine,
That no to-morrow shall our beams restore !

HEARD (ALAS ! 'T WAS ONLY
IN A DREAM)"

1819. 1819

HEARD (alas ! 't was only in a dream)
Trains — which, as sage Antiquity believed,
Waking ears have sometimes been re-
ceived
Dropt adown the wind from lake or
stream;
The most melodious requiem, a supreme
And perfect harmony of notes, achieved
By a fair Swan on drowsy billows heaved,
Under which her pinions shed a silver gleam.
Or is she not the votary of Apollo ?
And knows she not, singing as he inspires,
That bliss awaits her which the ungenial
Hollow
Of the dull earth partakes not, nor desires ?

Mount, tuneful Bird, and join the immortal
quires !
She soared — and I awoke, struggling in
vain to follow.

THE HAUNTED TREE

TO —

1819. 1820

This tree grew in the park of Rydal, and I
have often listened to its creaking as described.

THOSE silver clouds collected round the sun
His mid-day warmth abate not, seeming
less

To overshadow than multiply his beams
By soft reflection — grateful to the sky,
To rocks, fields, woods. Nor doth our hu-
man sense

Ask, for its pleasure, screen or canopy
More ample than the time-dismantled Oak
Spreads o'er this tuft of heath, which now,
attired

In the whole fulness of its bloom, affords
Couch beautiful as e'er for earthly use
Was fashioned; whether, by the hand of
Art,

That eastern Sultan, amid flowers en-
wrought

On silken tissue, might diffuse his limbs
In languor; or, by Nature, for repose
Of panting Wood-nymph, wearied with the
chase.

O Lady ! fairer in thy Poet's sight
Than fairest spiritual creature of the
groves,

Approach; — and, thus invited, crown with
rest

The noon-tide hour: though truly some
there are

Whose footsteps superstitiously avoid
This venerable Tree; for, when the wind
Blows keenly, it sends forth a creaking
sound

(Above the general roar of woods and
crags)

Distinctly heard from far — a doleful note !
As if (so Grecian shepherds would have
deemed)

The Hamadryad, pent within, bewailed
Some bitter wrong. Nor is it unbelieved,
By ruder fancy, that a troubled ghost
Haunts the old trunk; lamenting deeds of
which

The flowery ground is conscious. But no
 wind 30
 Sweeps now along this elevated ridge;
 Not even a zephyr stirs; — the obnoxious
 Tree
 Is mute; and, in his silence, would look
 down,
 O lovely Wanderer of the trackless hills,
 On thy reclining form with more delight
 Than his coevals in the sheltered vale
 Seem to participate, the while they view
 Their own far-stretching arms and leafy
 heads
 Vividly pictured in some glassy pool,
 That, for a brief space, checks the hurry-
 ing stream ! 40

SEPTEMBER 1819

1819. 1820

THE sylvan slopes with corn-clad fields
 Are hung, as if with golden shields,
 Bright trophies of the sun !
 Like a fair sister of the sky,
 Unruffled doth the blue lake lie,
 The mountains looking on.

And, sooth to say, yon vocal grove,
 Albeit uninspired by love,
 By love untaught to ring,
 May well afford to mortal ear 10
 An impulse more profoundly dear
 Than music of the Spring.

For *that* from turbulence and heat
 Proceeds, from some uneasy seat
 In nature's struggling frame,
 Some region of impatient life:
 And jealousy, and quivering strife,
 Therein a portion claim.

This, this is holy; — while I hear 20
 These vespers of another year,
 This hymn of thanks and praise,
 My spirit seems to mount above
 The anxieties of human love,
 And earth's precarious days.

But list ! — though winter storms be nigh,
 Unchecked is that soft harmony:
 There lives Who can provide
 For all his creatures; and in Him,
 Even like the radiant Seraphim,
 These choristers confide. 30

UPON THE SAME OCCASION

1819. 1820

DEPARTING summer hath assumed
 An aspect tenderly illumed,
 The gentlest look of spring;
 That calls from yonder leafy shade
 Unfaded, yet prepared to fade,
 A timely carolling.

No faint and hesitating trill,
 Such tribute as to winter chill
 The lonely redbreast pays !
 Clear, loud, and lively is the din,
 From social warblers gathering in
 Their harvest of sweet lays.

Nor doth the example fail to cheer
 Me, conscious that my leaf is sere,
 And yellow on the bough: —
 Fall, rosy garlands, from my head !
 Ye myrtle wreaths, your fragrance shed
 Around a younger brow !

Yet will I temperately rejoice;
 Wide is the range, and free the choice
 Of undiscordant themes;
 Which, haply, kindred souls may prize
 Not less than vernal ecstasies,
 And passion's feverish dreams.

For deathless powers to verse belong,
 And they like Demi-gods are strong
 On whom the Muses smile;
 But some their function have disclaimed
 Best pleased with what is aptliest framed
 To enervate and defile.

Not such the initiatory strains
 Committed to the silent plains
 In Britain's earliest dawn:
 Trembled the groves, the stars grew pale
 While all-too-daringly the veil
 Of nature was withdrawn !

Nor such the spirit-stirring note
 When the live chords Aëolus amote,
 Inflamed by sense of wrong;
 Woe ! woe to Tyrants ! from the lyre
 Broke threateningly, in sparkles dire
 Of fierce vindictive song.

And not unhallowed was the page
 By winged Love inscribed, to assuage
 The pangs of vain pursuit;

Love listening while the Lesbian Maid
With finest touch of passion swayed
Her own Æolian lute.

O ye, who patiently explore
The wreck of Herculean lore, 50
What rapture! could ye seize
Some Theban fragment, or unroll
One precious, tender-hearted, scroll
Of pure Simonides.

That were, indeed, a genuine birth
Of poesy; a bursting forth
Of genius from the dust:
What Horace gloried to behold,
What Maro loved, shall we enfold?
Can haughty Time be just!

THERE IS A LITTLE UNPRE- TENDING RILL"

1820. 1820

This Rill trickles down the hill-side into
Vindermere, near Lowwood. My sister and
I, on our first visit together to this part of the
country, walked from Kendal, and we rested
to refresh ourselves by the side of the lake
where the streamlet falls into it. This sonnet
was written some years after in recollection of
that happy ramble, that most happy day and
hour.

THERE is a little unpretending Rill
Of limpid water, humbler far than aught
That ever among Men or Naiads sought
Notice or name! — It quivers down the
hill,
Purrowing its shallow way with dubious
will;
Yet to my mind this scanty Stream is
brought
 oftener than Ganges or the Nile; a
thought
Of private recollection sweet and still!
Months perish with their moons; year
treads on year!
But, faithful Emma! thou with me canst
say
That, while ten thousand pleasures disap-
pear,
And flies their memory fast almost as
they;
The immortal Spirit of one happy day
Lingers beside that Rill, in vision clear.

COMPOSED ON THE BANKS OF A ROCKY STREAM

1820. 1820

DOGMATIC Teachers, of the snow-white
fur!
Ye wrangling Schoolmen, of the scarlet
hood!
Who, with a keenness not to be withstood,
Press the point home, or falter and demur,
Checked in your course by many a teasing
burr;
These natural council-seats your acrid blood
Might cool; — and, as the Genius of the
flood
Stoops willingly to animate and spur
Each lighter function slumbering in the
brain,
Yon eddying balls of foam, these arrowy
gleams
That o'er the pavement of the surging
streams
Welter and flash, a synod might detain
With subtle speculations, haply vain,
But surely less so than your far-fetched
themes!

ON THE DEATH OF HIS MAJESTY (GEORGE THE THIRD)

1820. 1820

WARD of the LAW! — dread Shadow of a
King!
Whose realm had dwindled to one stately
room;
Whose universe was gloom immersed in
gloom,
Darkness as thick as life o'er life could fling,
Save haply for some feeble glimmering
Of Faith and Hope — if thou, by nature's
doom,
Gently hast sunk into the quiet tomb,
Why should we bend in grief, to sorrow
cling,
When thankfulness were best? — Fresh-
flowing tears,
Or, where tears flow not, sigh succeeding
sigh,
Yield to such after-thought the sole reply
Which justly it can claim. The Nation
hears
In this deep knell, silent for threescore
years,
An unexampled voice of awful memory!

"THE STARS ARE MANSIONS
BUILT BY NATURE'S HAND"

1820. 1820

THE stars are mansions built by Nature's
hand,
And, haply, there the spirits of the blest
Dwell, clothed in radiance, their immortal
vest;
Huge Ocean shows, within his yellow strand,
A habitation marvellously planned,
For life to occupy in love and rest;
All that we see — is dome, or vault, or nest,
Or fortress, reared at Nature's sage com-
mand.
Glad thought for every season! but the
Spring
Gave it while cares were weighing on my
heart,
'Mid song of birds, and insects murmur-
ing;
And while the youthful year's prolific art —
Of bud, leaf, blade, and flower — was
fashioning
Abodes where self-disturbance hath no part.

TO THE LADY MARY LOWTHER

1820. 1820

With a selection from the Poems of Anne,
Countess of Winchilsea; and extracts of similar
character from other Writers; transcribed by
a female friend.

LADY! I rifled a Parnassian Cave
(But seldom trod) of mildly-gleaming ore;
And culled, from sundry beds, a lucid
store
Of genuine crystals, pure as those that pave
The azure brooks, where Dian joys to lave
Her spotless limbs; and ventured to explore
Dim shades — for reliques, upon Lethe's
shore,
Cast up at random by the sullen wave.
To female hands the treasures were re-
signed;
And lo this Work! — a grotto bright and
clear
From stain or taint; in which thy blameless
mind
May feed on thoughts though pensive not
austere;
Or, if thy deeper spirit be inclined
To holy musing, it may enter here.

ON THE DETRACTION WHICH
FOLLOWED THE PUBLICATION
OF A CERTAIN POEM

1820. 1820

See Milton's Sonnet, beginning, "A Book
was writ of late called 'Tetrachordon.'"

A BOOK came forth of late, called PRINCE
BELL;
Not negligent the style; — the matter? —
good
As aught that song records of Robin Hood
Or Roy, renowned through many a Scottish
dell;
But some (who brook those hackney'd
themes full well,
Nor heat, at 'Tam o' Shanter's name, the
blood)
Waxed wroth, and with foul claws, a large
brood,
On Bard and Hero clamorously fell.
Heed not, wild Rover once through heath
and glen,
Who mad'st at length the better life thy
choice,
Heed not such onset! nay, if praise of me
To thee appear not an unmeaning voice,
Lift up that grey-haired forehead, and rejoice
In the just tribute of thy Poet's pen!

OXFORD, MAY 30, 1820

1820. 1820

YE sacred Nurseries of blooming Youth!
In whose collegiate shelter England's
Flowers
Expand, enjoying through their vernal hours
The air of liberty, the light of truth;
Much have ye suffered from Time's gnaw-
ing tooth:
Yet, O ye spires of Oxford! domes and
towers!
Gardens and groves! your presence over-
powers
The soberness of reason; till, in sooth,
Transformed, and rushing on a bold ex-
change,
I slight my own beloved Cam, to range
Where silver Isis leads my stripling feet;
Pace the long avenue, or glide adown
The stream-like windings of that glorious
street —
An eager Novice robed in fluttering gown!

OXFORD, MAY 30, 1820

1820. 1820

AME on this faithless heart! that could
 allow
 ch transport, though but for a moment's
 space;
 t while — to aid the spirit of the place —
 e crescent moon clove with its glittering
 prow
 e clouds, or night-bird sang from shady
 bough;
 t in plain daylight: — She, too, at my
 side,
 io, with her heart's experience satisfied,
 intains inviolate its slightest vow!
 eet Fancy! other gifts must I receive;
 oofs of a higher sovereignty I claim;
 ke from *her* brow the withering flowers
 of eve,
 d to that brow life's morning wreath
 restore;
 t *her* be comprehended in the frame
 these illusions, or they please no more.

JUNE 1820

1820. 1820

FAME tells of groves — from England far
 away —
 Groves that inspire the Nightingale to trill
 And modulate, with subtle reach of skill
 Elsewhere unmatched, her ever-varying
 lay;
 Such bold report I venture to gainsay:
 For I have heard the quire of Richmond
 hill
 Chanting, with indefatigable bill,
 Strains that recalled to mind a distant
 day;
 When, haply under shade of that same
 wood,
 And scarcely conscious of the dashing oars
 Plied steadily between those willowy shores,
 The sweet-souled Poet of the Seasons
 stood —
 Listening, and listening long, in rapturous
 mood,
 Ye heavenly Birds! to your Progenitors.

MEMORIALS OF A TOUR ON THE CONTINENT

1820. 1822

set out in company with my Wife and Sister, and Mr. and Mrs. Monkhouse, then just married,
 l Miss Horrocks. These two ladies, sisters, we left at Berne, while Mr. Monkhouse took the
 opportunity of making an excursion with us among the Alps as far as Milan. Mr. H. C.
 binson joined us at Lucerne, and when this ramble was completed we rejoined at Geneva the
 ladies we had left at Berne and proceeded to Paris, where Mr. Monkhouse and H. C. R. left
 and where we spent five weeks, of which there is not a record in these poems.

DEDICATION

(SENT WITH THESE POEMS, IN MS.,
 TO —)

1820. 1822

ur Fellow-travellers! think not that the Muse,
 You presenting these memorial Lays,
 i hope the general eye thereon would gaze,
 on a mirror that gives back the hues
 living Nature; no — though free to choose
 greenest bowers, the most inviting ways,
 fairest landscapes and the brightest days —
 skill she tried with less ambitious views.
 You she wrought: Ye only can supply
 life, the truth, the beauty: she confides
 that enjoyment which with You abides,
 sts to your love and vivid memory;
 as far contented, that for You her verse
 all lack not power the "meeting soul to pierce!"

W. WORDSWORTH.

LYDAL Mount, Nov. 1821.

I

FISH-WOMEN — ON LANDING
AT CALAIS

1820. 1822

'T is said, fantastic ocean doth enfold
 The likeness of whate'er on land is seen;
 But, if the Nereid Sisters and their Queen,
 Above whose heads the tide so long hath
 rolled,
 The Dames resemble whom we here behold,
 How fearful were it down through opening
 waves
 To sink, and meet them in their fretted
 caves,
 Withered, grotesque, immeasurably old,
 And shrill and fierce in accent! — Fear it not:

For they Earth's fairest daughters do excel;
 Pure undecaying beauty is their lot;
 Their voices into liquid music swell,
 Thrilling each pearly cleft and sparry grot,
 The undisturbed abodes where Sea-nymphs
 dwell !

II BRUGÈS

1820. 1822

BRUGÈS I saw attired with golden light
 (Streamed from the west) as with a robe of
 power:
 The splendour fled; and now the sunless
 hour,
 That, slowly making way for peaceful night,
 Best suits with fallen grandeur, to my sight
 Offers the beauty, the magnificence,
 And sober graces, left her for defence
 Against the injuries of time, the spite
 Of fortune, and the desolating storms
 Of future war. Advance not — spare to
 hide,
 O gentle Power of darkness ! these mild
 hues;
 Obscure not yet these silent avenues
 Of stateliest architecture, where the Forms
 Of nun-like females, with soft motion,
 glide !

III BRUGÈS

1820. 1822

THE Spirit of Antiquity — enshrined
 In sumptuous buildings, vocal in sweet song,
 In picture, speaking with heroic tongue,
 And with devout solemnities entwined —
 Mounts to the seat of grace within the
 mind:
 Hence Forms that glide with swan-like ease
 along,
 Hence motions, even amid the vulgar
 throng,
 To an harmonious decency confined:
 As if the streets were consecrated ground,
 The city one vast temple, dedicate
 To mutual respect in thought and deed;
 To leisure, to forbearances sedate;
 To social cares from jarring passions freed;
 A deeper peace than that in deserts found !

IV

AFTER VISITING THE FIELD OF WATERLOO

1820. 1822

A WINGED Goddess — clothed in vesture
 wrought
 Of rainbow colours; One whose port was
 bold,
 Whose overburthened hand could scarcely
 hold
 The glittering crowns and garlands which
 it brought —
 Hovered in air above the far-famed Spot.
 She vanished; leaving prospect blank and
 cold
 Of wind-swept corn that wide around
 rolled
 In dreary billows; wood, and meagre cot,
 And monuments that soon must disappear.
 Yet a dread local recompence we found;
 While glory seemed betrayed, while patriot-
 zeal
 Sank in our hearts, we felt as men should
 feel
 With such vast hoards of hidden carnage
 near,
 And horror breathing from the silent
 ground !

V

BETWEEN NAMUR AND LIEGE

1820. 1822

The scenery on the Meuse pleases me more
 upon the whole, than that of the Rhine, though
 the river itself is much inferior in grandeur.
 The rocks both in form and colour, especially
 between Namur and Liege, surpass any upon
 the Rhine, though they are in several places
 disfigured by quarries, whence stones were
 taken for the new fortifications. This is
 to be regretted, for they are useless, and the
 scars will remain perhaps for thousands of
 years. A like injury to a still greater degree
 has been inflicted, in my memory, upon the
 beautiful rocks of Clifton on the banks of the
 Avon. There is probably in existence a very
 long letter of mine to Sir Uvedale Price,
 which was given a description of the
 scapes on the Meuse as compared with those
 on the Rhine.

Details in the spirit of these sonnets
 given both in Mrs. Wordsworth's Journals and
 my Sister's, and the re-perusal of them

strengthened a wish long entertained that somebody would put together, as in one work, the notices contained in them, omitting particulars that were written down merely to aid our memory, and bringing the whole into as small compass as is consistent with the general interests belonging to the scenes, circumstances, and objects touched on by each writer.

WHAT lovelier home could gentle Fancy choose ?

Is this the stream, whose cities, heights, and plains,

War's favourite playground, are with crimson stains

Familiar, as the Morn with pearly dew's ?

The Morn, that now, along the silver MEUSE,

Spreading her peaceful ensigns, calls the swains

To tend their silent boats and ringing wains,
Or strip the bough whose mellow fruit bestrews

The ripening corn beneath it. As mine eyes turn from the fortified and threatening hill,
How sweet the prospect of yon watery glade,
With its grey rocks clustering in pensive shade —

That, shaped like old monastic turrets, rise from the smooth meadow-ground, serene and still !

VI

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE

1820. 1822

WAS it to disenchant, and to undo,
That we approached the Seat of Charle-
maine ?

To sweep from many an old romantic strain
That faith which no devotion may renew !
Why does this puny Church present to view
Her feeble columns ? and that scanty chair !
His sword that one of our weak times
might wear !

Objects of false pretence, or meanly true !
If from a traveller's fortune I might claim
A palpable memorial of that day,
Then would I seek the Pyrenean Breach
That ROLAND clove with huge two-handed
sway,

And to the enormous labour left his name,
Where unremitting frosts the rocky crescent
bleach.

VII

IN THE CATHEDRAL AT
COLOGNE

1810. 1822

O FOR the help of Angels to complete
This Temple — Angels governed by a plan
Thus far pursued (how gloriously !) by
Man,

Studious that HE might not disdain the
seat

Who dwells in heaven ! But that aspiring
heat

Hath failed; and now, ye Powers ! whose
gorgeous wings

And splendid aspect yon emblazonings
But faintly picture, 't were an office meet

For you, on these unfinished shafts to try
The midnight virtues of your harmony : —

This vast design might tempt you to re-
peat

Strains that call forth upon empyreal
ground

Immortal Fabrics, rising to the sound
Of penetrating harps and voices sweet !

VIII

IN A CARRIAGE, UPON THE
BANKS OF THE RHINE

1820. 1822

AMID this dance of objects sadness steals
O'er the defrauded heart — while sweeping
by,

As in a fit of Thespian jollity,
Beneath her vine-leaf crown the green
Earth reels :

Backward, in rapid evanescence, wheels
The venerable pageantry of Time,
Each beetling rampart, and each tower
sublime,

And what the Dell unwillingly reveals
Of lurking cloistral arch, through trees es-
pied

Near the bright River's edge. Yet why
repine ?

To muse, to creep, to halt at will, to gaze —
Such sweet wayfaring — of life's spring
the pride,

Her summer's faithful joy — *that* still is
mine,

And in fit measure cheers autumnal days.

IX
HYMN

FOR THE BOATMEN, AS THEY APPROACH
THE RAPIDS UNDER THE CASTLE OF
HEIDELBERG

1820. 1822

JESU! bless our slender Boat,
By the current swept along;
Loud its threatenings — let them not
Drown the music of a song
Breathed thy mercy to implore,
Where these troubled waters roar!

Saviour, for our warning, seen
Bleeding on that precious Rood;
If, while through the meadows green
Gently wound the peaceful flood,
We forgot Thee, do not Thou
Disregard thy Suppliants now!

Hither, like yon ancient Tower
Watching o'er the River's bed,
Fling the shadow of thy power,
Else we sleep among the dead;
Thou who trod'st the billowy sea,
Shield us in our jeopardy!

Guide our Bark among the waves;
Through the rocks our passage smooth;
Where the whirlpool frets and raves
Let thy love its anger soothe:
All our hope is placed in Thee;
Miserere Domine!

X
THE SOURCE OF THE DANUBE

1820. 1822

Not, like his great Compeers, indignantly
Doth DANUBE spring to life! The wan-
dering Stream
(Who loves the Cross, yet to the Crescent's
gleam
Unfolds a willing breast) with infant glee
Slips from his prison walls: and Fancy,
free
To follow in his track of silver light,
Mounts on rapt wing, and with a moment's
flight
Hath reached the encincture of that gloomy
sea

Whose waves the Orphean lyre forbear
meet
In conflict; whose rough winds forget the
jars
To waft the heroic progeny of Greece:
When the first Ship sailed for the Golden
Fleece —
ARGO — exalted for that daring feat
To fix in heaven her shape distinct with
stars.

XI
ON APPROACHING THE STAUBACH,
LAUTERBRUNNEN

1820. 1822

UTTERED by whom, or how inspired —
signed
For what strange service, does this concert
reach
Our ears, and near the dwellings of man-
kind!
'Mid fields familiarized to human speech? —
No Mermaid's warble — to allay the war
Driving some vessel toward a dangerous
beach —
More thrilling melodies; Witch answering
Witch,
To chant a love-spell, never intertwined
Notes shrill and wild with art more mus-
ical:
Alas! that from the lips of abject Want
Or Idleness in tatters mendicant
The strain should flow — free Fancy to a
thral,
And with regret and useless pity haunt
This bold, this bright, this sky-born
WATERFALL!

XII
THE FALL OF THE AAR —
HANDEC

1820. 1822

FROM the fierce aspect of this River, thriv-
ing
His giant body o'er the steep rock's brink
Back in astonishment and fear we shrink:
But, gradually a calmer look bestowing.
Flowers we espy beside the torrent grow-
ing;

lowers that peep forth from many a cleft
 and chink,
 and, from the whirlwind of his anger,
 drink
 hues ever fresh, in rocky fortress blowing:
 hey suck — from breath that, threatening
 to destroy,
 more benignant than the dewy eve —
 beauty, and life, and motions as of joy:
 or doubt but HE to whom yon Pine-trees
 nod
 their heads in sign of worship, Nature's
 God,
 these humbler adorations will receive.

XII

MEMORIAL

NEAR THE OUTLET OF THE LAKE OF
 THUN

"*DEM
 ANDENKEN
 MEINES FREUNDES
 ALOYS REDING
 MDCCCXVIII.*"

1820. 1822

Aloys Reding, it will be remembered, was
 Captain-General of the Swiss forces, which,
 with a courage and perseverance worthy of
 the cause, opposed the flagitious and too suc-
 cessful attempt of Buonaparte to subjugate
 their country.

AROUND a wild and woody hill
 a gravelled pathway treading,
 We reached a votive Stone that bears
 the name of Aloys Reding.

Well judged the Friend who placed it
 there
 for silence and protection;
 and haply with a finer care
 of dutiful affection.

The Sun regards it from the West;
 and, while in summer glory
 he sets, his sinking yields a type
 of that pathetic story:

And oft he tempts the patriot Swiss
 Amid the grove to linger;
 Till all is dim, save this bright Stone
 touched by his golden finger.

XIV

COMPOSED IN ONE OF THE
 CATHOLIC CANTONS

1820. 1822

DOOMED as we are our native dust
 To wet with many a bitter shower,
 It ill befits us to disdain
 The altar, to deride the fane,
 Where simple Sufferers bend, in trust
 To win a happier hour.

I love, where spreads the village lawn,
 Upon some knee-worn cell to gaze:
 Hail to the firm unmoving cross,
 Aloft, where pines their branches toss!
 And to the chapel far withdrawn,
 That lurks by lonely ways!

Where'er we roam — along the brink
 Of Rhine — or by the sweeping Po,
 Through Alpine vale, or champain wide,
 Whate'er we look on, at our side
 Be Charity! — to bid us think,
 And feel, if we would know.

XV

AFTER-THOUGHT

1820. 1822

O LIFE! without thy chequered scene
 Of right and wrong, of weal and woe,
 Success and failure, could a ground
 For magnanimity be found;
 For faith, 'mid ruined hopes, serene?
 Or whence could virtue flow?

Pain entered through a ghastly breach —
 Nor while sin lasts must effort cease;
 Heaven upon earth's an empty boast;
 But, for the bowers of Eden lost,
 Mercy has placed within our reach
 A portion of God's peace.

XVI

SCENE ON THE LAKE OF
 BRIENTZ

1820. 1822

"WHAT know we of the Blest above
 But that they sing and that they love?"

Yet, if they ever did inspire
 A mortal hymn, or shaped the choir,
 Now, where those harvest Damsels float
 Homeward in their rugged Boat,
 (While all the ruffling winds are fled —
 Each slumbering on some mountain's head)
 Now, surely, hath that gracious aid
 Been felt, that influence is displayed.
 Pupils of Heaven, in order stand
 The rustic Maidens, every hand
 Upon a Sister's shoulder laid, —
 To chant, as glides the boat along,
 A simple, but a touching, song;
 To chant, as Angels do above,
 The melodies of Peace in love !

XVII

ENGELBERG, THE HILL OF
ANGELS

1820. 1822

FOR gentlest uses, oft-times Nature takes
 The work of Fancy from her willing hands;
 And such a beautiful creation makes
 As renders needless spells and magic wands,
 And for the boldest tale belief commands.
 When first mine eyes beheld that famous Hill,
 The sacred ENGELBERG, celestial Bands,
 With intermingling motions soft and still,
 Hung round its top, on wings that changed
 their hues at will.

Clouds do not name those Visitants; they were
 The very Angels whose authentic lays,
 Sung from that heavenly ground in middle
 air,

Made known the spot where piety should
 raise

A holy Structure to the Almighty's praise.
 Resplendent Apparition ! if in vain
 My ears did listen, 't was enough to gaze;
 And watch the slow departure of the train,
 Whose skirts the glowing Mountain thirsted
 to detain.

XVIII

OUR LADY OF THE SNOW

1820. 1822

MEEK Virgin Mother, more benign
 Than fairest Star, upon the height
 Of thy own mountain, set to keep
 Lone vigils through the hours of sleep,

What eye can look upon thy shrine
 Untroubled at the sight ?

These crowded offerings as they hang
 In sign of misery relieved,
 Even these, without intent of theirs,
 Report of comfortless despairs,
 Of many a deep and cureless pang
 And confidence deceived.

To Thee, in this aërial cleft,
 As to a common centre, tend
 All sufferers that no more rely
 On mortal succour — all who sigh
 And pine, of human hope bereft,
 Nor wish for earthly friend.

And hence, O Virgin Mother mild !
 Though plenteous flowers around thee bloom
 Not only from the dreary strife
 Of Winter, but the storms of life,
 Thee have thy Votaries aptly styled,
 OUR LADY OF THE SNOW.

Even for the Man who stops not here,
 But down the irriguous valley hies,
 Thy very name, O Lady ! flings,
 O'er blooming fields and gushing springs,
 A tender sense of shadowy fear,
 And chastening sympathies !

Nor falls that intermingling shade
 To summer-gladness unkind:
 It chastens only to requite
 With gleams of fresher, purer, light;
 While, o'er the flower-enamelled glade,
 More sweetly breathes the wind.

But on ! — a tempting downward way,
 A verdant path before us lies;
 Clear shines the glorious sun above;
 Then give free course to joy and love,
 Deeming the evil of the day
 Sufficient for the wise.

XIX

EFFUSION

IN PRESENCE OF THE PAINTED TOWER
 OF TELL, AT ALTORF

1820. 1822

This Tower stands upon the spot where
 the Linden Tree against which his Son a

so have been placed, when the Father's archery
was put to proof under circumstances so famous
in Swiss Story.

WHAT though the Italian pencil wrought
not here,
Nor such fine skill as did the meed bestow
On Marathonian valour, yet the tear
Springs forth in presence of this gaudy show,
While narrow cares their limits overflow.
Thrice happy, burghers, peasants, warriors
old,
Infants in arms, and ye, that as ye go
Homeward or schoolward, aye what ye
behold !
Heroes before your time, in frolic fancy
bold !

And when that calm Spectatress from on
high
Looks down — the bright and solitary Moon,
Who never gazes but to beautify;
And snow-fed torrents, which the blaze of
noon
Roused into fury, murmur a soft tune
That fosters peace, and gentleness recalls;
Then might the passing Monk receive a boon
Of saintly pleasure from these pictured
walls,
While, on the warlike groups, the mellow-
ing lustre falls.

How blest the souls who when their trials
come
Yield not to terror or despondency,
But face like that sweet Boy their mortal
doom,
Whose head the ruddy apple tops, while he
Expectant stands beneath the linden tree:
He quakes not like the timid forest game,
But smiles — the hesitating shaft to free;
Assured that Heaven its justice will pro-
claim,
And to his Father give its own unerring aim.

XX

THE TOWN OF SCHWYTZ

1820. 1822

By antique Fancy trimmed — though lowly,
bred
To dignity — in thee, O SCHWYTZ ! are seen
The genuine features of the golden mean;
Equality by Prudence governed,

Or jealous Nature ruling in her stead;
And, therefore, art thou blest with peace,
serene
As that of the sweet fields and meadows
green
In unambitious compass round thee spread.
Majestic BERNE, high on her guardian
steep,
Holding a central station of command,
Might well be styled this noble body's
HEAD;
Thou, lodged 'mid mountainous entrench-
ments deep,
Its HEART; and ever may the heroic Land
Thy name, O SCHWYTZ, in happy freedom
keep !

XXI

ON HEARING THE "RANZ DES
VACHES" ON THE TOP OF THE
PASS OF ST. GOTHARD

1820. 1822

I LISTEN — but no faculty of mine
Avails those modulations to detect,
Which, heard in foreign lands, the Swiss
affect
With tenderest passion; leaving him to pine
(So fame reports) and die, — his sweet-
breathed kine
Remembering, and green Alpine pastures
decked
With vernal flowers. Yet may we not re-
ject
The tale as fabulous. — Here while I re-
cline,
Mindful how others by this simple Strain
Are moved, for me — upon this Mountain
named
Of God himself from dread pre-eminence —
Aspiring thoughts, by memory reclaimed,
Yield to the Music's touching influence;
And joys of distant home my heart enchain.

XXII

FORT FUENTES

1820. 1822

The Ruins of Fort Fuentes form the crest of
a rocky eminence that rises from the plain at
the head of the Lake of Como, commanding
views up the Valteline, and toward the town of
Chiavenna. The prospect in the latter direc-

tion is characterised by melancholy sublimity. We rejoiced at being favoured with a distinct view of those Alpine heights; not, as we had expected from the breaking up of the storm, steeped in celestial glory, yet in communion with clouds floating or stationary — scatterings from heaven. The Ruin is interesting both in mass and in detail. An Inscription, upon elaborately sculptured marble lying on the ground, records that the Fort had been erected by Count Fuentes in the year 1600, during the reign of Philip the Third; and the Chapel, about twenty years after, by one of his Descendants. Marble pillars of gateways are yet standing, and a considerable part of the Chapel walls: a smooth green turf has taken place of the pavement, and we could see no trace of altar or image; but everywhere something to remind one of former splendour, and of devastation and tumult. In our ascent we had passed abundance of wild vines intermingled with bushes: near the ruins were some ill tended, but growing willingly; and rock, turf, and fragments of the pile, are alike covered or adorned with a variety of flowers, among which the rose-coloured pink was growing in great beauty. While descending, we discovered on the ground, apart from the path, and at a considerable distance from the ruined Chapel, a statue of a Child in pure white marble, uninjured by the explosion that had driven it so far down the hill. "How little," we exclaimed, "are these things valued here! Could we but transport this pretty Image to our own garden!" — Yet it seemed it would have been a pity any one should remove it from its couch in the wilderness, which may be its own for hundreds of years. — *Extract from Journal.*

DREAD hour! when, upheaved by war's
sulphurous blast,

This sweet-visaged Cherub of Parian
stone

So far from the holy enclosure was cast,
To couch in this thicket of brambles
alone,

To rest where the lizard may bask in the
palm

Of his half-open hand pure from blemish
or speck;

And the green, gilded snake, without trou-
bling the calm

Of the beautiful countenance, twine
round his neck;

Where haply (kind service to Piety due!)

When winter the grove of its mantle
bereaves,

Some bird (like our own honoured red-
breast) may strew

The desolate Slumberer with moss and
with leaves.

FUENTES once harboured the good and the
brave,

Nor to her was the dance of soft pleasure
unknown;

Her banners for festal enjoyment did wave
While the thrill of her fifes thro' the
mountains was blown:

Now gads the wild vine o'er the pathless
ascent; —

O silence of Nature, how deep is thy sway,
When the whirlwind of human destruction
is spent,

Our tumults appeased, and our strife
passed away!

XXIII

THE CHURCH OF SAN SALVADOR

SEEN FROM THE LAKE OF LUGANO

1820. 1822

This Church was almost destroyed by lightning a few years ago, but the altar and the image of the Patron Saint were untouched. The Mount, upon the summit of which the Church is built, stands amid the intricacies of the Lake of Lugano; and is, from a hundred points of view, its principal ornament, rising to the height of 2000 feet, and on one side nearly perpendicular. The ascent is toilsome; but the traveller who performs it will be amply rewarded. Splendid fertility, rich woods and dazzling waters, seclusion and confinement of view contrasted with sealike extent of plain fading into the sky; and this again, in an opposite quarter, with an horizon of the loftiest and boldest Alps — unite in composing a prospect more diversified by magnificence, beauty, and sublimity, than perhaps any other point in Europe, of an inconsiderable elevation, commands.

THOU sacred Pile! whose turrets rise
From yon steep mountain's loftiest stage,
Guarded by lone San Salvador;
Sink (if thou must) as heretofore,
To sulphurous bolts a sacrifice,
But ne'er to human rage!

On Horeb's top, on Sinai, deigned
To rest the universal Lord:

by leap the fountains from their cells
 here everlasting Bounty dwells? — 10
 at, while the Creature is sustained,
 is God may be adored.

iffs, fountains, rivers, seasons, times —
 at all remind the soul of heaven;
 or slack devotion needs them all;
 and Faith — so oft of sense the thrall,
 while she, by aid of Nature, climbs —
 ay hope to be forgiven.

ory, and patriotic Love,
 and all the Poms of this frail "spot" 20
 which men call Earth," have yearned to seek,
 associate with the simply meek,
 religion in the sainted grove,
 and in the hallowed grot.

ither, in time of adverse shocks,
 of fainting hopes and backward wills,
 did mighty Tell repair of old —
 Hero cast in Nature's mould,
 deliverer of the stedfast rocks
 and of the ancient hills! 30

e, too, of battle-martyrs chief!
 Who, to recall his daunted peers,
 or victory shaped an open space,
 y gathering with a wide embrace,
 into his single breast, a sheaf
 of fatal Austrian spears.

XXIV

THE ITALIAN ITINERANT AND
THE SWISS GOATHERD

1820. 1822

PART I

I

ow that the farewell tear is dried,
 heaven prosper thee, be hope thy guide,
 ope be thy guide, adventurous Boy;
 he wages of thy travel, joy!
 Whether for London bound — to trill
 by mountain notes with simple skill;
 or on thy head to poise a show
 of Images in seemly row;
 he graceful form of milk-white Steed,
 or Bird that soared with Ganymede; 10
 or through our hamlets thou wilt bear
 the sightless Milton, with his hair
 round his placid temples curled;

And Shakspeare at his side — a freight,
 If clay could think and mind were weight,
 For him who bore the world!
 Hope be thy guide, adventurous Boy;
 The wages of thy travel, joy!

II

But thou, perhaps, (alert as free
 Though serving sage philosophy) 20
 Wilt ramble over hill and dale,
 A Vender of the well-wrought Scale,
 Whose sentient tube instructs to time
 A purpose to a fickle clime:
 Whether thou choose this useful part,
 Or minister to finer art,
 Though robbed of many a cherished dream,
 And crossed by many a shattered scheme,
 What stirring wonders wilt thou see
 In the proud Isle of liberty! 30
 Yet will the Wanderer sometimes pine
 With thoughts which no delights can chase,
 Recall a Sister's last embrace,
 His Mother's neck entwine;
 Nor shall forget the Maiden coy
 That *would* have loved the bright-haired
 Boy!

III

My Song, encouraged by the grace
 That beams from his ingenuous face,
 For this Adventurer scruples not
 To prophesy a golden lot; 40
 Due recompence, and safe return
 To Como's steeps — his happy bourne!
 Where he, aloft in garden glade,
 Shall tend, with his own dark-eyed Maid,
 The towering maize, and prop the twig
 That ill supports the luscious fig;
 Or feed his eye in paths sun-proof
 With purple of the trellis-roof,
 That through the jealous leaves escapes
 From Cadenabbia's pendent grapes. 50
 — Oh might he tempt that Goatherd-child
 To share his wanderings! him whose look
 Even yet my heart can scarcely brook,
 So touchingly he smiled —
 As with a rapture caught from heaven —
 For unasked alms in pity given.

PART II

I

With nodding plumes, and lightly drest
 Like foresters in leaf-green vest,
 The Helvetian Mountaineers, on ground

For Tell's dread archery renowned, 60
 Before the target stood — to claim
 The guerdon of the steadiest aim.
 Loud was the rifle-gun's report —
 A startling thunder quick and short !
 But, flying through the heights around,
 Echo prolonged a tell-tale sound
 Of hearts and hands alike "prepared
 The treasures they enjoy to guard !"
 And, if there be a favoured hour
 When Heroes are allowed to quit 70
 The tomb, and on the clouds to sit
 With tutelary power,
 On their Descendants shedding grace —
 This was the hour, and that the place.

II

But Truth inspired the Bards of old
 When of an iron age they told,
 Which to unequal laws gave birth,
 And drove Astræa from the earth.
 — A gentle Boy (perchance with blood
 As noble as the best endued, 80
 But seemingly a Thing despised;
 Even by the sun and air unprized;
 For not a tinge or flowery streak
 Appeared upon his tender cheek)
 Heart-deaf to those rebounding notes,
 Apart, beside his silent goats,
 Sate watching in a forest shed,
 Pale, ragged, with bare feet and head;
 Mute as the snow upon the hill,
 And, as the saint he prays to, still. 90
 Ah, what avails heroic deed ?
 What liberty ? if no defence
 Be won for feeble Innocence.
 Father of all ! though wilful Manhood read
 His punishment in soul-distress,
 Grant to the morn of life its natural blessed-
 ness !

XXV

THE LAST SUPPER

BY LEONARDO DA VINCI, IN THE REFEC-
 TORY OF THE CONVENT OF MARIA
 DELLA GRAZIA — MILAN

1820. 1822

Tho' searching damps and many an envi-
 ous flaw
 Have marred this Work; the calm ethereal
 grace,

The love deep-seated in the Saviour's breast
 The mercy, goodness, have not failed to save
 The Elements; as they do melt and thaw
 The heart of the Beholder — and erase
 (At least for one rapt moment) every trace
 Of disobedience to the primal law.
 The annunciation of the dreadful truth
 Made to the Twelve, survives: lip, face
 head, cheek,
 And hand reposing on the board in rath
 Of what it utters, while the unguilty seek
 Unquestionable meanings — still bespeak
 A labour worthy of eternal youth !

XXVI

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, 1820

1820. 1822

HIGH on her speculative tower
 Stood Science waiting for the hour
 When Sol was destined to endure
 That darkening of his radiant face
 Which Superstition strove to chase,
 Erewhile, with rites impure.

Afloat beneath Italian skies,
 Through regions fair as Paradise
 We gaily passed, — till Nature wrought
 A silent and unlooked-for change,
 That checked the desultory range
 Of joy and sprightly thought.

Where'er was dipped the toiling oar,
 The waves danced round us as before,
 As lightly, though of altered hue,
 'Mid recent coolness, such as falls
 At noontide from umbrageous walls
 That screen the morning dew.

No vapour stretched its wings; no cloud
 Cast far or near a murky shroud;
 The sky an azure field displayed;
 'Twas sunlight sheathed and gently
 charmed,
 Of all its sparkling rays disarmed,
 And as in slumber laid, —

Or something night and day between,
 Like moonshine — but the hue was green
 Still moonshine, without shadow, spread
 On jutting rock, and curved shore,
 Where gazed the peasant from his door
 And on the mountain's head.

It tinged the Julian steeps — it lay,
Lugano ! on thy ample bay;
The solemnizing veil was drawn
O'er villas, terraces, and towers;
To Albogasio's olive bowers,
Porlezza's verdant lawn.

But Fancy with the speed of fire
Hath passed to Milan's loftiest spire,
And there alights 'mid that aërial host
Of Figures human and divine, 40
White as the snows of Apennine
Indurated by frost.

Awe-stricken she beholds the array
That guards the Temple night and day;
Angels she sees — that might from heaven
have flown,
And Virgin-saints, who not in vain
Have striven by purity to gain
The beatific crown —

Sees long-drawn files, concentric rings
Each narrowing above each; — the wings, 50
The uplifted palms, the silent marble lips,
The starry zone of sovereign height —
All steeped in this portentous light !
All suffering dim eclipse !

Thus after Man had fallen (if aught
These perishable spheres have wrought
May with that issue be compared)
Throngs of celestial visages,
Darkening like water in the breeze,
A holy sadness shared. 60

O ! while I speak, the labouring Sun
His glad deliverance has begun:
The cypress waves her sombre plume
More cheerily; and town and tower,
The vineyard and the olive-bower,
Their lustre re-assume !

Ye, who guard and grace my home
While in far-distant lands we roam,
That countenance hath this Day put on for
you ?
While we looked round with favoured eyes,
And sullen mists hide lake and skies 70
And mountains from your view ?

Was it given you to behold
The vision, pensive though not cold,
From the smooth breast of gay Winander-
mere ?

Saw ye the soft yet awful veil
Spread over Grasmere's lovely dale,
Helvellyn's brow severe ?

I ask in vain — and know far less
If sickness, sorrow, or distress 80
Have spared my Dwelling to this hour;
Sad blindness ! but ordained to prove
Our faith in Heaven's unfailing love
And all-controlling power.

XXVII

THE THREE COTTAGE GIRLS

1820. 1822

I

How blest the Maid whose heart — yet free
From Love's uneasy sovereignty —
Beats with a fancy running high,
Her simple cares to magnify;
Whom Labour, never urged to toil,
Hath cherished on a healthful soil;
Who knows not pomp, who heeds not pelf;
Whose heaviest sin it is to look
Askance upon her pretty Self
Reflected in some crystal brook; 10
Whom grief hath spared — who sheds no
tear
But in sweet pity; and can hear
Another's praise from envy clear.

II

Such (but O lavish Nature ! why
That dark unfathomable eye,
Where lurks a Spirit that replies
To stillest mood of softest skies,
Yet hints at peace to be o'erthrown,
Another's first, and then her own ?)
Such, haply, yon ITALIAN Maid, 20
Our Lady's laggard Votaress,
Halting beneath the chestnut shade
To accomplish there her loveliness:
Nice aid maternal fingers lend;
A Sister serves with slacker hand;
Then, glittering like a star, she joins the
festal band.

III

How blest (if truth may entertain
Coy fancy with a bolder strain)
The HELVETIAN Girl — who daily braves,
In her light skiff, the tossing waves, 30
And quits the bosom of the deep

Only to climb the rugged steep !
 — Say whence that modulated shout !
 From Wood-nymph of Diana's throng ?
 Or does the greeting to a rout
 Of giddy Bacchanals belong ?
 Jubilant outcry ! rock and glade
 Resounded — but the voice obeyed
 The breath of an Helvetian Maid.

IV

Her beauty dazzles the thick wood; 40
 Her courage animates the flood;
 Her steps the elastic greensward meets
 Returning unreluctant sweets;
 The mountains (as ye heard) rejoice
 Aloud, saluted by her voice !
 Blithe Paragon of Alpine grace,
 Be as thou art — for through thy veins
 The blood of Heroes runs its race !
 And nobly wilt thou brook the chains 50
 That, for the virtuous, Life prepares;
 The fetters which the Matron wears;
 The patriot Mother's weight of anxious
 cares !

V

"Sweet HIGHLAND Girl ! a very shower
 Of beauty was thy earthly dower,"
 When thou didst flit before mine eyes,
 Gay Vision under sullen skies,
 While Hope and Love around thee played,
 Near the rough falls of Inversneyd !
 Have they, who nursed the blossom, seen
 No breach of promise in the fruit ? 60
 Was joy, in following joy, as keen
 As grief can be in grief's pursuit ?
 When youth had flown did hope still bless
 Thy goings — or the cheerfulness
 Of innocence survive to mitigate distress ?

VI

But from our course why turn — to tread
 A way with shadows overspread;
 Where what we gladliest would believe
 Is feared as what may most deceive ?
 Bright Spirit, not with amaranth crowned
 But heath-bells from thy native ground, 71
 Time cannot thin thy flowing hair,
 Nor take one ray of light from Thee;
 For in my Fancy thou dost share
 The gift of immortality;
 And there shall bloom, with Thee allied,
 The Votares by Lugano's side;
 And that intrepid Nymph, on Uri's steep
 descried !

XXVIII

THE COLUMN INTENDED FOR
 BUONAPARTE FOR A TRI-
 UMPHAL EDIFICE IN MILAN
 NOW LYING BY THE WAY-SIDE
 IN THE SIMPLON PASS

1820. 1822

AMBITION — following down this far-famed
 slope
 Her Pioneer, the snow-dissolving Sun,
 While clarions prate of kingdoms to be
 won —
 Perchance, in future ages, here may stop
 Taught to mistrust her flattering horoscope
 By admonition from this prostrate Stone
 Memento uninscribed of Pride o'erthrown
 Vanity's hieroglyphic; a choice trope
 In Fortune's rhetoric. Daughter of the
 Rock,
 Rest where thy course was stayed by Power
 divine !
 The Soul transported sees, from him that
 thine,
 Crimes which the great Avenger's hand pro-
 voke,
 Hears combats whistling o'er the camp
 guined heath:
 What groans ! what shrieks ! what quiver-
 ing
 ness in death.

XXIX

STANZAS

COMPOSED IN THE SIMPLON PASS

1820. 1822

VALLOMBROSA ! I longed in thy shadowy
 wood
 To slumber, reclined on the moss-covered
 floor,
 To listen to ANIO's precipitous flood,
 When the stillness of evening hath deep-
 ened its roar;
 To range through the Temples of PAST
 to muse
 In POMPEII preserved by her burial
 earth;
 On pictures to gaze where they drank
 their hues;
 And murmur sweet songs on the ground
 their birth.

The beauty of Florence, the grandeur of
Rome,
Could I leave them unseen, and not yield to
regret?¹⁰
With a hope (and no more) for a season to
come,
Which ne'er may discharge the magnificent
debt?
Thou fortunate Region! whose Greatness
inurned
Awoke to new life from its ashes and dust;
Twice-glorified fields! if in sadness I turned
From your infinite marvels, the sadness
was just.

Now, risen ere the light-footed Chamois
retires
From dew-sprinkled grass to heights
guarded with snow,
Toward the mists that hang over the land
of my Sires,¹⁹
From the climate of myrtles contented I go.
My thoughts become bright like yon edg-
ing of Pines
On the steep's lofty verge: how it blackened
the air!
But, touched from behind by the Sun, it
now shines
With threads that seem part of his own
silver hair.

Though the toil of the way with dear
Friends we divide,
Though by the same zephyr our temples be
fanned
As we rest in the cool orange-bower side
by side,
A yearning survives which few hearts shall
withstand:
Each step hath its value while homeward
we move;—²⁹
O joy when the girdle of England appears!
What moment in life is so conscious of love,
Of love in the heart made more happy by
tears?

XXX

ECHO, UPON THE GEMMI

1820. 1822

WHAT beast of chase hath broken from the
cover?
Stern GEMMI listens to as full a cry,
As multitudinous a harmony

Of sounds as rang the heights of Latmos
over,
When, from the soft couch of her sleeping
Lover,
Up-starting, Cynthia skimmed the moun-
tain dew
In keen pursuit—and gave, where'er she
flew,
Impetuous motion to the Stars above her.
A solitary Wolf-dog, ranging on
Through the bleak concave, wakes this
wondrous chime
Of æry voices locked in unison,—
Faint—far-off—near—deep—solemn
and sublime!—
So, from the body of one guilty deed,
A thousand ghostly fears, and haunting
thoughts, proceed!

XXXI

PROCESSIONS

SUGGESTED ON A SABBATH MORNING IN
THE VALE OF CHAMOUNY

1820. 1822

To appease the Gods; or public thanks to
yield;
Or to solicit knowledge of events,
Which in her breast Futurity concealed;
And that the past might have its true
intent
Feelingly told by living monuments—
Mankind of yore were prompted to devise
Rites such as yet Persepolis presents
Graven on her cankered walls, solemnities
That moved in long array before admiring
eyes.

The Hebrews thus, carrying in joyful state
Thick boughs of palm, and willows from
the brook,¹¹
Marched round the altar—to commemo-
rate
How, when their course they through the
desert took,
Guided by signs which ne'er the sky for-
sook,
They lodged in leafy tents and cabins low;
Green boughs were borne, while, for the
blast that shook
Down to the earth the walls of Jericho,
Shouts rise, and storms of sound from
lifted trumpets blow!

And thus, in order, 'mid the sacred grove
 Fed in the Libyan waste by gushing wells, 20
 The priests and damsels of Ammonian Jove
 Provoked responses with shrill canticles;
 While, in a ship begirt with silver bells,
 They round his altar bore the hornèd God,
 Old Cham, the solar Deity, who dwells
 Aloft, yet in a tilting vessel rode,
 When universal sea the mountains over-
 flowed.

Why speak of Roman Pomps ? the haughty
 claims
 Of Chiefs triumphant after ruthless wars;
 The feast of Neptune — and the Cereal
 Games, 30
 With images, and crowns, and empty cars;
 The dancing Salii — on the shields of Mars
 Smiting with fury; and a deeper dread
 Scattered on all sides by the hideous jars
 Of Corybantian cymbals, while the head
 Of Cybelè was seen, sublimely turreted !

At length a Spirit more subdued and soft
 Appeared — to govern Christian pageant-
 ries:

The Cross, in calm procession, borne aloft
 Moved to the chant of sober litanies. 40
 Even such, this day, came wafted on the
 breeze
 From a long train — in hooded vestments
 fair
 Enwrap — and winding, between Alpine
 trees
 Spiry and dark, around their House of
 prayer,
 Below the icy bed of bright ARGENTIERE.

Still in the vivid freshness of a dream,
 The pageant haunts me as it met our
 eyes !
 Still, with those white-robed Shapes — a
 living Stream,
 The glacier Pillars join in solemn guise
 For the same service, by mysterious ties; 50
 Numbers exceeding credible account
 Of number, pure and silent Votaries
 Issuing or issued from a wintry fount;
 The impenetrable heart of that exalted
 Mount !

They, too, who send so far a holy gleam
 While they the Church engird with motion
 slow,
 A product of that awful Mountain seem,

Poured from his vaults of everlasting
 snow;
 Not virgin lilies marshalled in bright row
 Not swans descending with the steady
 tide,
 A livelier sisterly resemblance show
 Than the fair Forms, that in long order
 glide,
 Bear to the glacier band — those Shapes
 aloft desried.
 Trembling, I look upon the secret springs
 Of that licentious craving in the mind
 To act the God among external things,
 To bind, on apt suggestion, or unbind;
 And marvel not that antique Faith inclined
 To crowd the world with metamorphosis,
 Vouchsafed in pity or in wrath assigned;
 Such insolent temptations wouldst thou
 miss,
 Avoid these sights; nor brood o'er Fable's
 dark abyss !

XXXII

ELEGIAC STANZAS

1820. 1822

The lamented Youth whose untimely death gave occasion to these elegiac verses, was Frederick William Goddard, from Boston in North America. He was in his twentieth year, and had resided for some time with a clergyman in the neighbourhood of Geneva for the completion of his education. Accompanied by a fellow-pupil, a native of Scotland, he had just set out on a Swiss tour when it was his misfortune to fall in with a Friend of mine who was hastening to join our party. The travellers after spending a day together on the road from Berne and at Soleure, took leave of each other at night, the young men having intended to proceed directly to Zurich. But early in the morning my friend found his new acquaintances, who were informed of the object of his journey, and the friends he was in pursuit of, equipped to accompany him. We met at Lucerne the succeeding evening, and Mr. G. and his fellow-student became in consequence our travelling companions for a couple of days. We ascended the Righi together; and, after contemplating the sunrise from that noble mountain, we separated at an hour and on a spot well suited to the parting of those who were to meet no more. Our party descended through the valley of our Lady of the Snow, and our late companions, to Art. We had hoped to meet in a few weeks at Geneva; but

the third succeeding day (on the 21st of gust) Mr. Goddard perished, being overset a boat while crossing the lake of Zurich. His companion saved himself by swimming, and was hospitably received in the mansion of a Swiss gentleman (M. Keller) situated on the eastern coast of the lake. The corpse of poor Goddard was cast ashore on the estate of the same gentleman, who generously performed all the rites of hospitality which could be rendered to the dead as well as to the living. He caused a handsome mural monument to be erected in the Church of Küsnacht, which records the premature fate of the young American, and on the shores too of the lake the traveller may read an inscription pointing out the spot where the body was deposited by the waves.

Drawn by the sound of pastoral bells,
 And Nature's Pilgrims did we go,
 From the dread summit of the Queen
 Mountains, through a deep ravine,
 Here, in her holy chapel, dwells
 Our Lady of the Snow."

The sky was blue, the air was mild;
 There were the streams and green the
 bowers;

As if, to rough assaults unknown,
 The genial spot had ever shown
 A countenance that as sweetly smiled —
 The face of summer-hours.

And we were gay, our hearts at ease;
 With pleasure dancing through the frame
 We journeyed; all we knew of care —
 Our path that straggled here and there;
 Of trouble — but the fluttering breeze;
 Of Winter — but a name.

But foresight could have rent the veil
 Of three short days — but hush — no more!
 Calm is the grave, and calmer none
 Than that to which thy cares are gone,
 Thou Victim of the stormy gale;
 To sleep on ZURICH'S shore!

O GODDARD! what art thou? — a name —
 A sunbeam followed by a shade!
 For more, for aught that time supplies,
 The great, the experienced, and the wise:
 Too much from this frail earth we claim,
 And therefore are betrayed.

We met, while festive mirth ran wild,
 Where, from a deep lake's mighty urn,

Forth slips, like an enfranchised slave,
 A sea-green river, proud to lave,
 With current swift and undefiled,
 The towers of old LUCERNE.

We parted upon solemn ground
 Far-lifted towards the unfading sky;
 But all our thoughts were *then* of Earth,
 That gives to common pleasures birth;
 And nothing in our hearts we found
 That prompted even a sigh.

Fetch, sympathising Powers of air,
 Fetch, ye that post o'er seas and lands,
 Herbs, moistened by Virginian dew,
 A most untimely grave to strew,
 Whose turf may never know the care
 Of kindred human hands!

Beloved by every gentle Muse
 He left his Transatlantic home:
 Europe, a realised romance,
 Had opened on his eager glance;
 What present bliss! — what golden views!
 What stores for years to come!

Though lodged within no vigorous frame,
 His soul her daily tasks renewed,
 Blithe as the lark on sun-gilt wings
 High poised — or as the wren that sings
 In shady places, to proclaim
 Her modest gratitude.

Not vain in sadly-uttered praise;
 The words of truth's memorial vow
 Are sweet as morning fragrance shed
 From flowers 'mid GOLDAU'S ruins bred;
 As evening's fondly-lingering rays,
 On RIGHI'S silent brow.

Lamented Youth! to thy cold clay
 Fit obsequies the Stranger paid;
 And piety shall guard the Stone
 Which hath not left the spot unknown
 Where the wild waves resigned their
 prey —
 And *that* which marks thy bed.

And, when thy Mother weeps for Thee,
 Lost Youth! a solitary Mother;
 This tribute from a casual Friend
 A not unwelcome aid may lend,
 To feed the tender luxury,
 The rising pang to smother.

XXXIII

SKY-PROSPECT — FROM THE
PLAIN OF FRANCE

1820. 1822

Lo! in the burning west, the craggy nape
Of a proud Ararat! and, thereupon,
The Ark, her melancholy voyage done!
Yon rampant cloud mimics a lion's shape;
There, combats a huge crocodile — agape
A golden spear to swallow! and that brown
And massy grove, so near yon blazing town,
Stirs and recedes — destruction to escape!
Yet all is harmless — as the Elysian shades
Where Spirits dwell in undisturbed repose —
Silently disappears, or quickly fades:
Meek Nature's evening comment on the
shows
That for oblivion take their daily birth
From all the fuming vanities of Earth!

XXXIV

ON BEING STRANDED NEAR
THE HARBOUR OF BOULOGNE

1820. 1822

Why cast ye back upon the Gallic shore,
Ye furious waves! a patriotic Son
Of England — who in hope her coast had
won,
His project crowned, his pleasant travel o'er?
Well — let him pace this noted beach once
more,
That gave the Roman his triumphal shells;
That saw the Corsican his cap and bells
Haughtily shake, a dreaming Conqueror! —
Enough: my Country's cliffs I can behold,
And proudly think, beside the chafing sea,
Of checked ambition, tyranny controlled,
And folly cursed with endless memory:
These local recollections ne'er can cloy;
Such ground I from my very heart enjoy!

XXXV

AFTER LANDING — THE VAL-
LEY OF DOVER

Nov. 1820

1820. 1822

WHERE be the noisy followers of the game
Where faction breeds; the turmoil where?
that passed

Through Europe, echoing from the
man's blast,
And filled our hearts with grief for En-
land's shame.

Peace greets us; — rambling on without
aim

We mark majestic herds of cattle, free
To ruminate, couched on the grassy lea;
And hear far-off the mellow horn
claim

The Season's harmless pastime. But
sound

Stirs not; enrapt I gaze with strange
light,

While consciousnesses, not to be disown'd
Here only serve a feeling to invite
That lifts the spirit to a calmer height,
And makes this rural stillness more
found.

XXXVI

AT DOVER

1820. 1822

For the impressions on which this son-
turns, I am indebted to the experience of a
daughter, during her residence at Dover with
our dear friend, Miss Fenwick.

FROM the Pier's head, musing, and vi-
increase

Of wonder, I have watched this sea-
Town,

Under the white cliff's battlemented crow
Hushed to a depth of more than Sabbath
peace:

The streets and quays are thronged, but
why disown

Their natural utterance: whence this
strange release

From social noise — silence elsewhere is
known? —

A Spirit whispered, "Let all words
cease;

Ocean's o'erpowering murmurs have
free

Thy sense from pressure of life's con-
din;

As the dread Voice that speaks from
the sea

Of God's eternal Word, the Voice of Truth
Doth deaden, shocks of tumult, shrieks
crime,

The shouts of folly, and the groans of sin

XXXVII

DESULTORY STANZAS

UPON RECEIVING THE PRECEDING
SHEETS FROM THE PRESS

1820. 1822

then the final page before me spread,
 or further outlet left to mind or heart?
 resumptuous Book! too forward to be read,
 how can I give thee licence to depart?
 one tribute more: unbidden feelings start
 forth from their coverts; slighted objects
 rise;

ly spirit is the scene of such wild art
 as on Parnassus rules, when lightning flies,
 visibly leading on the thunder's harmonies.

all that I saw returns upon my view, 10
 all that I heard comes back upon my ear,
 all that I felt this moment doth renew;
 and where the foot with no unmanly fear
 recoiled — and wings alone could travel —
 there

move at ease; and meet contending
 themes

that press upon me, crossing the career
 of recollections vivid as the dreams
 of midnight, — cities, plains, forests, and
 mighty streams.

Where Mortal never breathed I dare to sit
 among the interior Alps, gigantic crew, 20
 Who triumphed o'er diluvian power! —
 and yet

What are they but a wreck and residue,
 Whose only business is to perish? — true
 to which sad course, these wrinkled Sons
 of Time

labour their proper greatness to subdue;
 speaking of death alone, beneath a clime
 Where life and rapture flow in plenitude
 sublime.

Fancy hath flung for me an airy bridge
 Across thy long deep Valley, furious Rhone!
 Arch that *here* rests upon the granite ridge
 Of Monte Rosa — *there* on frailer stone 31
 Of secondary birth, the Jung-frau's cone;
 And, from that arch, down-looking on the
 Vale

The aspect I behold of every zone;
 A sea of foliage, tossing with the gale,
 Blithe Autumn's purple crown, and Win-
 ter's icy mail!

Far as ST. MAURICE, from yon eastern
 FORKS,

Down the main avenue my sight can range:
 And all its branchy vales, and all that lurks
 Within them, church, and town, and hut,
 and grange, 40

For my enjoyment meet in vision strange;
 Snows, torrents; — to the region's utmost
 bound,

Life, Death, in amicable interchange; —
 But list! the avalanche — the hush pro-
 found

That follows — yet more awful than that
 awful sound!

Is not the chamois suited to his place?
 The eagle worthy of her ancestry?
 — Let Empires fall; but ne'er shall Ye dis-
 grace

Your noble birthright, ye that occupy
 Your council-seats beneath the open sky, 50
 On Sarnen's Mount, there judge of fit and
 right,

In simple democratic majesty;
 Soft breezes fanning your rough brows —
 the might

And purity of nature spread before your
 sight!

From this appropriate Court, renowned
 LUCERNE

Calls me to pace her honoured Bridge —
 that cheers

The Patriot's heart with pictures rude and
 stern,

An uncouth Chronicle of glorious years.
 Like portraiture, from loftier source, en-
 dears

That work of kindred frame, which spans
 the lake 60

Just at the point of issue, where it fears
 The form and motion of a stream to take;
 Where it begins to stir, yet voiceless as a
 snake.

Volumes of sound, from the Cathedral
 rolled,

This long-roofed Vista penetrate — but see,
 One after one, its tablets, that unfold
 The whole design of Scripture history;
 From the first tasting of the fatal Tree,
 Till the bright Star appeared in eastern skies,
 Announcing, ONE was born mankind to free;
 His acts, his wrongs, his final sacrifice; 71
 Lessons for every heart, a Bible for all eyes

Our pride misleads, our timid likings
kill.
— Long may these homely Works devised
of old,
These simple efforts of Helvetian skill,
Aid, with congenial influence, to uphold
The State, — the Country's destiny to
mould;
Turning, for them who pass, the common
dust
Of servile opportunity to gold;
Filling the soul with sentiments august —
The beautiful, the brave, the holy, and the
just !

81

No more; Time halts not in his noiseless
march —
Nor turns, nor winds, as doth the liquid
flood;
Life slips from underneath us, like that arch
Of airy workmanship whereon we stood,
Earth stretched below, heaven in our neigh-
bourhood.
Go forth, my little Book ! pursue thy way;
Go forth, and please the gentle and the
good;
Nor be a whisper stifled, if it say
That treasures, yet untouched, may grace
some future Lay.

9

THE RIVER DUDDON

A SERIES OF SONNETS

1820. 1820

It is with the little river Duddon as it is with most other rivers, Ganges and Nile not excepted. — many springs might claim the honour of being its head. In my own fancy I have fixed its rise near the noted Shire-stones placed at the meeting-point of the counties, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Lancashire. They stand by the wayside on the top of the Wrynose Pass, and it used to be reckoned a proud thing to say that, by touching them at the same time with feet and hands, one had been in the three counties at once. At what point of its course the stream takes the name of Duddon I do not know. I first became acquainted with the Duddon, as I have good reason to remember, in early boyhood. Upon the banks of the Derwent I had learnt to be very fond of angling. Fish abound in that large river; not so in the small streams in the neighbourhood of Hawkshead; and I fell into the common delusion that the farther from home the better sport would be had. Accordingly, one day I attached myself to a person living in the neighbourhood of Hawkshead, who was going to try his fortune as an angler near the source of the Duddon. We fished a great part of the day with very sorry success, the rain pouring torrents, and long before we got home I was worn out with fatigue; and, if the good man had not carried me on his back, I must have lain down under the best shelter I could find. Little did I think then it would be my lot to celebrate, in a strain of love and admiration, the stream which for many years I never thought of without recollections of disappointment and distress.

During my college vacation, and two or three years afterwards, before taking my Bachelor's degree, I was several times resident in the house of a near relative who lived in the small town of Broughton. I passed many delightful hours upon the banks of this river, which becomes an estuary about a mile from that place. The remembrances of that period are the subject of the 21st Sonnet. The subject of the 27th is in fact taken from a tradition belonging to Rydal Hall, which once stood, as is believed, upon a rocky and woody hill on the right hand as you go from Rydal to Ambleside, and was deserted from the superstitious fear here described, and the present site fortunately chosen instead. The present Hall was erected by Sir Michael le Fleming, and it may be hoped that at some future time there will be an edifice more worthy of so beautiful a position. With regard to the 30th Sonnet it is odd enough that this imagination was realized in the year 1840, when I made a tour through that district with my wife and daughter, Miss Ferwick and her niece, and Mr. and Miss Quillinan. Before our return from Seathwaite chapel the party separated. Mrs. Wordsworth, while most of us went further up the stream, chose an opposite direction, having told us that we should overtake her on our way to Ulpha. But she was tempted out of the main road to ascend a rocky eminence near it, thinking it impossible we should pass without seeing her. This, however, unfortunately happened, and then ensued vexation and distress, especially to me, which I should be ashamed to have recorded, for I lost my temper entirely. Neither I nor those that were with me saw her again till we reached the Inn at Broughton.

ten miles. This may perhaps in some degree excuse my irritability on the occasion, for I could not but think she had been much to blame. It appeared, however, on explanation, that she had remained on the rock, calling out and waving her handkerchief as we were passing, in order that we also might ascend and enjoy a prospect which had much charmed her. "But on we went, her signals proving vain." How then could she reach Broughton before us? When we found she had not gone on before to Ulpha Kirk, Mr. Quillinan went back in one of the carriages in search of her. He met her on the road, took her up, and by a shorter way conveyed her to Broughton, where we were all reunited and spent a happy evening.

I have many affecting remembrances connected with this stream. Those I forbear to mention; especially things that occurred on its banks during the later part of that visit to the seaside of which the former part is detailed in my "Epistle to Sir George Beaumont."

The River Duddon rises upon Wrynose Fell, on the confines of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Lancashire; and, having served as a boundary to the two last counties for the space of about twenty-five miles, enters the Irish Sea, between the Isle of Walney and the Lordship of Millum.

TO

THE REV. DR. WORDSWORTH

WITH THE SONNETS TO THE RIVER DUDDON,
AND OTHER POEMS IN THIS COLLECTION, 1820)

1820. 1820

THE Minstrels played their Christmas tune
To-night beneath my cottage-eaves;
While, smitten by a lofty moon,
The encircling laurels, thick with leaves,
Gave back a rich and dazzling sheen,
That overpowered their natural green.

Through hill and valley every breeze
Had sunk to rest with folded wings:
Keen was the air, but could not freeze,
Nor check, the music of the strings;
So stout and hardy were the band
That scraped the chords with strenuous hand;

10

And who but listened? — till was paid
Respect to every Inmate's claim:
The greeting given, the music played,
In honour of each household name,
Duly pronounced with lusty call,
And "merry Christmas" wished to all!

O Brother! I revere the choice
That took thee from thy native hills;
And it is given thee to rejoice:
Though public care full often tills
(Heaven only witness of the toil)
A barren and ungrateful soil.

20

Yet, would that Thou, with me and mine,
Hadst heard this never-failing rite;
And seen on other faces shine
A true revival of the light
Which Nature and these rustic Powers,
In simple childhood, spread through ours.

30

For pleasure hath not ceased to wait
On these expected annual rounds;
Whether the rich man's sumptuous gate
Call forth the unelaborate sounds,
Or they are offered at the door
That guards the lowliest of the poor.

How touching, when, at midnight, sweep
Snow-muffled winds, and all is dark,
To hear — and sink again to sleep!
Or, at an earlier call, to mark,
By blazing fire, the still suspense
Of self-complacent innocence;

40

The mutual nod, — the grave disguise
Of hearts with gladness brimming o'er;
And some unbidden tears that rise
For names once heard, and heard no more;
Tears brightened by the serenade
For infant in the cradle laid.

Ah! not for emerald fields alone,
With ambient streams more pure and bright
Than fabled Cytherea's zone
Glittering before the Thunderer's sight,
Is to my heart of hearts endeared
The ground where we were born and reared!

50

Hail, ancient Manners! sure defence,
Where they survive, of wholesome laws;
Remnants of love whose modest sense
Thus into narrow room withdraws;
Hail, Usages of pristine mould,
And ye that guard them, Mountains old!

60

Bear with me, Brother! quench the thought
That alights this passion, or condemns;
If thee fond Fancy ever brought
From the proud margin of the Thames,
And Lambeth's venerable towers,
To humbler streams, and greener bowers.

Yes, they can make, who fail to find,
Short leisure even in busiest days;
Moments, to cast a look behind,
And profit by those kindly rays
That through the clouds do sometimes steal,
And all the far-off past reveal.

70

Hence, while the imperial City's din
Beats frequent on thy satiate ear,
A pleased attention I may win
To agitations less severe,
That neither overwhelm nor cloy,
But fill the hollow vale with joy!

I

1820. 1820

NOT envying Latian shades — if yet they
throw

A grateful coolness round that crystal
Spring,

Blandusia, prattling as when long ago
The Sabine Bard was moved her praise to
sing;

Careless of flowers that in perennial blow
 Round the moist marge of Persian fountains
 cling;
 Heedless of Alpine torrents thundering
 Through ice-built arches radiant as heaven's
 bow;
 I seek the birthplace of a native Stream. —
 All hail, ye mountains ! hail, thou morning
 light !
 Better to breathe at large on this clear
 height
 Than toil in needless sleep from dream to
 dream:
 Pure flow the verse, pure, vigorous, free,
 and bright,
 For Duddon, long-loved Duddon, is my
 theme !

II

1820. 1820

CHILD of the clouds ! remote from every
 taint
 Of sordid industry thy lot is cast;
 Thine are the honours of the lofty waste
 Not seldom, when with heat the valleys
 faint,
 Thy handmaid Frost with spangled tissue
 quaint
 Thy cradle decks; — to chant thy birth, thou
 hast
 No meaner Poet than the whistling Blast,
 And Desolation is thy Patron-saint !
 She guards thee, ruthless Power ! who
 would not spare
 Those mighty forests, once the bison's
 screen,
 Where stalked the huge deer to his shaggy
 lair
 Through paths and alleys roofed with
 darkest green;
 Thousands of years before the silent air
 Was pierced by whizzing shaft of hunter
 keen !

III

1820. 1820

How shall I paint thee ? — Be this naked
 stone
 My seat, while I give way to such intent;
 I leas'd could my verse, a speaking monu-
 ment,
 Make to the eyes of men thy features known.

But as of all those tripping lambs not one
 Outruns his fellows, so hath Nature less
 To thy beginning nought that doth press
 Peculiar ground for hope to build upon
 To dignify the spot that gives thee birth,
 No sign of hoar Antiquity's esteem
 Appears, and none of modern Fortune's
 care;
 Yet thou thyself hast round thee shed
 gleam
 Of brilliant moss, instinct with fresher
 rare;
 Prompt offering to thy Foster-mother
 Earth !

IV

1820. 1820

TAKE, cradled Nursling of the mountain
 take
 This parting glance, no negligent adieu !
 A Protean change seems wrought while I
 pursue
 The curves, a loosely-scattered chain do
 make;
 Or rather thou appear'st a glistening snake,
 Silent, and to the gazer's eye untrue,
 Thridding with sinuous lapse the rushes
 through
 Dwarf willows gliding, and by ferny brake
 Starts from a dizzy steep the undaunted Rill
 Robed instantly in garb of snow-white foam;
 And laughing dares the Adventurer, who
 hath clomb
 So high, a rival purpose to fulfil;
 Else let the dastard backward wend, and
 roam,
 Seeking less bold achievement, where he
 will !

V

1820. 1820

SOLE listener, Duddon ! to the breeze that
 played
 With thy clear voice, I caught the fitful
 sound
 Wafted o'er sullen moss and craggy
 mound —
 Unfruitful solitudes, that seemed to upbraid
 The sun in heaven ! — but now, to form a
 shade
 For Thee, green alders have together wound
 Their foliage; ashes flung their arms around;
 And birch-trees risen in silver colonnade.

And thou hast also tempted here to rise,
 Amid sheltering pines, this Cottage rude
 and grey;
 Those ruddy children, by the mother's
 eyes
 Relessly watched, sport through the sum-
 mer day,
 My pleased associates: — light as endless
 May
 In infant bosoms lonely Nature lies.

VI FLOWERS

1820. 1820

BE yet our course was graced with social
 trees
 Lacked not old remains of hawthorn
 bowers,
 Where small birds warbled to their para-
 mours;
 And, earlier still, was heard the hum of
 bees;
 Saw them ply their harmless robberies,
 And caught the fragrance which the sundry
 flowers,
 Fed by the stream with soft perpetual
 showers,
 Plenteously yielded to the vagrant breeze.
 There bloomed the strawberry of the wilder-
 ness;
 The trembling eyebright showed her
 sapphire blue,
 The thyme her purple, like the blush of
 Even;
 And if the breath of some to no caress
 Invited, forth they peeped so fair to view,
 All kinds alike seemed favourites of Heaven.

VII

1820. 1820

"CHANGE me, some God, into that breath-
 ing rose!"
 The love-sick Stripling fancifully sighs,
 The envied flower beholding, as it lies
 On Laura's breast, in exquisite repose;
 Or he would pass into her bird, that throws
 The darts of song from out its wiry cage;
 Enraptured, — could he for himself engage
 The thousandth part of what the Nymph
 bestows;

And what the little careless innocent
 Ungraciously receives. Too daring choice!
 There are whose calmer mind it would
 content
 To be an uncultured floweret of the glen,
 Fearless of plough and scythe; or darkling
 wren
 That tunes on Duddon's banks her slender
 voice.

VIII

1820. 1820

WHAT aspect bore the Man who roved or fled,
 First of his tribe, to this dark dell — who first
 In this pellucid Current slaked his thirst?
 What hopes came with him? what designs
 were spread
 Along his path? His unprotected bed
 What dreams encompassed? Was the in-
 truder nursed
 In hideous usages, and rites accursed,
 That thinned the living and disturbed the
 dead?
 No voice replies; — both air and earth are
 mute;
 And Thou, blue Streamlet, murmuring
 yield'st no more
 Than a soft record, that, whatever fruit
 Of ignorance thou might'st witness hereto-
 fore,
 Thy function was to heal and to restore,
 To soothe and cleanse, not madden and
 pollute!

IX

THE STEPPING-STONES

1820. 1820

THE struggling Rill insensibly is grown
 Into a Brook of loud and stately march,
 Crossed ever and anon by plank or arch;
 And, for like use, lo! what might seem a
 zone
 Chosen for ornament — stone matched with
 stone
 In studied symmetry, with interspace
 For the clear waters to pursue their race
 Without restraint. How swiftly have they
 flown,
 Succeeding — still succeeding! Here the
 Child
 Puts, when the high-sworn Flood runs fierce
 and wild,

His budding courage to the proof; and
 here
 Declining Manhood learns to note the sly
 And sure encroachments of infirmity,
 Thinking how fast time runs, life's end
 how near!

X

THE SAME SUBJECT

1820. 1820

Not so that Pair whose youthful spirits
 dance
 With prompt emotion, urging them to
 pass;
 A sweet confusion checks the Shepherd-
 lass;
 Blushing she eyes the dizzy flood askance;
 To stop ashamed — too timid to advance;
 She ventures once again — another pause!
 His outstretched hand He tauntingly with-
 draws —
 She sues for help with piteous utterance!
 Chidden she chides again; the thrilling
 touch
 Both feel, when he renews the wished-for
 aid:
 Ah! if their fluttering hearts should stir
 too much,
 Should beat too strongly, both may be be-
 trayed.
 The frolic Loves, who, from yon high rock,
 see
 The struggle, clap their wings for victory!

XI

THE FAËRY CHASM

1820. 1820

No fiction was it of the antique age:
 A sky-blue stone, within this sunless cleft,
 Is of the very footmarks unbereft
 Which tiny Elves impressed; — on that
 smooth stage
 Dancing with all their brilliant equipage
 In secret revels — haply after theft
 Of some sweet Babe — Flower stolen, and
 coarse Weed left
 For the distracted Mother to assuage
 Her grief with, as she might! — But,
 where, oh! where
 Is traceable a vestige of the notes

That ruled those dances wild in the
 actor? —
 Deep underground? Or in the upper air
 On the shrill wind of midnight? or what
 floats
 O'er twilight fields the autumnal gossamer!

XII

HINTS FOR THE FANCY

1820. 1820

ON, loitering Muse — the swift Stream
 chides us — on!
 Albeit his deep-worn channel doth immerse
 Objects immense portrayed in miniature.
 Wild shapes for many a strange composition!
 Niagaras, Alpine passes, and anon
 Abodes of Naiads, calm abysses pure,
 Bright liquid mansions, fashioned to endure
 When the broad oak drops, a leafless
 skeleton,
 And the solidities of mortal pride,
 Palace and tower, are crumbled in
 dust! —
 The Bard who walks with Duddon for his
 guide,
 Shall find such toys of fancy thickly set:
 Turn from the sight, enamoured Muse —
 we must;
 And, if thou canst, leave them without
 regret!

XIII

OPEN PROSPECT

1820. 1820

HAIL to the fields — with Dwellings sprinkled o'er,
 And one small hamlet, under a green hill
 Clustering, with barn and byre, and spinning mill!
 A glance suffices; — should we wish to see
 more,
 Gay June would scorn us. But when bleak
 winds roar
 Through the stiff lance-like shoots of pallas
 ash,
 Dread swell of sound! loud as the gust
 that lash
 The matted forests of Ontario's shore

By wasteful steel unsmitten — then would I
 Turn into port; and, reckless of the gale,
 Reckless of angry Duddon sweeping by,
 While the warm hearth exalts the mantling
 ale,
 Laugh with the generous household heartily
 At all the merry pranks of Donnerdale!

XIV

1806. 1807

O MOUNTAIN Stream! the Shepherd and
 his Cot
 are privileged Inmates of deep solitude;
 For would the nicest Anchorite exclude
 field or two of brighter green, or plot
 of tillage-ground, that seemeth like a spot
 of stationary sunshine: — thou hast viewed
 these only, Duddon! with their paths re-
 newed
 Thy fits and starts, yet this contents thee not.
 See hath some awful Spirit impelled to
 leave,
 Hither to desert, the haunts of men,
 Though simple thy companions were and
 few;
 And through this wilderness a passage
 cleave
 attended but by thy own voice, save when
 the clouds and fowls of the air thy way
 pursue!

XV

1820. 1820

OM this deep chasm, where quivering
 sunbeams play
 on its loftiest crags, mine eyes behold
 gloomy NICHE, capacious, blank, and
 cold;
 concave free from shrubs and mosses
 grey;
 semblance fresh, as if, with dire affray,
 the Statue, placed amid these regions old
 tutelary service, thence had rolled,
 attling the flight of timid Yesterday!
 — it by mortals sculptured? — weary
 slaves
 low endeavour! or abruptly cast
 rude shape by fire, with roaring blast
 — pestuously let loose from central caves?
 fashioned by the turbulence of waves,
 when o'er highest hills the Deluge
 passed?

XVI

AMERICAN TRADITION

1820. 1820

SUCH fruitless questions may not long be-
 guile
 Or plague the fancy 'mid the sculptured
 shows
 Conspicuous yet where Oroonoko flows;
 There would the Indian answer with a smile
 Aimed at the White Man's ignorance, the
 while,
 Of the GREAT WATERS telling how they
 rose,
 Covered the plains, and, wandering where
 they chose,
 Mounted through every intricate defile,
 Triumphant — Inundation wide and deep,
 O'er which his Fathers urged, to ridge and
 steep
 Else unapproachable, their buoyant way;
 And carved, on mural cliff's undreaded side,
 Sun, moon, and stars, and beast of chase
 or prey;
 Whate'er they sought, shunned, loved, or
 deified!

XVII

RETURN

1820. 1820

A DARK plume fetch me from yon blasted
 yew,
 Perched on whose top the Danish Raven
 croaks;
 Aloft, the imperial Bird of Rome invokes
 Departed ages, shedding where he flew
 Loose fragments of wild wailing, that be-
 strew
 The clouds and thrill the chambers of the
 rocks;
 And into silence hush the timorous flocks,
 That, calmly couching while the nightly dew
 Moistened each fleece, beneath the twin-
 kling stars
 Slept amid that lone Camp on Hardknot's
 height,
 Whose Guardians bent the knee to Jove
 and Mars:
 Or, near that mystic Round of Druid frame
 Tardily sinking by its proper weight
 Deep into patient Earth, from whose smooth
 breast it came!

XVIII

SEATHWAITE CHAPEL

1820. 1820

SACRED Religion ! "mother of form and
fear,"
Dread arbitress of mutable respect,
New rites ordaining when the old are
wrecked,
Or cease to please the fickle worshipper;
Mother of Love ! (that name best suits
thee here)
Mother of Love ! for this deep vale, pro-
tect
Truth's holy lamp, pure source of bright
effect,
Gifted to purge the vapoury atmosphere
That seeks to stifle it; — as in those days
When this low Pile a Gospel Teacher
knew,
Whose good works formed an endless re-
tinue:
A Pastor such as Chaucer's verse por-
trays;
Such as the heaven-taught skill of Herbert
drew;
And tender Goldsmith crowned with death-
less praise !

XIX

TRIBUTARY STREAM

1820. 1820

MY frame hath often trembled with de-
light
When hope presented some far-distant good,
That seemed from heaven descending, like
the flood
Of yon pure waters, from their æry height
Hurrying, with lordly Duddon to unite;
Who, 'mid a world of images imprest
On the calm depth of his transparent
breast,
Appears to cherish most that Torrent
white,
The fairest, softest, liveliest of them all !
And seldom hath ear listened to a tune
More lulling than the busy hum of Noon,
Sworn by that voice — whose murmur
musical
Announces to the thirsty fields a boon
Dewy and fresh, till showers again shall
fall.

XX

THE PLAIN OF DONNERDALE

1820. 1820

THE old inventive Poets, had they seen,
Or rather felt, the entrancement that detain
Thy waters, Duddon ! 'mid these flowery
plains —
The still repose, the liquid lapse serene,
Transferred to bowers imperishably green,
Had beautified Elysium ! But these chains
Will soon be broken; — a rough course re-
mains,
Rough as the past; where Thou, of placid
mien,
Innocuous as a firstling of the flock,
And countenanced like a soft cerulean sky,
Shalt change thy temper; and, with many
a shock
Given and received in mutual jeopardy,
Dance, like a Bacchanal, from rock to rock,
Tossing her frantic thyrsus wide and high !

XXI

1820. 1820

WHENCE that low voice ? — A whisper
from the heart,
That told of days long past, when here I
roved
With friends and kindred tenderly beloved;
Some who had early mandates to depart,
Yet are allowed to steal my path athwart
By Duddon's side; once more do we unite,
Once more, beneath the kind Earth's tran-
quil light;
And smothered joys into new being start.
From her unworthy seat, the cloudy stall
Of Time, breaks forth triumphant Memory
Her glistening tresses bound, yet light and
free
As golden locks of birch, that rise and fall
On gales that breathe too gently to recall
Aught of the fading year's inclemency !

XXII

TRADITION

1820. 1820

A LOVE-LORN Maid, at some far-distant time,
Came to this hidden pool, whose depths
surpass

In crystal clearness Dian's looking-glass;
And, gazing, saw that Rose, which from the
prime

Derives its name, reflected, as the chime
Of echo doth reverberate some sweet sound:
The starry treasure from the blue profound
She longed to ravish; — shall she plunge, or
climb

The humid precipice, and seize the guest
Of April, smiling high in upper air?
Desperate alternative! what fiend could
dare

To prompt the thought? — Upon the steep
rock's breast

The lonely Primrose yet renews its bloom,
Untouched memento of her hapless doom!

XXIII

SHEEP WASHING

1820. 1820

SAD thoughts, avaunt! — partake we their
blithe cheer

Who gathered in betimes the unshorn flock
To wash the fleece, where haply bands of
rock,

Checking the stream, make a pool smooth
and clear

As this we look on. Distant Mountains hear,
Hear and repeat, the turmoil that unites
Clamour of boys with innocent despites
Of barking dogs, and bleatings from strange
fear.

And what if Duddon's spotless flood receive
Unwelcome mixtures as the uncouth noise
Thickens, the pastoral River will forgive
Such wrong; nor need we blame the li-
censed joys,

Though false to Nature's quiet equipoise:
Frank are the sports, the stains are fugitive.

XXIV

THE RESTING-PLACE

1820. 1820

MID-NOON is past; — upon the sultry mead
No zephyr breathes, no cloud its shadow
throws:

If we advance unstrengthened by repose,
Farewell the solace of the vagrant reed!
This Nook — with woodbine hung and
straggling weed

Tempting recess as ever pilgrim chose,
Half grot, half harbour — proffers to en-
close

Body and mind, from molestation freed,
In narrow compass — narrow as itself:
Or if the Fancy, too industrious Elf,
Be loth that we should breathe awhile ex-
empt

From new incitements friendly to our task,
Here wants not stealthy prospect, that may
tempt

Loose Idless to forego her wily mask.

XXV

1820. 1820

METHINKS 't were no unprecedented feat
Should some benignant Minister of air
Lift, and encircle with a cloudy chair,
The One for whom my heart shall ever
beat

With tenderest love; — or, if a safer seat
Atween his downy wings be furnished,
there

Would lodge her, and the cherished burden
bear

O'er hill and valley to this dim retreat!
Rough ways my steps have trod; — too
rough and long

For her companionship; here dwells soft
ease:

With sweets that she partakes not, some
distaste

Mingles, and lurking consciousness of
wrong;

Languish the flowers; the waters seem to
waste

Their vocal charm; their sparklings cease
to please.

XXVI

1820. 1820

RETURN, Content! for fondly I pursued,
Even when a child, the Streams — un-
heard, unseen;

Through tangled woods, impending rocks
between;

Or, free as air, with flying inquest viewed
The sullen reservoirs whence their bold
brood —

Pure as the morning, fretful, boisterous,
keen,

Green as the salt-sea billows, white and
green —
Poured down the hills, a choral multitude !
Nor have I tracked their course for scanty
gains;
They taught me random cares and truant
joys,
That shield from mischief and preserve
from stains
Vague minds, while men are growing out
of boys;
Maturer Fancy owes to their rough noise
Impetuous thoughts that brook not servile
reins.

XXVII

1820. 1820

FALLEN, and diffused into a shapeless heap,
Or quietly self-buried in earth's mould,
Is that embattled House, whose massy
Keep,
Flung from yon cliff a shadow large and
cold.
There dwelt the gay, the bountiful, the
bold;
Till nightly lamentations, like the sweep
Of winds — though winds were silent —
struck a deep
And lasting terror through that ancient
Hold.
Its line of Warriors fled; — they shrunk
when tried
By ghostly power: — but Time's unsparing
hand
Hath plucked such foes, like weeds, from
out the land;
And now, if men with men in peace abide,
All other strength the weakest may with-
stand,
All worse assaults may safely be defied.

XXVIII

JOURNEY RENEWED

1820. 1820

I ROSE while yet the cattle, heat-opprest,
Crowded together under rustling trees
Brushed by the current of the water-
breeze;
And for *their* sakes, and love of all that
rest,

On Duddon's margin, in the shelter
nest;
For all the startled scaly tribes that sink
Into his coverts, and each fearless link
Of dancing insects forged upon his breast
For these, and hopes and recollections
Close to the vital seat of human clay;
Glad meetings, tender partings, that may
stay
The drooping mind of absence, by vows
sworn
In his pure presence near the trusty
thorn —
I thanked the Leader of my onward way

XXIX

1820. 1820

No record tells of lance opposed to lance,
Horse charging horse, 'mid these retired
domains;
Tells that their turf drank purple from the
veins
Of heroes, fallen, or struggling to advance
Till doubtful combat issued in a trance
Of victory, that struck through heart and
reins
Even to the inmost seat of mortal pain,
And lightened o'er the pallid countenance
Yet, to the loyal and the brave, who lie
In the blank earth, neglected and forlorn,
The passing Winds memorial tribute pay;
The Torrents chant their praise, inspiring
scorn
Of power usurped; with proclamation high
And glad acknowledgment, of lawful sway

XXX

1820. 1820

Who swerves from innocence, who makes
divorce
Of that serene companion — a good name
Recovers not his loss; but walks with
shame,
With doubt, with fear, and haply with re-
morse:
And oft-times he — who, yielding to the
force
Of chance-temptation, ere his journey end,
From chosen comrade turns, or faithful
friend —
In vain shall rue the broken intercourse.

at so with such as loosely wear the
 chain
 at binds them, pleasant River! to thy
 side:—
 rough the rough copse wheel thou with
 hasty stride;
 choose to saunter o'er the grassy plain,
 ere, when the separation has been tried,
 at we, who part in love, shall meet
 again.

XXXI

1820. 1820

THE KIRK of ULPHA to the pilgrim's eye
 welcome as a star, that doth present
 a shining forehead through the peaceful
 rent
 of a black cloud diffused o'er half the
 sky:
 as a fruitful palm-tree towering high
 'er the parched waste beside an Arab's
 tent;
 as the Indian tree whose branches, down-
 ward bent,
 make root again, a boundless canopy.
 How sweet were leisure! could it yield no
 more
 than 'mid that wave-washed Churchyard
 to recline,
 from pastoral graves extracting thoughts
 divine;
 or there to pace, and mark the summits
 hoar
 Of distant moonlit mountains faintly shine,
 soothed by the unseen River's gentle roar.

XXXII

1820. 1820

For hurled precipitous from steep to steep;
 lingering no more 'mid flower-enamelled
 lands
 and blooming thickets; nor by rocky bands
 held; but in radiant progress toward the
 Deep
 Where mightiest rivers into powerless sleep
 sink, and forget their nature — now expands
 Majestic Duddon, over smooth flat sands
 sliding in silence with unfettered sweep!
 Beneath an ampler sky a region wide
 is opened round him:—hamlets, towers,
 and towns,

And blue-topped hills, behold him from
 afar;
 In stately mien to sovereign Thames allied,
 Spreading his bosom under Kentish downs,
 With commerce freighted, or triumphant
 war.

XXXIII

CONCLUSION

1820. 1820

BUT here no cannon thunders to the gale;
 Upon the wave no haughty pendants cast
 A crimson splendour: lowly is the mast
 That rises here, and humbly spread, the
 sail;
 While, less disturbed than in the narrow
 Vale
 Through which with strange vicissitudes he
 passed,
 The Wanderer seeks that receptacle vast
 Where all his unambitious functions fail
 And may thy Poet, cloud-born Stream! be
 free —
 The sweets of earth contentedly resigned,
 And each tumultuous working left behind
 At seemly distance — to advance like Thee;
 Prepared, in peace of heart, in calm of mind
 And soul, to mingle with Eternity!

XXXIV

AFTER-THOUGHT

1820. 1820

*I THOUGHT of Thee, my partner and my guide,
 As being past away. — Vain sympathies!
 For, backward, Duddon, as I cast my eyes,
 I see what was, and is, and will abide;
 Still glides the Stream, and shall for ever
 glide;
 The Form remains, the Function never dies;
 While we, the brave, the mighty, and the wise,
 We Men, who in our morn of youth defied
 The elements, must vanish; — be it so!
 Enough, if something from our hands have
 power
 To live, and act, and serve the future hour;
 And if, as toward the silent tomb we go,
 Through love, through hope, and faith's tran-
 scendent dower,
 We feel that we are greater than we know.*

A PARSONAGE IN OXFORD-
SHIRE

1820. 1822

This Parsonage was the residence of my friend Jones, and is particularly described in another note.

WHERE holy ground begins, unhallowed
ends,
Is marked by no distinguishable line;
The turf unites, the pathways intertwine;
And, wheresoe'er the stealing footstep
tends,
Garden, and that domain where kindred,
friends,
And neighbours rest together, here con-
found
Their several features, mingled like the
sound
Of many waters, or as evening blends
With shady night. Soft airs, from shrub
and flower,
Waft fragrant greetings to each silent
grave;
And while those lofty poplars gently
wave
Their tops, between them comes and goes
a sky
Bright as the glimpses of eternity,
To saints accorded in their mortal hour. .

TO ENTERPRISE

1820. 1822

KEEP for the Young the impassioned smile
Shed from thy countenance, as I see thee
stand
High on that chalky cliff of Britain's Isle,
A slender volume grasping in thy hand —
(Perchance the pages that relate
The various turns of Crusoe's fate) —
Ah, spare the exulting smile,
And drop thy pointing finger bright
As the first flash of beacon light;
But neither veil thy head in shadows dim, 10
Nor turn thy face away
From One who, in the evening of his day,
To thee would offer no presumptuous
hymn !

I

Bold Spirit ! who art free to rove
Among the starry courts of Jove,

And oft in splendour dost appear
Embodied to poetic eyes,
While traversing this nether sphere,
Where Mortals call thee ENTERPRISE
Daughter of Hope ! her favourite Child,
Whom she to young Ambition bore,
When hunter's arrow first defiled
The grove, and stained the turf with gore;
Thee winged Fancy took, and nursed
On broad Euphrates' palmy shore,
And where the mightier Waters burst
From caves of Indian mountains hoar !
She wrapped thee in a panther's skin;
And Thou, thy favourite food to win,
The flame-eyed eagle oft wouldst scare
From her rock-fortress in mid air,
With infant shout; and often sweep,
Paired with the ostrich, o'er the plain;
Or, tired with sport, wouldst sink asleep
Upon the couchant lion's mane !
With rolling years thy strength increased
And, far beyond thy native East,
To thee, by varying titles known
As variously thy power was shown,
Did incense-bearing altars rise,
Which caught the blaze of sacrifice,
From suppliants panting for the skies !

II

What though this ancient Earth be trod
No more by step of Demi-god
Mounting from glorious deed to deed
As thou from clime to clime didst lead;
Yet still, the bosom beating high,
And the hushed farewell of an eye
Where no procrastinating gaze
A last infirmity betrays,
Prove that thy heaven-descended sway
Shall ne'er submit to cold decay.
By thy divinity impelled,
The Stripling seeks the tented field;
The aspiring Virgin kneels; and, pale
With awe, receives the hallowed veil,
A soft and tender Heroine
Vowed to severer discipline;
Inflamed by thee, the blooming Boy
Makes of the whistling shrouds a toy,
And of the ocean's dismal breast
A play-ground, — or a couch of rest;
'Mid the blank world of snow and ice,
Thou to his dangers dost enchain
The Chamois-chaser awed in vain
By chasm or dizzy precipice;
And hast Thou not with triumph seen
How soaring Mortals glide between

through the clouds, and brave the light
 th bolder than Icarian flight ? 70
 w they, in bells of crystal, dive —
 ere winds and waters cease to strive —
 : no unholy visitings,
 ong the monsters of the Deep;
 d all the sad and precious things
 ich there in ghastly silence sleep ?
 , adverse tides and currents headed,
 d breathless calms no longer dreaded,
 never-slackening voyage go
 aight as an arrow from the bow; 80
 d, slighting sails and scorning oars,
 ep faith with Time on distant shores ?
 Within our fearless reach are placed
 e secrets of the burning Waste;
 yptian tombs unlock their dead,
 le trembles at his fountain head;
 ou speak'st — and lo ! the polar Seas
 bosom their last mysteries.

But oh ! what transports, what sublime
 reward,
 on from the world of mind, dost thou
 prepare 90
 r philosophic Sage; or high-souled Bard
 ho, for thy service trained in lonely
 woods,
 ath fed on pageants floating through the
 air,
 r calentured in depth of limpid floods;
 or grieves — tho' doomed thro' silent
 night to bear
 he domination of his glorious themes,
 r struggle in the net-work of thy dreams !

III

there be movements in the Patriot's
 soul,
 rom source still deeper, and of higher
 worth,
 'is thine the quickening impulse to con-
 trol, 100
 nd in due season send the mandate
 forth;
 hy call a prostrate Nation can restore,
 hen but a single Mind resolves to crouch
 no more.

IV

read Minister of wrath !
 Who to their destined punishment dost
 urge
 The Pharaohs of the earth, the men of hard-
 ened heart !
 Not unassisted by the flattering stars,

Thou strew'st temptation o'er the path
 When they in pomp depart 109
 With trampling horses and refulgent cars —
 Soon to be swallowed by the briny surge;
 Or cast, for lingering death, on unknown
 strands;
 Or caught amid a whirl of desert sands —
 An Army now, and now a living hill
 That a brief while heaves with convulsive
 throes —
 Then all is still;
 Or, to forget their madness and their
 woes,
 Wrapt in a winding-sheet of spotless snows !

V

Back flows the willing current of my
 Song:
 If to provoke such doom the Impious
 dare, 120
 Why should it daunt a blameless prayer ?
 — Bold Goddess ! range our Youth among;
 Nor let thy genuine impulse fail to beat
 In hearts no longer young;
 Still may a veteran Few have pride
 In thoughts whose sternness makes them
 sweet;
 In fixed resolves by Reason justified;
 That to their object cleave like sleet
 Whitening a pine tree's northern side,
 When fields are naked far and wide, 130
 And withered leaves, from earth's cold
 breast
 Up-caught in whirlwinds, nowhere can find
 rest.

VI

But, if such homage thou disdain
 As doth with mellowing years agree,
 One rarely absent from thy train
 More humble favours may obtain
 For thy contented Votary.
 She, who incites the frolic lambs
 In presence of their heedless dams,
 And to the solitary fawn 140
 Vouchsafes her lessons, bounteous Nymph
 That wakes the breeze, the sparkling lymph
 Doth hurry to the lawn;
 She, who inspires that strain of joyance holy
 Which the sweet Bird, misnamed the mel-
 ancholy,
 Pours forth in shady groves, shall plead for
 me;
 And vernal mornings opening bright
 With views of undefined delight,

And cheerful songs, and suns that shine
On busy days, with thankful nights, be
mine. 150

VII

But thou, O Goddess ! in thy favourite Isle
(Freedom's impregnable redoubt,
The wide earth's store-house fenced about

With breakers roaring to the gales
That stretch a thousand thousand miles)
Quicken the slothful, and exalt the vile !—
Thy impulse is the life of Fame;
Glad Hope would almost cease to be
If torn from thy society;
And Love, when worthiest of his name,
Is proud to walk the earth with Thee !

ECCLESIASTICAL SONNETS

IN SERIES

1821. 1822

My purpose in writing this Series was, as much as possible, to confine my view to the introduction, progress, and operation of the Church in England, both previous and subsequent to the Reformation. The Sonnets were written long before ecclesiastical history and points of doctrine had excited the interest with which they have been recently enquired into and discussed. The former period is mentioned as an excuse for my having fallen into error in respect to an incident which had been selected as setting forth the height to which the power of the Popedom over temporal sovereignty had attained, and the arrogance with which it was displayed. I allude to the last Sonnet in the first series, where Pope Alexander the third at Venice is described as setting his foot on the neck of the Emperor Barbarossa. Though this is related as a fact in history, I am told it is a mere legend of no authority. Substitute for it an undeniable truth not less fitted for my purpose, namely, the penance inflicted by Gregory the Seventh upon the Emperor Henry the Fourth.

Before I conclude my notice of these Sonnets, let me observe that the opinion I pronounced in favour of Laud (long before the Oxford Tract movement) and which had brought censure upon me from several quarters, is not in the least changed. Omitting here to examine into his conduct in respect to the persecuting spirit with which he has been charged, I am persuaded that not only his aims to restore ritual practices which had been abandoned were good and wise, whatever error he might commit in the manner he sometimes attempted to enforce them. I further believe that had not he, and others who shared his opinions and felt as he did, stood up in opposition to the reformers of that period, it is questionable whether the Church would ever have recovered its ground and become the blessing it now is, and will, I trust, become in a still greater degree, to those of its communion and to those who unfortunately are separated from it.

PART I

FROM THE INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY INTO BRITAIN, TO THE CONSUMMATION OF THE PAPAL DOMINION

"A verse may catch a wandering Soul, that flies
Profounder Tracts, and by a blest surprise
Convert delight into a Sacrifice."

I

INTRODUCTION

1821. 1822

I, who accompanied with faithful pace
Cerulean Duddon from his cloud-fed spring,
And loved with spirit ruled by his to sing
Of mountain quiet and boon nature's grace;

I, who essayed the nobler Stream
trace
Of Liberty, and smote the plaintive string
Till the checked torrent, proudly triump-
ing,
Won for herself a lasting resting-place:
Now seek upon the heights of Time the
source
Of a HOLY RIVER, on whose banks
found
Sweet pastoral flowers, and laurels that
have crowned
Full oft the unworthy brow of lawless
force;
And, for delight of him who tracks the
course,
Immortal amaranth and palms abound.

II

CONJECTURES

1821. 1822

here be prophets on whose spirits rest
 things, revealed like future, they can
 tell
 at Powers, presiding o'er the sacred well
 Christian Faith, this savage Island
 blessed
 hits first bounty. Wandering through
 the west,
 holy Paul a while in Britain dwell,
 call the Fountain forth by miracle,
 with dread signs the nascent Stream
 invest?
 He, whose bonds dropped off, whose
 prison doors
 open, by an Angel's voice unbarred?
 some of humbler name, to these wild
 shores
 m-driven; who, having seen the cup of
 woe
 from their Master, sojourned here to
 guard
 precious Current they had taught to
 flow?

III

TREPIDATION OF THE DRUIDS

1821. 1822

RAMS round the Arch-druid's brow the
 seamew — white
 Menai's foam; and toward the mystic
 ring
 ere Augurs stand, the Future question-
 ing,
 wly the cormorant aims her heavy flight,
 tending ruin to each baleful rite,
 t, in the lapse of ages, hath crept o'er
 avian truths, and patriarchal lore.
 ighty the Bard: can these meek doctrines
 blight
 transports? wither his heroic strains?
 all shall be fulfilled; — the Julian
 spear
 way first opened; and, with Roman
 chains,
 tidings come of Jesus crucified;
 y come — they spread — the weak, the
 suffering, hear;
 the faith, and in the hope abide.

IV

DRUIDICAL EXCOMMUNICATION

1821. 1822

MERCY and Love have met thee on thy road,
 Thou wretched Outcast, from the gift of
 fire
 And food cut off by sacerdotal ire,
 From every sympathy that Man bestowed!
 Yet shall it claim our reverence, that to God,
 Ancient of days! that to the eternal Sire,
 These jealous Ministers of law aspire,
 As to the one sole fount whence wisdom
 flowed,
 Justice, and order. Tremblingly escaped,
 As if with prescience of the coming storm,
 That intimation when the stars were shaped;
 And still, 'mid yon thick woods, the primal
 truth
 Glimmers through many a superstitious
 form
 That fills the Soul with unavailing ruth.

V

UNCERTAINTY

1821. 1822

DARKNESS surrounds us; seeking, we are
 lost
 On Snowdon's wilds, amid Brigantian coves,
 Or where the solitary shepherd roves
 Along the plain of Sarum, by the ghost
 Of Time and shadows of Tradition, crost;
 And where the boatman of the Western
 Isles
 Slackens his course — to mark those holy
 piles
 Which yet survive on bleak Iona's coast.
 Nor these, nor monuments of eldest name,
 Nor Taliesin's unforgotten lays,
 Nor characters of Greek or Roman fame,
 To an unquestionable Source have led;
 Enough — if eyes, that sought the fountain-
 head
 In vain, upon the growing Rill may gaze.

VI

PERSECUTION

1821. 1822

LAMENT! for Diocletian's fiery sword
 Works busy as the lightning; but instinct

Sung for themselves, and those whom they
would free !
Rich conquest waits them: — the tempestu-
ous sea
Of Ignorance, that ran so rough and high
And heeded not the voice of clashing
swords,
These good men humble by a few bare
words,
And calm with fear of God's divinity.

XV

PAULINUS

1821. 1822

BUT, to remote Northumbria's royal Hall,
Where thoughtful Edwin, tutored in the
school
Of sorrow, still maintains a heathen rule,
Who comes with functions apostolical ?
Mark him, of shoulders curved, and stature
tall,
Black hair, and vivid eye, and meagre
cheek,
His prominent feature like an eagle's beak;
A Man whose aspect doth at once appal
And strike with reverence. The Monarch
leans
Toward the pure truths this Delegate pro-
pounds,
Repeatedly his own deep mind he sounds
With careful hesitation, — then convenes
A synod of his Councillors: — give ear,
And what a pensive Sage doth utter, hear !

XVI

PERSUASION

1821. 1822

"MAN's life is like a Sparrow, mighty
King !
That — while at banquet with your Chiefs
you sit
Housed near a blazing fire — is seen to flit
Safe from the wintry tempest. Fluttering,
Here did it enter; there, on hasty wing,
Flies out, and passes on from cold to cold;
But whence it came we know not, nor be-
hold
Whither it goes. Even such, that transient
Thing,
The human Soul; not utterly unknown
While in the Body lodged, her warm abode;

But from what world She came, what we
or weal
On her departure waits, no tongue has
shown;
This mystery if the Stranger can reveal,
His be a welcome cordially bestowed !"

XVII

CONVERSION

1821. 1822

PROMPT transformation works the new
Lore;
The Council closed, the Priest in full career
Rides forth, an armed man, and hurb
spear
To desecrate the Fane which heretofore
He served in folly. Woden falls, and Thor
Is overturned; the mace, in battle heaved
(So might they dream) till victory was
achieved,
Drops, and the God himself is seen no
more.
Temple and Altar sink, to hide their shame
Amid oblivious weeds. "*O come to me,
Ye heavy laden !*" such the inviting voice
Heard near fresh streams; and thousands
who rejoice
In the new Rite, the pledge of sanctity,
Shall, by regenerate life, the promise claim

XVIII

APOLOGY

1821. 1822

NOR scorn the aid which Fancy oft does
lend
The Soul's eternal interests to promote:
Death, darkness, danger, are our natural
lot;
And evil Spirits *may* our walk attend
For aught the wisest know or comprehend
Then be *good* Spirits free to breathe a note
Of elevation; let their odours float
Around these Converts; and their glories
blend,
The midnight stars outshining, or the blue
Of the noon-day. Nor doubt that golden
cords
Of good works, mingling with the vision
raise
The Soul to purer worlds: and who the
line

shall draw, the limits of the power define,
 that even imperfect faith to man affords ?

XIX

PRIMITIVE SAXON CLERGY

1821. 1822

How beautiful your presence, how benign,
 servants of God ! who not a thought will
 share
 With the vain world; who, outwardly as
 bare
 As winter trees, yield no fallacious sign
 That the firm soul is clothed with fruit
 divine !
 Such Priest, when service worthy of his
 care
 Has called him forth to breathe the com-
 mon air,
 Might seem a saintly Image from its shrine
 Descended: — happy are the eyes that
 meet
 The Apparition; evil thoughts are stayed
 At his approach, and low-bowed necks
 entreat
 A benediction from his voice or hand;
 Whence grace, through which the heart
 can understand,
 And vows, that bind the will, in silence
 made.

XX

OTHER INFLUENCES

1821. 1822

AH, when the Body, round which in love
 we clung,
 Is chilled by death, does mutual service
 fail ?
 Is tender pity then of no avail ?
 Are intercessions of the fervent tongue
 A waste of hope ? — From this sad source
 have sprung
 Rites that console the Spirit, under grief
 Which ill can brook more rational relief:
 Hence, prayers are shaped amiss, and
 dirges sung
 For Souls whose doom is fixed ! The way
 is smooth
 For Power that travels with the human
 heart:
 Confession ministers the pang to soothe
 In him who at the ghost of guilt doth
 start.

Ye holy Men, so earnest in your care,
 Of your own mighty instruments beware !

XXI

SECLUSION

1821. 1822

LANCE, shield, and sword relinquished, at
 his side
 A bead-roll, in his hand a clasped book,
 Or staff more harmless than a shepherd's
 crook,
 The war-worn Chieftain quits the world —
 to hide
 His thin autumnal locks where Monks abide
 In cloistered privacy. But not to dwell
 In soft repose he comes: within his cell,
 Round the decaying trunk of human pride,
 At morn, and eve, and midnight's silent
 hour,
 Do penitential cogitations cling;
 Like ivy, round some ancient elm, they
 twine
 In grisly folds and strictures serpentine;
 Yet, while they strangle, a fair growth they
 bring,
 For recompence — their own perennial
 bower.

XXII

CONTINUED

1821. 1822

METHINKS that to some vacant hermitage
 My feet would rather turn — to some dry
 nook
 Scooped out of living rock, and near a brook
 Hurled down a mountain-cove from stage
 to stage,
 Yet tempering, for my sight, its bustling
 rage
 In the soft heaven of a translucent pool;
 Thence creeping under sylvan arches cool,
 Fit haunt of shapes whose glorious equipage
 Would elevate my dreams. A beechen bowl,
 A maple dish, my furniture should be;
 Crisp, yellow leaves my bed; the hooting
 owl
 My night-watch: nor should e'er the crested
 fowl
 From thorp or vill his matins sound for
 me,
 Tired of the world and all its industry.

XXIII
REPROOF

1821. 1822

BUT what if One, through grove or flowery mead,
Indulging thus at will the creeping feet
Of a voluptuous indolence, should meet
Thy hovering Shade, O venerable Bede !
The saint, the scholar, from a circle freed
Of toil stupendous, in a hallowed seat
Of learning, where thou heard'st the billows beat
On a wild coast, rough monitors to feed
Perpetual industry. Sublime Recluse !
The recreant soul, that dares to shun the debt
Imposed on human kind, must first forget
Thy diligence, thy unrelaxing use
Of a long life; and, in the hour of death,
The last dear service of thy passing breath !

XXIV
SAXON MONASTERIES, AND LIGHTS
AND SHADES OF THE RELIGION

1821. 1822

BY such examples moved to unbought pains,
The people work like congregated bees;
Eager to build the quiet Fortresses
Where Piety, as they believe, obtains
From Heaven a *general* blessing; timely rains
Or needful sunshine; prosperous enterprise,
Justice and peace: — bold faith ! yet also rise
The sacred Structures for less doubtful gains.
The Sensual think with reverence of the palms
Which the chaste Votaries seek, beyond the grave
If penance be redeemable, thence alms
Flow to the poor, and freedom to the slave;
And if full oft the Sanctuary save
Lives black with guilt, ferocity it calms.

XXV
MISSIONS AND TRAVELS

1821. 1822

NOT sedentary all: there are who roam
To scatter seeds of life on barbarous shores;

Or quit with zealous step their knee-worn floors
To seek the general mart of Christendom;
Whence they, like richly-laden merchants, come
To their beloved cells: — or shall we say
That, like the Red-cross Knight, they urge
their way,
To lead in memorable triumph home
Truth, their immortal Una ? Babylon,
Learned and wise, hath perished utterly,
Nor leaves her Speech one word to aid the sigh
That would lament her; — Memphis, Tyre
are gone
With all their Arts, — but classic lore glides on
By these Religious saved for all posterity.

XXVI
ALFRED

1821. 1822

BEHOLD a pupil of the monkish gown,
The pious ALFRED, King to Justice dear !
Lord of the harp and liberating spear;
Mirror of Princes ! Indigent Renown
Might range the starry ether for a crown
Equal to his deserts, who, like the year,
Pours forth his bounty, like the day doth cheer,
And awes like night with mercy-tempered frown.
Ease from this noble miser of his time
No moment steals; pain narrows not his cares.
Though small his kingdom as a spark or gem,
Of Alfred boasts remote Jerusalem,
And Christian India, through her wide-spread clime,
In sacred converse gifts with Alfred share.

XXVII
HIS DESCENDANTS

1821. 1822

WHEN thy great soul was freed from mortal chains,
Darling of England ! many a bitter shower
Fell on thy tomb; but emulative power
Flowed in thy line through undegenerate veins.

THE Race of Alfred covet glorious pains
 When dangers threaten, dangers ever new !
 Black tempests bursting, blacker still in
 view !
 But manly sovereignty its hold retains;
 The root sincere, the branches bold to strive
 With the fierce tempest, while, within the
 round
 Their protection, gentle virtues thrive;
 Soft, 'mid some green plot of open ground,
 Side as the oak extends its dewy gloom,
 The fostered hyacinths spread their purple
 bloom.

XXVIII

INFLUENCE ABUSED

1821. 1822

WRONGED by Ambition, who with subtlest skill
 Changes her means, the Enthusiast as a
 dupe
 Shall soar, and as a hypocrite can stoop,
 And turn the instruments of good to ill,
 moulding the credulous people to his will.
WILFRED DUNSTAN:—from its Benedictine coop
 Sues the master Mind, at whose fell swoop
 The chaste affections tremble to fulfil
 Their purposes. Behold, pre-signified,
 The Might of spiritual sway ! his thoughts,
 his dreams,
 So in the supernatural world abide:
 He vaunt a throng of Followers, filled with
 pride
 At what they see of virtues pushed to
 extremes,
 And sorceries of talent misapplied.

XXIX

DANISH CONQUESTS

1821. 1822

VOE to the Crown that doth the Cowl
 obey !
 Dissension, checking arms that would re-
 strain
 The incessant Rovers of the northern main,
 Helps to restore and spread a Pagan sway:
 But Gospel-truth is potent to allay
 Fierceness and rage; and soon the cruel
 Dane
 Feels, through the influence of her gentle
 reign,
 His native superstitions melt away.

Thus, often, when thick gloom the east
 o'ershrouds,
 The full-orbed Moon, slow climbing, doth
 appear
 Silently to consume the heavy clouds;
How no one can resolve; but every eye
 Around her sees, while air is hushed, a
 clear
 And widening circuit of ethereal sky.

XXX

CANUTE

1821. 1822

A PLEASANT music floats along the Mere,
 From Monks in Ely chanting service high,
 While—as Canute the King is rowing by:
 “My Oarsmen,” quoth the mighty King,
 “draw near,
 That we the sweet song of the Monks may
 hear !”
 He listens (all past conquests, and all
 schemes
 Of future, vanishing like empty dreams)
 Heart-touched, and haply not without a
 tear.
 The Royal Minstrel, ere the choir is still,
 While his free Barge skims the smooth
 flood along,
 Gives to that rapture an accordant Rhyme.
 O suffering Earth ! be thankful: sternest
 clime
 And rudest age are subject to the thrill
 Of heaven-descended Piety and Song.

XXXI

THE NORMAN CONQUEST

1821. 1822

THE woman-hearted Confessor prepares
 The evanescence of the Saxon line.
 Hark ! 't is the tolling Curfew ! — the stars
 shine;
 But of the lights that cherish household
 cares
 And festive gladness, burns not one that
 dares
 To twinkle after that dull stroke of thine,
 Emblem and instrument, from Thames to
 Tyne,
 Of force that daunts, and cunning that en-
 snares !

Yet as the terrors of the lordly bell,
That quench, from hut to palace, lamps and
fires,
Touch not the tapers of the sacred quires;
Even so a thralldom, studious to expel
Old laws, and ancient customs to derange,
To Creed or Ritual brings no fatal change.

XXXII

1821. 1837

COLDLY we spake. The Saxons, over-
powered
By wrong triumphant through its own ex-
cess,
From fields laid waste, from house and
home devoured
By flames, look up to heaven and crave re-
dress
From God's eternal justice. Pitiless
Though men be, there are angels that can feel
For wounds that death alone has power to
heal,
For penitent guilt, and innocent distress.
And has a Champion risen in arms to try
His Country's virtue, fought, and breathes
no more;
Him in their hearts the people canonize;
And far above the mine's most precious ore
The least small pittance of bare mould they
prize
Scooped from the sacred earth where his
dear relics lie.

XXXIII

THE COUNCIL OF CLERMONT

1821. 1822

"AND shall," the Pontiff asks, "profane-
ness flow
From Nazareth — source of Christian piety,
From Bethlehem, from the Mounts of
Agony
And glorified Ascension? Warriors, go,
With prayers and blessings we your path
will sow;
Like Moses hold our hands erect, till ye
Have chased far off by righteous victory
These sons of Amalek, or laid them
low!" —
"GOD WILLETH IT," the whole assembly
cry;
Shout which the enraptured multitude as-
tounds!

The Council-roof and Clermont's towers
reply; —
"God willeth it," from hill to hill rebounds,
And, in awe-stricken Countries far and nigh,
Through "Nature's hollow arch" that voice
resounds.

XXXIV

CRUSADES

1821. 1822

THE turbaned Race are poured in thick-
ening swarms
Along the west; though driven from Aqu-
taine,
The Crescent glitters on the towers of Spain;
And soft Italia feels renewed alarms;
The scimitar, that yields not to the charms
Of ease, the narrow Bosphorus will disdain;
Nor long (that crossed) would Grecian hills
detain
Their tents, and check the current of their
arms.
Then blame not those who, by the mightiest
lever
Known to the moral world, Imagination,
Upheave, so seems it, from her natural sta-
tion
All Christendom: — they sweep along (vul-
never
So huge a host!) — to tear from the Un-
believer
The precious Tomb, their haven of salvation

XXXV

RICHARD I

1821. 1822

REDOUBTED King, of courage leonine,
I mark thee, Richard! urgent to equip
Thy warlike person with the staff and scrip;
I watch thee sailing o'er the midland brine;
In conquered Cyprus see thy Bride decline
Her blushing cheek, love-vows upon her lip
And see love-emblems streaming from thy
ship,
As thence she holds her way to Palestine.
My Song, a fearless homager, would attend
Thy thundering battle-axe as it cleaves the
press
Of war, but duty summons her away
To tell — how, finding in the rash distress
Of those Enthusiasts a subservient friend,
To giddier heights hath clomb the Papal
sway.

XXXVI

AN INTERDICT

1821. 1822

ALMS quake by turns: proud Arbitress
 of grace,
 e Church, by mandate shadowing forth
 the power
 e arrogates o'er heaven's eternal door,
 oses the gates of every sacred place.
 raight from the sun and tainted air's em-
 brace
 l sacred things are covered: cheerful morn
 ows sad as night — no seemly garb is worn,
 r is a face allowed to meet a face
 ith natural smiles of greeting. Bells are
 dumb;
 tches are graves — funereal rites denied;
 d in the churchyard he must take his bride
 ho dares be wedded! Fancies thickly come
 to the pensive heart ill fortified,
 id comfortless despairs the soul benumb.

XXXVII

PAPAL ABUSES

1821. 1822

s with the Stream our voyage we pursue,
 he gross materials of this world present
 marvellous study of wild accident;
 ncouth proximities of old and new;
 nd bold transfigurations, more untrue
 s might be deemed) to disciplined intent
 han aught the sky's fantastic element,
 hen most fantastic, offers to the view.
 w we not Henry scourged at Becket's
 shrine?
 o! John self-stripped of his insignia: —
 crown,
 eptre and mantle, sword and ring, laid down
 t a proud Legate's feet! The spears that
 line
 aronial halls, the opprobrious insult feel;
 nd angry Ocean roars a vain appeal.

XXXVIII

SCENE IN VENICE

1821. 1822

BLACK Demons hovering o'er his mitred
 head,
 o Cæsar's Successor the Pontiff spake;

“Ere I absolve thee, stoop! that on thy
 neck
 Levelled with earth this foot of mine may
 tread.”

Then he, who to the altar had been led,
 He, whose strong arm the Orient could not
 check,
 He, who had held the Soldan at his beck,
 Stooped, of all glory disinherited,
 And even the common dignity of man! —
 Amazement strikes the crowd: while many
 turn

Their eyes away in sorrow, others burn
 With scorn, invoking a vindictive ban
 From outraged Nature; but the sense of
 most
 In abject sympathy with power is lost.

XXXIX

PAPAL DOMINION

1821. 1822

UNLESS to Peter's Chair the viewless wind
 Must come and ask permission when to
 blow,

What further empire would it have? for
 now

A ghostly Domination, unconfined
 As that by dreaming Bards to Love as-
 signed,

Sits there in sober truth — to raise the low,
 Perplex the wise, the strong to overthrow;
 Through earth and heaven to bind and to
 unbind! —

Resist — the thunder quails thee! — crouch
 — rebuff

Shall be thy recompence! from land to land
 The ancient thrones of Christendom are stuff
 For occupation of a magic wand,

And 't is the Pope that wields it: — whether
 rough

Or smooth his front, our world is in his
 hand!

PART II

TO THE CLOSE OF THE TROUBLES IN
 THE REIGN OF CHARLES I

I

1821. 1845

How soon — alas! did Man, created pure —
 By Angels guarded, deviate from the line

Prescribed to duty: — woeful forfeiture
 He made by wilful breach of law divine.
 With like perverseness did the Church
 abjure
 Obedience to her Lord, and haste to twine,
 'Mid Heaven-born flowers that shall for aye
 endure,
 Weeds on whose front the world had fixed
 her sign.
 O Man, — if with thy trials thus it fares,
 If good can smoothe the way to evil choice,
 From all rash censure be the mind kept
 free;
 He only judges right who weighs, compares,
 And in the sternest sentence which his
 voice
 Pronounces, ne'er abandons Charity.

II

1821. 1845

FROM false assumption rose, and, fondly
 hailed
 By superstition, spread the Papal power;
 Yet do not deem the Autocracy prevailed
 Thus only, even in error's darkest hour.
 She daunts, forth-thundering from her
 spiritual tower,
 Brute rapine, or with gentle lure she tames.
 Justice and Peace through Her uphold their
 claims;
 And Chastity finds many a sheltering
 bower.
 Realm there is none that if controlled or
 swayed
 By her commands partakes not, in degree,
 Of good, o'er manners, arts and arms,
 diffused:
 Yes, to thy domination, Roman See,
 Tho' miserably, oft monstrously, abused
 By blind ambition, be this tribute paid.

III

CISTERTIAN MONASTERY

1821. 1822

"*HERE* Man more purely lives, less oft
 doth fall,
 More promptly rises, walks with stricter
 heed,
 More safely rests, dies happier, is freed
 Earlier from cleansing fires, and gains
 withal

A brighter crown." — On yon Cistercian
 wall
 That confident assurance may be read;
 And, to like shelter, from the world have
 fled
 Increasing multitudes. The potent call
 Doubtless shall cheat full oft the heart's
 desires;
 Yet, while the rugged Age on pliant knee
 Vows to rapt Fancy humble fealty,
 A gentler life spreads round the holy spire;
 Where'er they rise, the sylvan waste re-
 tires,
 And æry harvests crown the fertile lea.

IV

1821. 1835

DEPLORABLE his lot who tills the ground,
 His whole life long tills it, with heartless
 toil
 Of villain-service, passing with the soil
 To each new Master, like a steer or bond,
 Or like a rooted tree, or stone earth-bound;
 But mark how gladly, through their own
 domains,
 The Monks relax or break these iron chains:
 While Mercy, uttering, through their voice
 a sound
 Echoed in Heaven, cries out, "Ye Chicks
 abate
 These legalized oppressions! Man — whom
 name
 And nature God disdained not; Man —
 whose soul
 Christ died for — cannot forfeit his high
 claim
 To live and move exempt from all control
 Which fellow-feeling doth not mitigate!"

V

MONKS AND SCHOOLMEN

1821. 1822

RECORD we too, with just and faithful
 pen,
 That many hooded Cenobites there are,
 Who in their private cells have yet a care
 Of public quiet; unambitious Men,
 Counsellors for the world, of piercing hue
 Whose fervent exhortations from afar
 Move Princes to their duty, peace or war;
 And oft-times in the most forbidding des

solitude, with love of science strong,
 & patiently the yoke of thought they bear,
 & subtly glide its finest threads along !
 & its that crowd the intellectual sphere
 & hazy boundaries, as the astronomer
 & h orb and cycle girds the starry throng.

VI

OTHER BENEFITS

1821. 1822

D, not in vain embodied to the sight,
 Religion finds even in the stern retreat
 & feudal sway her own appropriate seat;
 & m the collegiate pomps on Windsor's
 height
 & wn to the humbler altar, which the
 Knight
 & d his retainers of the embattled hall
 & k in domestic oratory small,
 & r prayer in stillness, or the chanted rite;
 & en chiefly dear, when foes are planted
 round,
 & ho teach the intrepid guardians of the
 place —
 & urly exposed to death, with famine worn,
 & d suffering under many a perilous
 wound —
 & ow sad would be their durance, if forlorn
 & f offices dispensing heavenly grace !

VII

CONTINUED

1821. 1822

ND what melodious sounds at times pre-
 vail !
 & nd, ever and anon, how bright a gleam
 & ours on the surface of the turbid Stream !
 & hat heartfelt fragrance mingles with the
 gale
 & hat swells the bosom of our passing sail !
 & or where, but on *this* River's margin, blow
 & hose flowers of chivalry, to bind the brow
 & f hardihood with wreaths that shall not
 fail ? —
 & air Court of Edward ! wonder of the
 world !
 & see a matchless blazonry unfurled
 & Of wisdom, magnanimity, and love;
 & And meekness tempering honourable pride;
 & The lamb is couching by the lion's side,
 & And near the flame-eyed eagle sits the dove.

VIII

CRUSADERS

1821. 1822

FURL we the sails, and pass with tardy oars
 Through these bright regions, casting many
 a glance
 Upon the dream-like issues — the romance
 Of many-coloured life that Fortune pours
 Round the Crusaders, till on distant shores
 Their labours end; or they return to lie,
 The vow performed, in cross-legged effigy,
 Devoutly stretched upon their chancel floors.
 Am I deceived ? Or is their requiem
 chanted
 By voices never mute when Heaven unties
 Her inmost, softest, tenderest harmonies;
 Requiem which Earth takes up with voice
 undaunted,
 When she would tell how Brave, and Good,
 and Wise,
 For their high guerdon not in vain have
 panted !

IX

1842. 1845

As faith thus sanctified the warrior's crest
 While from the Papal Unity there came,
 What feebler means had failed to give, one
 aim
 Diffused thro' all the regions of the West;
 So does her Unity its power attest
 By works of Art, that shed, on the out-
 ward frame
 Of worship, glory and grace, which who
 shall blame
 That ever looked to heaven for final rest ?
 Hail countless Temples ! that so well befit
 Your ministry; that, as ye rise and take
 Form, spirit and character from holy writ,
 Give to devotion, wheresoe'er awake,
 Pinions of high and higher sweep, and make
 The unconverted soul with awe submit.

X

1842. 1845

WHERE long and deeply hath been fixed
 the root
 In the blest soil of gospel truth, the Tree
 (Blighted or scathed tho' many branches be,
 Put forth to wither, many a hopeful shoot)

Can never cease to bear celestial fruit.
 Witness the Church that oft-times, with
 effect
 Dear to the saints, strives earnestly to eject
 Her bane, her vital energies recruit.
 Lamenting, do not hopelessly repine,
 When such good work is doomed to be un-
 done,
 The conquests lost that were so hardly
 won: —
 All promises vouchsafed by Heaven will
 shine
 In light confirmed while years their course
 shall run,
 Confirmed alike in progress and decline.

XI

TRANSUBSTANTIATION

1821. 1822

ENOUGH ! for see, with dim association
 The tapers burn; the odorous incense feeds
 A greedy flame; the pompous mass pro-
 ceeds;
 The Priest bestows the appointed consecra-
 tion;
 And, while the Host is raised, its elevation
 An awe and supernatural horror breeds;
 And all the people bow their heads, like
 reeds
 To a soft breeze, in lowly adoration.
 This Valdo brooks not. On the banks of
 Rhône
 He taught, till persecution chased him
 thence,
 To adore the Invisible, and Him alone.
 Nor are his Followers loth to seek defence,
 'Mid woods and wilds, on Nature's craggy
 throne,
 From rites that trample upon soul and sense.

XII

THE VAUDOIS

1821. 1835

BUT whence came they who for the Saviour
 Lord
 Have long borne witness as the Scriptures
 teach ? —
 Ages ere Valdo raised his voice to preach
 In Gallic ears the unadulterate Word,
 Their fugitive Progenitors explored
 Subalpine vales, in quest of safe retreats

Where that pure Church survives, though
 summer heats
 Open a passage to the Romish sword,
 Far as it dares to follow. Herbs self-sown
 And fruitage gathered from the chest-
 wood,
 Nourish the sufferers then; and mists, the
 brood
 O'er chasms with new-fallen obstacles be-
 strown,
 Protect them; and the eternal snow the
 daunts
 Aliens, is God's good winter for their hosts

XIII

1821. 1835

PRAISED be the Rivers, from their moun-
 tain springs
 Shouting to Freedom, "Plant thy banner
 here !"
 To harassed Piety, "Dismiss thy fear,
 And in our caverns smooth thy ruffled
 wings !"
 Nor be unthanked their final lingerings —
 Silent, but not to high-souled Passion's
 ear —
 'Mid reedy fens wide-spread and marshy
 drear,
 Their own creation. Such glad welcom-
 ings
 As Po was heard to give where Venice
 rose
 Hailed from aloft those Heirs of truth divine
 Who near his fountains sought obscure re-
 pose,
 Yet came prepared as glorious lights to
 shine,
 Should that be needed for their sacred
 Charge;
 Blest Prisoners They, whose spirits were so
 large !

XIV

WALDENSES

1821. 1822

THOSE had given earliest notice, as the
 lark
 Springs from the ground the morn to greet
 ulate;
 Or rather rose the day to antedate,
 By striking out a solitary spark,

When all the world with midnight gloom
 was dark. —
 Then followed the Waldensian bands, whom
 Hate
 In vain endeavours to exterminate,
 Whom Obloquy pursues with hideous
 bark:
 But they desist not; — and the sacred fire,
 Rekindled thus, from dens and savage
 woods
 Moves, handed on with never-ceasing care,
 Through courts, through camps, o'er limit-
 ary floods;
 Nor lacks this sea-girt Isle a timely share
 Of the new Flame, not suffered to expire.

XV

ARCHBISHOP CHICHELY TO HENRY V

1821. 1822

"WHAT beast in wilderness or cultured
 field
 The lively beauty of the leopard shows?
 What flower in meadow-ground or garden
 grows
 That to the towering lily doth not yield?
 Let both meet only on thy royal shield!
 Go forth, great King! claim what thy
 birth bestows;
 Conquer the Gallic lily which thy foes
 Dare to usurp; — thou hast a sword to
 wield,
 And Heaven will crown the right." — The
 mitred Sire
 Thus spake — and lo! a Fleet, for Gaul
 addrest,
 Ploughs her bold course across the wonder-
 ing seas;
 For, sooth to say, ambition, in the breast
 Of youthful heroes, is no sullen fire,
 But one that leaps to meet the fanning
 breeze.

XVI

WARS OF YORK AND LANCASTER

1821. 1822

THUS is the storm abated by the craft
 Of a shrewd Counsellor, eager to protect
 The Church, whose power hath recently
 been checked,
 Whose monstrous riches threatened. So
 the shaft

Of victory mounts high, and blood is quaffed
 In fields that rival Cressy and Poitiers —
 Pride to be washed away by bitter tears!
 For deep as Hell itself, the avenging draught
 Of civil slaughter. Yet, while temporal
 power
 Is by these shocks exhausted, spiritual
 truth
 Maintains the else endangered gift of life;
 Proceeds from infancy to lusty youth;
 And, under cover of this woeful strife,
 Gathers unblighted strength from hour to
 hour.

XVII

WICLIFFE

1821. 1822

ONCE more the Church is seized with sud-
 den fear,
 And at her call is Wicliffe disinhumed:
 Yea, his dry bones to ashes are consumed
 And flung into the brook that travels near;
 Forthwith, that ancient Voice which Streams
 can hear
 Thus speaks (that Voice which walks upon
 the wind,
 Though seldom heard by busy human
 kind) —
 "As thou these ashes, little Brook! wilt bear
 Into the Avon, Avon to the tide
 Of Severn, Severn to the narrow seas,
 Into main Ocean they, this deed accurst
 An emblem yields to friends and enemies
 How the bold Teacher's Doctrine, sanctified
 By truth, shall spread, throughout the
 world dispersed."

XVIII

CORRUPTIONS OF THE HIGHER CLERGY

1821. 1822

"WOE to you, Prelates! rioting in ease
 And cumbrous wealth — the shame of your
 estate;
 You, on whose progress dazzling trains
 await
 Of pompous horses; whom vain titles please;
 Who will be served by others on their
 knees,
 Yet will yourselves to God no service pay;
 Pastors who neither take nor point the
 way
 To Heaven; for, either lost in vanities

Ye have no skill to teach, or if ye know
And speak the word —— " Alas ! of fear-
ful things

'Tis the most fearful when the people's
eye

Abuse hath cleared from vain imaginings;
And taught the general voice to prophesy
Of Justice armed, and Pride to be-laid low.

XIX

ABUSE OF MONASTIC POWER

1821. 1822

AND what is Penance with her knotted
thong;

Mortification with the shirt of hair,
Wan cheek, and knees indurated with
prayer,

Vigils, and fastings rigorous as long;
If cloistered Avarice scruple not to wrong
The pious, humble, useful Secular,
And rob the people of his daily care,
Scorning that world whose blindness makes
her strong ?

Inversion strange ! that, unto One who
lives

For self, and struggles with himself alone,
The amplest share of heavenly favour
gives;

That to a Monk allots, both in the esteem
Of God and man, place higher than to
him

Who on the good of others builds his own !

XX

MONASTIC VOLUPTUOUSNESS

1821. 1822

YET more, — round many a Convent's blaz-
ing fire

Unhallowed threads of revelry are spun;
There Venus sits disguised like a Nun, —
While Bacchus, clothed in semblance of a
Friar,

Pours out his choicest beverage high and
higher

Sparkling, until it cannot choose but run
Over the bowl, whose silver lip hath won
An instant kiss of masterful desire —

To stay the precious waste. Through
every brain

The domination of the sprightly juice

Spreads high conceits to madding Fancy
dear,

Till the arched roof, with resolute abuse
Of its grave echoes, swells a choral strain,
Whose votive burthen is — "OUR KING-
DOM'S HERE !"

XXI

DISSOLUTION OF THE MONASTERIES

1821. 1822

THREATS come which no submission may
assuage,

No sacrifice avert, no power dispute;
The tapers shall be quenched, the belfries
mute,

And, 'mid their choirs unroofed by selfish
rage,

The warbling wren shall find a leafy cage;
The gadding bramble hang her purple fruit;
And the green lizard and the gilded newt
Lead unmolested lives, and die of age.

The owl of evening and the woodland fox
For their abode the shrines of Waltham
choose:

Proud Glastonbury can no more refuse
To stoop her head before these desperate
shocks —

She whose high pomp displaced, as story tells
Arimathean Joseph's wattled cells.

XXII

THE SAME SUBJECT

1821. 1822

THE lovely Nun (submissive, but more meek
Through saintly habit than from effort due
To unrelenting mandates that pursue
With equal wrath the steps of strong and
weak)

Goes forth — unveiling timidly a cheek
Suffused with blushes of celestial hue,
While through the Convent's gate to open
view

Softly she glides, another home to seek.
Not Iris, issuing from her cloudy shrine,
An Apparition more divinely bright !

Not more attractive to the dazzled sight
Those watery glories, on the stormy brine
Poured forth, while summer suns at dis-
tance shine,

And the green vales lie hushed in solar
light !

XXIII
CONTINUED
1821. 1822

ET many a Novice of the cloistral shade,
And many chained by vows, with eager glee
The warrant hail, exulting to be free;
Like ships before whose keels, full long
embayed
The polar ice, propitious winds have made
Unlooked-for outlet to an open sea,
Their liquid world, for bold discovery,
In all her quarters temptingly displayed!
The ope guides the young; but when the old
must pass
The threshold, whither shall they turn to find
The hospitality — the alms (alas!
Alms may be needed) which that House
bestowed?
And then, in faith and worship, train the
mind
To keep this new and questionable road?

XXIV
SAINTS

1821. 1822

WE, too, must fly before a chasing hand,
Angels and Saints, in every hamlet
mourned!
Ah! if the old idolatry be spurned,
Yet not your radiant Shapes desert the Land:
For adoration was not your demand,
The fœd heart proffered it — the servile
heart;
And therefore are ye summoned to depart,
Michael, and thou, St. George, whose flam-
ing brand
The Dragon quelled; and valiant Margaret
Whose rival sword a like Opponent slew:
And rapt Cecilia, seraph-haunted Queen
Of harmony; and weeping Magdalene,
Who in the penitential desert met
Sales sweet as those that over Eden blew!

XXV
THE VIRGIN
1821. 1822

MOTHER! whose virgin bosom was unroast
With the least shade of thought to sin
allied;

Woman! above all women glorified,
Our tainted nature's solitary boast;
Purer than foam on central ocean tost;
Brighter than eastern skies at daybreak
strewn
With fancied roses, than the unblemished
moon
Before her wane begins on heaven's blue
coast;
Thy Image falls to earth. Yet some, I
ween,
Not unforgiven the suppliant knee might
bend,
As to a visible Power, in which did blend
All that was mixed and reconciled in Thee
Of mother's love with maiden purity,
Of high with low, celestial with terrene!

XXVI
APOLOGY
1821. 1822

NOT utterly unworthy to endure
Was the supremacy of crafty Rome;
Age after age to the arch of Christendom
Aërial keystone haughtily secure;
Supremacy from Heaven transmitted pure,
As many hold; and, therefore, to the tomb
Pass, some through fire — and by the scaffold
some —
Like saintly Fisher, and unbending More.
"Lightly for both the bosom's lord did sit
Upon his throne;" unsoftened, undis-
mayed
By aught that mingled with the tragic scene
Of pity or fear: and More's gay genius
played
With the inoffensive sword of native wit,
Than the bare axe more luminous and keen.

XXVII
IMAGINATIVE REGRETS
1821. 1822

DEEP is the lamentation! Not alone
From Sages justly honoured by mankind;
But from the ghostly tenants of the wind,
Demons and Spirits, many a dolorous groan
Issues for that dominion overthrown:
Proud Tiber grieves, and far-off Ganges,
blind
As his own worshippers: and Nile, reclined
Upon his monstrous urn, the farewell moan

Renews. Through every forest, cave, and
den,
Where frauds were hatched of old, hath
sorrow past —
Hangs o'er the Arabian Prophet's native
Waste,
Where once his airy helpers schemed and
planned
'Mid spectral lakes bemocking thirsty men,
And stalking pillars built of fiery sand.

XXVIII

REFLECTIONS

1821. 1822

GRANT, that by this unsparing hurricane
Green leaves with yellow mixed are torn
away,
And goodly fruitage with the mother
spray;
'T were madness — wished we, therefore, to
detain,
With hands stretched forth in mollified dis-
dain,
The "trumpety" that ascends in bare dis-
play —
Bulls, pardons, relics, cowls black, white,
and grey —
Upwhirled, and flying o'er the ethereal plain
Fast bound for Limbo Lake. And yet not
choice
But habit rules the unreflecting herd,
And airy bonds are hardest to disown;
Hence, with the spiritual sovereignty trans-
ferred
Unto itself, the Crown assumes a voice
Of reckless mastery, hitherto unknown.

XXIX

TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE

1821. 1822

BUT, to outweigh all harm, the sacred Book,
In dusty sequestration wrapt too long,
Assumes the accents of our native tongue;
And he who guides the plough, or wields
the crook,
With understanding spirit now may look
Upon her records, listen to her song,
And sift her laws — much wondering that
the wrong,
Which Faith has suffered, Heaven could
calmly brook.

Transcendent boon! noblest that earth
King
Ever bestowed to equalize and bless
Under the weight of mortal wretchedness!
But passions spread like plagues, and the
sands wild
With bigotry shall tread the Offering
Beneath their feet, detested and defiled.

XXX

THE POINT AT ISSUE

1821. 1827

FOR what contend the wise? — for nothing
less
Than that the Soul, freed from the bonds of
Sense,
And to her God restored by evidence
Of things not seen, drawn forth from their
recess,
Root there, and not in forms, her habi-
tation; —
For Faith, which to the Patriarchs did dis-
pense
Sure guidance, ere a ceremonial fence
Was needful round men thirsting to trans-
gress; —
For Faith, more perfect still, with which the
Lord
Of all, himself a Spirit, in the youth
Of Christian aspiration, deigned to fill
The temples of their hearts who, with his
word
Informed, were resolute to do his will,
And worship him in spirit and in truth.

XXXI

EDWARD VI

1821. 1822

"SWEET is the holiness of Youth" — so felt
Time-honoured Chaucer speaking through
that Lay
By which the Prioress beguiled the way,
And many a Pilgrim's rugged heart did
melt.
Hadst thou, loved Bard! whose spirit often
dwelt
In the clear land of vision, but foreseen
King, child, and seraph, blended in the mix-
Of pious Edward kneeling as he knelt
In meek and simple infancy, what joy
For universal Christendom had thrilled

thy heart ! what hopes inspired thy genius,
 skilled
 great Precursor, genuine morning Star)
 lucid shafts of reason to employ,
 piercing the Papal darkness from afar !

XXXII

FORWARD SIGNING THE WARRANT FOR
 THE EXECUTION OF JOAN OF KENT

1821. 1822

THE tears of man in various measure gush
 from various sources; gently overflow
 from blissful transport some — from clefts
 of woe
 come with ungovernable impulse rush;
 and some, coëval with the earliest blush
 of infant passion, scarcely dare to show
 their pearly lustre — coming but to go;
 and some break forth when others' sorrows
 crush
 the sympathising heart. Nor these, nor yet
 the noblest drops to admiration known,
 of gratitude, to injuries forgiven —
 aim Heaven's regard like waters that have
 wet
 the innocent eyes of youthful Monarchs
 driven
 to pen the mandates nature doth disown.

XXXIII

REVIVAL OF POKERY

1821. 1827

THE saintly Youth has ceased to rule, dis-
 crowned
 by unrelenting Death. O People keen
 for change, to whom the new looks always
 green !
 rejoicing did they cast upon the ground
 their Gods of wood and stone; and, at the
 sound
 of counter-proclamation, now are seen
 proud triumph is it for a sullen Queen !)
 lifting them up, the worship to confound
 of the Most High. Again do they invoke
 the Creature, to the Creature glory give;
 gain with frankincense the altars smoke
 like those the Heathen served; and mass
 is sung;
 and prayer, man's rational prerogative,
 runs through blind channels of an unknown
 tongue.

XXXIV

LATIMER AND RIDLEY

1821. 1827

How fast the Marian death-list is unrolled !
 See Latimer and Ridley in the might
 Of Faith stand coupled for a common flight !
 One (like those prophets whom God sent of
 old)
 Transfigured, from this kindling bath fore-
 told
 A torch of inextinguishable light;
 The Other gains a confidence as bold;
 And thus they foil their enemy's despite.
 The penal instruments, the shows of crime,
 Are glorified while this once-mitred pair
 Of saintly Friends the "murderer's chain
 partake,
 Corded, and burning at the social stake:"
 Earth never witnessed object more sublime
 In constancy, in fellowship more fair !

XXXV

CRANMER

1821. 1822

OUTSTRETCHING flameward his upbraided
 hand
 (O God of mercy, may no earthly Seat
 Of judgment such presumptuous doom re-
 peat !)
 Amid the shuddering throng doth Cranmer
 stand;
 Firm as the stake to which with iron band
 His frame is tied; firm from the naked feet
 To the bare head. The victory is complete;
 The shrouded Body to the Soul's command
 Answers with more than Indian fortitude,
 Through all her nerves with finer sense en-
 dued,
 Till breath departs in blissful aspiration:
 Then, 'mid the ghastly ruins of the fire,
 Behold the unalterable heart entire,
 Emblem of faith untouched, miraculous
 attestation !

XXXVI

GENERAL VIEW OF THE TROUBLES OF
 THE REFORMATION

1821. 1822

And, glorious Martyrs, from your fields of
 light,
 Our mortal ken ! Inspire a perfect trust

(While we look round) that Heaven's decrees are just:
Which few can hold committed to a fight
That shows, ev'n on its better side, the might
Of proud Self-will, Rapacity, and Lust,
'Mid clouds enveloped of polemic dust,
Which showers of blood seem rather to incite
Than to allay. Anathemas are hurled
From both sides; veteran thunders (the
brute test
Of truth) are met by fulminations new —
Tartarean flags are caught at, and unfurled —
Friends strike at friends — the flying shall
pursue —
And Victory sickens, ignorant where to rest!

XXXVII

ENGLISH REFORMERS IN EXILE

1821. 1822

SCATTERING, like birds escaped the fowler's
net,
Some seek with timely flight a foreign
strand;
Most happy, re-assembled in a land
By dauntless Luther freed, could they forget
Their Country's woes. But scarcely have
they met,
Partners in faith, and brothers in distress,
Free to pour forth their common thankful-
ness,
Ere hope declines: — their union is beset
With speculative notions rashly sown,
Whence thickly-sprouting growth of poison-
ous weeds;
Their forms are broken staves; their pas-
sions, steeds
That master them. How enviably blest
Is he who can, by help of grace, enthrone
The peace of God within his single breast!

XXXVIII

ELIZABETH

1821. 1822

HAIL, Virgin Queen! o'er many an envious
bar
Triumphant, snatched from many a
treacherous wile!
All hail, sage Lady, whom a grateful Isle
Hath blest, respiring from that dismal war
Stilled by thy voice! But quickly from
afar

Defiance breathes with more malignant aim;
And alien storms with home-bred ferments
claim
Portentous fellowship. Her silver car,
By sleepless prudence ruled, glides slowly
on;
Unhurt by violence, from menaced taint
Emerging pure, and seemingly more bright:
Ah! wherefore yields it to a foul constraint
Black as the clouds its beams dispersed,
while shone,
By men and angels blest, the glorious light?

XXXIX

EMINENT REFORMERS

1821. 1822

METHINKS that I could trip o'er heaviest
soil,
Light as a buoyant bark from wave to wave,
Were mine the trusty staff that JEWEL gave
To youthful HOOKER, in familiar style
The gift exalting, and with playful smile:
For thus equipped, and bearing on his head
The Donor's farewell blessing, can he dread
Tempest, or length of way, or weight of
toil? —
More sweet than odours caught by him who
sails
Near spicy shores of Araby the blest,
A thousand times more exquisitely sweet,
The freight of holy feeling which we meet
In thoughtful moments, wafted by the gales
From fields where good men walk, or bowers
wherein they rest.

XL

THE SAME

1821. 1822

HOLY and heavenly Spirits as they are,
Spotless in life, and eloquent as wise,
With what entire affection do they prize
Their Church reformed! labouring with
earnest care
To baffle all that may her strength impair:
That Church, the unperverted Gospel's seat:
In their afflictions a divine retreat;
Source of their liveliest hope, and tenderest
prayer! —
The truth exploring with an equal mind,
In doctrine and communion they have
sought

rmly between the two extremes to steer;
 it theirs the wise man's ordinary lot —
 trace right courses for the stubborn
 blind,
 and prophesy to ears that will not hear.

XLI

DISTRACTIONS

1821. 1822

EN, who have ceased to reverence, soon
 defy,
 heir forefathers; lo! sects are formed,
 and split
 With morbid restlessness; — the ecstatic fit
 preads wide; though special mysteries
 multiply,
The Saints must govern, is their common cry;
 and so they labour, deeming Holy Writ
 disgraced by aught that seems content to
 sit
 beneath the roof of settled Modesty.
 The Romanist exults; fresh hope he draws
 from the confusion, craftily incites
 The overweening, personates the mad —
 To heap disgust upon the worthier Cause:
 totters the Throne; the new-born Church
 is sad,
 For every wave against her peace unites.

XLII

GUNPOWDER PLOT

1821. 1822

FEAR hath a hundred eyes that all agree
 To plague her beating heart; and there is
 one
 (Nor idlest that!) which holds communion
 With things that were not, yet were *meant*
 to be.
 Aghast within its gloomy cavity
 That eye (which sees as if fulfilled and done
 Crimes that might stop the motion of the
 sun)
 Beholds the horrible catastrophe
 Of an assembled Senate unredeemed
 From subterraneous Treason's darkling
 power:
 Merciless act of sorrow infinite!
 Worse than the product of that dismal night,
 When gushing, copious as a thunder-shower,
 The blood of Huguenots through Paris
 streamed.

XLIII

ILLUSTRATION

THE JUNG-FRAU AND THE FALL OF
THE RHINE NEAR SCHAFFHAUSEN

1821. 1822

THE Virgin Mountain, wearing like a Queen
 A brilliant crown of everlasting snow,
 Sheds ruin from her sides; and men below
 Wonder that aught of aspect so serene
 Can link with desolation. Smooth and
 green,
 And seeming, at a little distance, slow,
 The waters of the Rhine; but on they go
 Fretting and whitening, keener and more
 keen;
 Till madness seizes on the whole wide Flood,
 Turned to a fearful Thing whose nostrils
 breathe
 Blasts of tempestuous smoke — wherewith
 he tries
 To hide himself, but only magnifies;
 And doth in more conspicuous torment
 writhe,
 Deafening the region in his ireful mood.

XLIV

TROUBLES OF CHARLES THE FIRST

1821. 1822

EVEN such the contrast that, where'er we
 move,
 To the mind's eye Religion doth present;
 Now with her own deep quietness con-
 tent;
 Then, like the mountain, thundering from
 above
 Against the ancient pine-trees of the grove
 And the Land's humblest comforts. Now
 her mood
 Recalls the transformation of the flood,
 Whose rage the gentle skies in vain re-
 prove;
 Earth cannot check. O terrible excess
 Of headstrong will! Can this be Piety?
 No — some fierce Maniac hath usurped her
 name;
 And scourges England struggling to be
 free:
 Her peace destroyed! her hopes a wilder-
 ness!
 Her blessings cursed — her glory turned to
 shame!

XLV

LAUD

1821. 1822

PREJUDGED by foes determined not to spare,
 An old weak Man for vengeance thrown
 aside,
 Laud, "in the painful art of dying" tried,
 (Like a poor bird entangled in a snare
 Whose heart still flutters, though his wings
 forbear
 To stir in useless struggle) hath relied
 On hope that conscious innocence sup-
 plied,
 And in his prison breathes celestial air.
 Why tarries then thy chariot? Wherefore
 stay,
 O Death! the ensanguined yet triumphant
 wheels,
 Which thou prepar'st, full often, to con-
 vey
 (What time a State with madding faction
 reels)
 The Saint or Patriot to the world that
 heals
 All wounds, all perturbations doth allay?

XLVI

AFFLICTIONS OF ENGLAND

1821. 1822

HARP! could'st thou venture, on thy bold-
 est string,
 The faintest note to echo which the blast
 Caught from the hand of Moses as it passed
 O'er Sinai's top, or from the Shepherd
 king,
 Early awake, by Siloa's brook, to sing
 Of dread Jehovah; then, should wood and
 waste
 Hear also of that name, and mercy cast
 Off to the mountains, like a covering
 Of which the Lord was weary. Weep, oh!
 weep,
 Weep with the good, beholding King and
 Priest
 Despised by that stern God to whom they
 raise
 Their suppliant hands; but holy is the
 feast
 He keepeth; like the firmament his ways:
 His statutes like the chambers of the
 deep.

PART III

FROM THE RESTORATION TO THE
PRESENT TIMES

1821. 1822

When I came to this part of the series I had
 the dream described in this Sonnet. The figure
 was that of my daughter, and the whole poem
 exactly as here represented. The Sonnet was
 composed on the middle road leading from
 Grasmere to Ambleside: it was begun as I sat
 the last house of the vale, and finished, word
 for word as it now stands, before I came in
 view of Rydal. I wish I could say the same of
 the five or six hundred I have written: most
 of them were frequently retouched in the course
 of composition, and, not a few, laboriously.

I have only further to observe that the in-
 tended Church which prompted these Sonnets
 was erected on Coleorton Moor towards the
 centre of a very populous parish between three
 and four miles from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, on the
 road to Loughborough, and has proved, I be-
 lieve, a great benefit to the neighbourhood.

I

I SAW the figure of a lovely Maid
 Seated alone beneath a darksome tree,
 Whose fondly-overhanging canopy
 Set off her brightness with a pleasing shade.
 No Spirit was she; *that* my heart betrayed
 For she was one I loved exceedingly;
 But while I gazed in tender reverie
 (Or was it sleep that with my Fancy
 played?)
 The bright corporeal presence — form and
 face —
 Remaining still distinct grew thin and rare,
 Like sunny mist; — at length the golden hair,
 Shape, limbs, and heavenly features, keep-
 ing pace
 Each with the other in a lingering race
 Of dissolution, melted into air.

II

PATRIOTIC SYMPATHIES

1821. 1822

LAST night, without a voice, that Vision spake
 Fear to my Soul, and sadness which might
 seem
 Wholly dissevered from our present theme;
 Yet, my beloved Country! I partake
 Of kindred agitations for thy sake;

thou, too, dost visit oft my midnight dream;
 My glory meets me with the earliest beam
 Of light, which tells that Morning is awake.
 Nought impair thy beauty or destroy,
 But forebode destruction, I deplore
 With filial love the sad vicissitude;
 Thou hast fallen, and righteous Heaven
 restore
 Me prostrate, then my spring-time is re-
 newed,
 And sorrow bartered for exceeding joy.

III

CHARLES THE SECOND

1821. 1822

WHO comes — with rapture greeted, and
 caressed
 With frantic love — his kingdom to regain?
 Him Virtue's Nurse, Adversity, in vain
 Received, and fostered in her iron breast:
 For all she taught of hardest and of best,
 Or would have taught, by discipline of pain
 And long privation, now dissolves amain,
 Or is remembered only to give zest
 To wantonness. — Away, Circean revels!
 But for what gain? if England soon must
 sink
 Into a gulf which all distinction levels —
 That bigotry may swallow the good name,
 And, with that draught, the life-blood:
 misery, shame,
 By Poets loathed; from which Historians
 shrink!

IV

LATITUDINARIANISM

1821. 1822

WHETHER Truth is keenly sought for, and the
 wind
 Charged with rich words poured out in
 thought's defence;
 Whether the Church inspire that eloquence,
 Or a Platonic Piety confined
 To the sole temple of the inward mind;
 And One there is who builds immortal lays,
 Though doomed to tread in solitary ways,
 Darkness before and danger's voice behind;
 Yet not alone, nor helpless to repel
 Sad thoughts; for from above the starry
 sphere
 Come secrets, whispered nightly to his ear;
 And the pure spirit of celestial light

Shines through his soul — "that he may see
 and tell
 Of things invisible to mortal sight."

V

WALTON'S BOOK OF LIVES

1821. 1822

THERE are no colours in the fairest sky
 So fair as these. The feather, whence the
 pen
 Was shaped that traced the lives of these
 good men,
 Dropped from an Angel's wing. With
 moistened eye
 We read of faith and purest charity
 In Statesman, Priest, and humble Citizen:
 Oh could we copy their mild virtues, then
 What joy to live, what blessedness to die!
 Methinks their very names shine still and
 bright;
 Apart — like glow-worms on a summer
 night;
 Or lonely tapers when from far they fling
 A guiding ray; or seen — like stars on high,
 Satellites burning in a lucid ring
 Around meek Walton's heavenly memory.

VI

CLERICAL INTEGRITY

1821. 1822

NOR shall the eternal roll of praise reject
 Those Unconforming; whom one rigorous
 day
 Drives from their Cures, a voluntary prey
 To poverty, and grief, and disrespect.
 And some to want — as if by tempests
 wrecked
 On a wild coast — how destitute! did They
 Feel not that Conscience never can be-
 tray,
 That peace of mind is Virtue's sure effect.
 Their altars they forego, their homes they
 quit,
 Fields which they love, and paths they
 daily trod,
 And cast the future upon Providence;
 As men the dictate of whose inward sense
 Outweighs the world; whom self-deceiving
 wit
 Lures not from what they deem the cause
 of God.

VII

PERSECUTION OF THE SCOTTISH
COVENANTERS

1821. 1827

WHEN Alpine Vales threw forth a suppliant
cry,
The Majesty of England interposed
And the sword stopped; the bleeding
wounds were closed;
And Faith preserved her ancient purity.
How little boots that precedent of good,
Scorned or forgotten, Thou canst testify,
For England's shame, O Sister Realm!
from wood,
Mountain, and moor, and crowded street,
where lie
The headless martyrs of the Covenant,
Slain by Compatriot-protestants that draw
From councils senseless as intolerant
Their warrant. Bodies fall by wild sword-
law;
But who would force the Soul, tilts with a
straw
Against a Champion cased in adamant.

VIII

ACQUITTAL OF THE BISHOPS

1821. 1822

A VOICE, from long-expecting thousands sent,
Shatters the air, and troubles tower and
spire;
For Justice hath absolved the innocent,
And Tyranny is balked of her desire:
Up, down, the busy Thames — rapid as fire
Coursing a train of gunpowder — it went,
And transport finds in every street a vent,
Till the whole City rings like one vast quire.
The Fathers urge the People to be still,
With outstretched hands and earnest speech
— in vain!
Yea, many, haply went to entertain
Small reverence for the mitre's offices,
And to Religion's self no friendly will,
A Prelate's blessing ask on bended knees.

IX

WILLIAM THE THIRD

1821. 1822

CALM as an under-current, strong to draw
Millions of waves into itself, and run,

From sea to sea, impervious to the sun
And ploughing storm, the spirit of Nassau
Swerves not, (how blest if by religious awe
Swayed, and thereby enabled to contend
With the wide world's commotions) from
its end

Swerves not — diverted by a casual law.
Had mortal action e'er a nobler scope?
The Hero comes to liberate, not defy;
And, while he marches on with steadfast
hope,
Conqueror beloved! expected anxiously!
The vacillating Bondman of the Pope
Shrinks from the verdict of his steadfast
eye.

X

OBLIGATIONS OF CIVIL TO RELIGIOUS
LIBERTY

1821. 1822

UNGRATEFUL Country, if thou e'er forget
The sons who for thy civil rights have bled!
How, like a Roman, Sidney bowed his
head,
And Russel's milder blood the scaffold wet;
But these had fallen for profitless regret
Had not thy holy Church her champions
bred,
And claims from other worlds inspired
The star of Liberty to rise. Nor yet
(Grave this within thy heart!) if spiritual
things
Be lost, through apathy, or scorn, or fear,
Shalt thou thy humbler franchises support.
However hardly won or justly dear:
What came from heaven to heaven by
nature clings,
And, if dissevered thence, its course is
short.

XI

SACHEVEREL

1821. 1827

A SUDDEN conflict rises from the swell
Of a proud slavery met by tenets strained
In Liberty's behalf. Fears, true or feigned,
Spread through all ranks; and lo! the
Sentinel
Who loudest rang his pulpit 'larum bell,
Stands at the Bar, absolved by female eyes
Mingling their glances with grave flatteries
Lavished on Him — that England may
rebel

ainst her ancient virtue. HIGH and
 Low,
 catchwords of Party, on all tongues are
 rife;
 If a Church, though sprung from heaven,
 must owe
 opposites and fierce extremes her life, —
 st to the golden mean, and quiet flow
 truths that soften hatred, temper strife.

XII

1821. 1827

OWN a swift Stream, thus far, a bold
 design
 ave we pursued, with livelier stir of heart
 than his who sees, borne forward by the
 Rhine,
 the living landscapes greet him, and de-
 part;
 sees spires fast sinking — up again to start !
 and strives the towers to number, that
 recline
 'er the dark steeps, or on the horizon
 line
 striding with shattered crests his eye
 athwart,
 so have we hurried on with troubled plea-
 sure:
 Henceforth, as on the bosom of a stream
 That slackens, and spreads wide a watery
 gleam,
 We, nothing loth a lingering course to
 measure,
 May gather up our thoughts, and mark at
 leisure
 How widely spread the interests of our
 theme.

XIII

ASPECTS OF CHRISTIANITY IN
 AMERICA

I. THE PILGRIM FATHERS

1842. 1845

WELL worthy to be magnified are they
 Who, with sad hearts, of friends and
 country took
 A last farewell, their loved abodes forsook,
 And hallowed ground in which their fathers
 lay;
 Then to the new-found World explored
 their way,

That so a Church, unforced, uncalled to
 brook
 Ritual restraints, within some sheltering
 nook
 Her Lord might worship and his word obey
 In freedom. Men they were who could not
 bend;
 Blest Pilgrims, surely, as they took for
 guide
 A will by sovereign Conscience sanctified;
 Blest while their Spirits from the woods
 ascend
 Along a Galaxy that knows no end,
 But in His glory who for Sinners died.

XIV

II. CONTINUED

1842. 1845

FROM Rite and Ordinance abused they fled
 To Wilds where both were utterly unknown;
 But not to them had Providence foreshown
 What benefits are missed, what evils bred,
 In worship neither raised nor limited
 Save by Self-will. Lo ! from that distant
 shore,
 For Rite and Ordinance, Piety is led
 Back to the Land those Pilgrims left of
 yore,
 Led by her own free choice. So Truth
 and Love
 By Conscience governed do their steps re-
 trace. —
 Fathers ! your Virtues, such the power of
 grace,
 Their spirit, in your Children, thus approve.
 Transcendent over time, unbound by place,
 Concord and Charity in circles move.

XV

III. CONCLUDED. — AMERICAN
 EPISCOPACY

1842. 1845

PATRIOTS informed with Apostolic light
 Were they, who, when their Country had
 been freed,
 Bowing with reverence to the ancient creed,
 Fixed on the frame of England's Church
 their sight,
 And strove in filial love to reunite
 What force had severed. Thence they
 fetched the seed

Of Christian unity, and won a meed
 Of praise from Heaven. To Thee, O
 saintly WHITE,
 Patriarch of a wide-spreading family,
 Remotest lands and unborn times shall turn,
 Whether they would restore or build — to
 Thee,
 As one who rightly taught how zeal should
 burn,
 As one who drew from out Faith's holiest
 urn
 The purest stream of patient Energy.

XVI

1821. 1845

BISHOPS and Priests, blessèd are ye, if deep
 (As yours above all offices is high),
 Deep in your hearts the sense of duty lie;
 Charged as ye are by Christ to feed and
 keep
 From wolves your portion of his chosen
 sheep:
 Labouring as ever in your Master's sight,
 Making your hardest task your best de-
 light,
 What perfect glory ye in Heaven shall
 reap! —
 But, in the solemn Office which ye sought
 And undertook premonished, if unsound
 Your practice prove, faithless though but in
 thought,
 Bishops and Priests, think what a gulf pro-
 found
 Awaits you then, if they were rightly taught
 Who framed the Ordinance by your lives
 disowned!

XVII

PLACES OF WORSHIP

1821. 1822

As star that shines dependent upon star
 Is to the sky while we look up and love;
 As to the deep fair ships which though they
 move
 Seem fixed, to eyes that watch them from
 afar;
 As to the sandy desert fountains are,
 With palm-groves shaded at wide inter-
 vals,
 Whose fruit around the sun-burnt Native
 falls,

Of roving tired or desultory war —
 Such to this British Isle her christian
 Fanes,
 Each linked to each for kindred services;
 Her Spires, her Steeple-towers with glitter-
 ing vanes
 Far-kenned, her Chapels lurking among
 trees,
 Where a few villagers on bended knees
 Find solace which a busy world disdains.

XVIII

PASTORAL CHARACTER

1821. 1822

A GENIAL hearth, a hospitable board,
 And a refined rusticity, belong
 To the neat mansion, where, his flock among,
 The learned Pastor dwells, their watchful
 Lord.
 Though meek and patient as a sheathed
 sword;
 Though pride's least lurking thought appear
 a wrong
 To human kind; though peace be on his
 tongue,
 Gentleness in his heart — can earth afford
 Such genuine state, pre-eminence so free,
 As when, arrayed in Christ's authority,
 He from the pulpit lifts his awful hand;
 Conjures, implores, and labours all be
 can
 For re-subjecting to divine command
 The stubborn spirit of rebellious man?

XIX

THE LITURGY

1821. 1822

YES, if the intensities of hope and fear
 Attract us still, and passionate exercise
 Of lofty thoughts, the way before us lies
 Distinct with signs, through which in set
 career,
 As through a zodiac, moves the ritual
 year
 Of England's Church; stupendous mys-
 teries!
 Which whoso travels in her bosom eyes,
 As he approaches them, with solemn
 cheer.
 Upon that circle traced from sacred story
 We only dare to cast a transient glance,

rusting in hope that Others may advance
With mind intent upon the King of Glory,
From his mild advent till his countenance
shall dissipate the seas and mountains
hoary.

XX

BAPTISM

1821. 1827

HEAR be the Church, that, watching o'er
the needs
Of Infancy, provides a timely shower
Whose virtue changes to a christian Flower
Growth from sinful Nature's bed of
weeds! —
Sweetest beneath the sacred roof proceeds
The ministration; while parental Love
looks on, and Grace descendeth from
above
As the high service pledges now, now
pleads.
There, should vain thoughts outspread their
wings and fly
To meet the coming hours of festal mirth,
The tombs — which hear and answer that
brief cry,
The Infant's notice of his second birth —
Recall the wandering Soul to sympathy
With what man hopes from Heaven, yet
fears from Earth.

XXI

SPONSORS

1821. 1822

FATHER! — to God himself we cannot give
A holier name! then lightly do not bear
Both names conjoined, but of thy spiritual
care
Be duly mindful: still more sensitive
Do Thou, in truth a second Mother, strive
Against disheartening custom, that by Thee
Watched, and with love and pious industry
Tended at need, the adopted Plant may
thrive
For everlasting bloom. Benign and pure
This Ordinance, whether loss it would supply,
Prevent omission, help deficiency,
Or seek to make assurance doubly sure.
Shame if the consecrated Vow be found
An idle form, the Word an empty sound!

XXII

CATECHISING

1821. 1832

FROM Little down to Least, in due degree,
Around the Pastor, each in new-wrought vest,
Each with a vernal posy at his breast,
We stood, a trembling, earnest Company!
With low soft murmur, like a distant bee,
Some spake, by thought-perplexing fears
betrayed;
And some a bold unerring answer made:
How fluttered then thy anxious heart for me,
Belovèd Mother! Thou whose happy hand
Had bound the flowers I wore, with faithful
tie:
Sweet flowers! at whose inaudible command
Her countenance, phantom-like, doth re-ap-
pear:
O lost too early for the frequent tear,
And ill requited by this heartfelt sigh!

XXIII

CONFIRMATION

1821. 1827

THE Young-ones gathered in from hill and
dale,
With holiday delight on every brow:
'Tis passed away; far other thoughts pre-
vail;
For they are taking the baptismal Vow
Upon their conscious selves; their own lips
speak
The solemn promise. Strongest sinews fail,
And many a blooming, many a lovely, cheek
Under the holy fear of God turns pale;
While on each head his lawn-robed Servant
lays
An apostolic hand, and with prayer seals
The Covenant. The Omnipotent will raise
Their feeble Souls; and bear with his regrets,
Who, looking round the fair assemblage,
feels
That ere the Sun goes down their childhood
sets.

XXIV

CONFIRMATION CONTINUED

1821. 1827

I SAW a Mother's eye intensely bent
Upon a Maiden trembling as she knelt;

In and for whom the pious Mother felt
 Things that we judge of by a light too
 faint:
 Tell, if ye may, some star-crowned Muse,
 or Saint !
 Tell what rushed in, from what she was re-
 lieved —
 Then, when her Child the hallowing touch
 received,
 And such vibration through the Mother
 went
 That tears burst forth amain. Did gleams
 appear ?
 Opened a vision of that blissful place
 Where dwells a Sister-child ? And was
 power given
 Part of her lost One's glory back to trace
 Even to this Rite ? For thus *She* knelt,
 and, ere
 The summer-leaf had faded, passed to
 Heaven.

XXV

SACRAMENT

1821. 1827

By chain yet stronger must the Soul be
 tied;
 One duty more, last stage of this ascent,
 Brings to thy food, mysterious Sacrament !
 The Offspring, haply, at the Parent's side;
 But not till They, with all that do abide
 In Heaven, have lifted up their hearts to
 laud
 And magnify the glorious name of God,
 Fountain of grace, whose Son for sinners
 died.
 Ye, who have duly weighed the summons,
 pause
 No longer; ye, whom to the saving rite
 The Altar calls, come early under laws
 That can secure for you a path of light
 Through gloomiest shade; put on (nor dread
 its weight)
 Armour divine, and conquer in your cause !

XXVI

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY

1821. 1845

THE Vested Priest before the Altar stands;
 Approach, come gladly, ye prepared, in
 sight

Of God and chosen friends, your truth to
 plight
 With the symbolic ring, and willing hands
 Solemnly joined. Now sanctify the bond
 O Father ! — to the Espoused thy blessing
 give,
 That mutually assisted they may live
 Obedient, as here taught, to thy commands
 So prays the Church, to consecrate a Vow
 "The which would endless matrimony
 make;"
 Union that shadows forth and doth partake
 A mystery potent human love to endow
 With heavenly, each more prized for the
 other's sake;
 Weep not, meek Bride ! uplift thy timid
 brow.

XXVII

THANKSGIVING AFTER CHILDBIRTH

1821. 1845

WOMAN ! the Power who left his throne so
 high,
 And deigned to wear the robe of flesh we
 wear,
 The Power that thro' the straits of Infancy
 Did pass dependent on maternal care,
 His own humanity with Thee will share,
 Pleased with the thanks that in his People's
 eye
 Thou offerest up for safe Delivery
 From Childbirth's perilous throes. And
 should the Heir
 Of thy fond hopes hereafter walk inclined
 To courses fit to make a mother rue
 That ever he was born, a glance of mind
 Cast upon this observance may renew
 A better will; and, in the imagined view
 Of thee thus kneeling, safety he may find.

XXVIII

VISITATION OF THE SICK

1821. 1845

THE Sabbath bells renew the inviting peal;
 Glad music ! yet there be that, worn with
 pain
 And sickness, listen where they long have
 lain,
 In sadness listen. With maternal zeal
 Inspired, the Church sends ministers to
 kneel
 Beside the afflicted; to sustain with prayer,

d soothe the heart confession hath laid
bare —
at pardon, from God's throne, may set its
seal
a true Penitent. When breath departs
from one disburthened so, so comforted,
Spirit Angels greet; and ours be hope
that, if the Sufferer rise from his sick-bed,
once he will gain a firmer mind, to cope
with a bad world, and foil the Tempter's
arts.

XXIX

THE COMMINATION SERVICE

1821. 1845

UN not this Rite, neglected, yea abhorred,
some of unreflecting mind, as calling
man to curse man, (thought monstrous and
appalling.)
thou and hear the threatenings of the
LORD;
stening within his Temple see his sword
sheathed in wrath to strike the offender's
head,
my own, if sorrow for thy sin be dead,
guilt unrepented, pardon unimplored.
Two aspects bears Truth needful for salva-
tion;
Who knows not *that*? — yet would this
delicate age
look only on the Gospel's brighter page:
set light and dark duly our thoughts em-
ploy;
shall the fearful words of Commination
yield timely fruit of peace and love and
joy.

XXX

FORMS OF PRAYER AT SEA

1821. 1845

to kneeling Worshippers no earthly floor
gives holier invitation than the deck
Of a storm-shattered Vessel saved from
Wreck
When all that Man could do availed no
more)
by him who raised the Tempest and re-
strains:
Happy the crew who this have felt, and pour
forth for his mercy, as the Church ordains,
solemn thanksgiving. Nor will *they* im-
plore
In vain who, for a rightful cause, give breath

To words the Church prescribes, aiding the
lip
For the heart's sake, ere ship with hostile
ship
Encounters, armed for work of pain and
death.
Suppliants! the God to whom your cause
ye trust
Will listen, and ye know that He is just.

XXXI

FUNERAL SERVICE

1821. 1845

FROM the Baptismal hour, thro' weal and
woe,
The Church extends her care to thought
and deed;
Nor quits the Body when the Soul is freed,
The mortal weight cast off to be laid low.
Blest Rite for him who hears in faith, "I
know
That my Redeemer liveth," — hears each
word
That follows — striking on some kindred
chord
Deep in the thankful heart; — yet tears will
flow.
Man is as grass that springeth up at morn,
Grows green, and is cut down and wither-
eth
Ere nightfall — truth that well may claim
a sigh,
Its natural echo; but hope comes reborn
At Jesu's bidding. We rejoice, "O Death,
Where is thy Sting? — O Grave, where is
thy Victory?"

XXXII

RURAL CEREMONY

1821. 1822

CLOSING the sacred Book which long has
fed
Our meditations, give we to a day
Of annual joy one tributary lay;
This day, when, forth by rustic music led,
The village Children, while the sky is red
With evening lights, advance in long array
Through the still churchyard, each with
garland gay,
That, carried sceptre-like, o'ertops the
head

Of the proud Bearer. To the wide church-
 door,
 Charged with these offerings which their
 fathers bore
 For decoration in the Papal time,
 The innocent procession softly moves: —
 The spirit of Laud is pleased in heaven's
 pure clime,
 And Hooker's voice the spectacle approves !

XXXIII

REGRETS

1821. 1822

WOULD that our scrupulous Sires had dared
 to leave
 Less scanty measure of those graceful rites
 And usages, whose due return invites
 A stir of mind too natural to deceive;
 Giving to Memory help when she would
 weave
 A crown for Hope ! — I dread the boasted
 lights
 That all too often are but fiery blights,
 Killing the bud o'er which in vain we grieve.
 Go, seek, when Christmas snows discomfort
 bring,
 The counter Spirit found in some gay
 church
 Green with fresh holly, every pew a perch
 In which the linnet or the thrush might
 sing,
 Merry and loud and safe from prying search,
 Strains offered only to the genial Spring.

XXXIV

MUTABILITY

1821. 1822

FROM low to high doth dissolution climb,
 And sink from high to low, along a scale
 Of awful notes, whose concord shall not
 fail;
 A musical but melancholy chime,
 Which they can hear who meddle not with
 crime,
 Nor avarice, nor over-anxious care.
 Truth fails not; but her outward forms that
 bear
 The longest date do melt like frosty rime,
 That in the morning whitened hill and plain
 And is no more; drop like the tower sub-
 lime

Of yesterday, which royally did wear
 His crown of weeds, but could not
 sustain
 Some casual shout that broke the
 air,
 Or the unimaginable touch of Time.

XXXV

OLD ABBEYS ✓

1821. 1822

MONASTIC Domes ! following my
 ward way,
 Untouched by due regret I marked
 fall !
 Now, ruin, beauty, ancient stillness, all
 Dispose to judgments temperate as
 lay
 On our past selves in life's declining day.
 For as, by discipline of Time made wise,
 We learn to tolerate the infirmities
 And faults of others — gently as he
 teach,
 So with our own the mild Instructor
 Teaching us to forget them or forgive.
 Perversely curious, then, for hidden ill
 Why should we break Time's chari-
 seals ?
 Once ye were holy, ye are holy still;
 Your spirit freely let me drink, and live !

XXXVI

EMIGRANT FRENCH CLERGY

1821. 1827

EVEN while I speak, the sacred roofs of
 France
 Are shattered into dust; and self-exiled
 From altars threatened, levelled, or defiled
 Wander the Ministers of God, as chance
 Opens a way for life, or consonance
 Of faith invites. More welcome to no land
 The fugitives than to the British strand.
 Where priest and layman with the vigilance
 Of true compassion greet them. Creed and
 test
 Vanish before the unreserved embrace
 Of catholic humanity: — distress
 They came, — and, while the moral tempest
 roars
 Throughout the Country they have left, our
 shores
 Give to their Faith a fearless resting
 place.

XXXVII

CONGRATULATION

1821. 1822

IF all things lead to Charity secured
THEM who blessed the soft and happy
 gale
 at landward urged the great Deliverer's
 sail,
 in the sunny bay his fleet was moored !
 pitious hour ! — had we, like them, en-
 dured
 the stress of apprehension, with a mind
 wrenched by injuries, dreading worse de-
 signed,
 from month to month trembling and un-
 assured,
 how had we then rejoiced ! But we have
 felt,
 a loved substance, their futurity:
 and, which they dared not hope for, we
 have seen;
 a State whose generous will through earth
 is dealt;
 State — which, balancing herself be-
 tween
 licence and slavish order, dares be free.

XXXVIII

NEW CHURCHES

1821. 1822

For liberty, and triumphs on the Main,
 and laurelled armies, not to be withstood —
 what serve they ? if, on transitory good
 content, and sedulous of abject gain,
 the State (ah, surely not preserved in
 vain !)
 forbear to shape due channels which the
 Flood
 sacred truth may enter — till it brood
 over the wide realm, as o'er the Egyptian
 plain
 the all-sustaining Nile. No more — the
 time
 conscious of her want; through England's
 bounds,
 in rival haste, the wished-for Temples rise !
 hear their sabbath bells' harmonious
 chime
 float on the breeze — the heavenliest of all
 sounds
 what vale or hill prolongs or multiplies !

XXXIX

CHURCH TO BE ERECTED

1821. 1822

BE this the chosen site; the virgin sod,
 Moistened from age to age by dewy eve,
 Shall disappear, and grateful earth receive
 The corner-stone from hands that build to
 God.
 Yon reverend hawthorns, hardened to the rod
 Of winter storms, yet budding cheerfully;
 Those forest oaks of Druid memory,
 Shall long survive, to shelter the Abode
 Of genuine Faith. Where, haply, 'mid
 this band
 Of daisies, shepherds sate of yore and wove
 May-garlands, there let the holy altar stand
 For kneeling adoration; — while — above,
 Broods, visibly portrayed, the mystic Dove,
 That shall protect from blasphemy the
 Land.

XL

CONTINUED

1821. 1822

MINE ear has rung, my spirit sunk subdued,
 Sharing the strong emotion of the crowd,
 When each pale brow to dread hosannas
 bowed
 While clouds of incense mounting veiled
 the rood,
 That glimmered like a pine-tree dimly
 viewed
 Through Alpine vapours. Such appalling rite
 Our Church prepares not, trusting to the
 might
 Of simple truth with grace divine imbued;
 Yet will we not conceal the precious Cross,
 Like men ashamed: the Sun with his first
 smile
 Shall greet that symbol crowning the low
 Pile:
 And the fresh air of incense-breathing morn
 Shall wooingly embrace it; and green moss
 Creep round its arms through centuries un-
 born.

XLI

NEW CHURCHYARD

1821. 1822

THE encircling ground, in native turf ar-
 rayed,
 Is now by solemn consecration given

To social interests, and to favouring
Heaven;
And where the rugged colts their gambols
played,
And wild deer bounded through the forest
glade,
Unchecked as when by merry Outlaw driven,
Shall hymns of praise resound at morn and
even;
And soon, full soon, the lonely Sexton's spade
Shall wound the tender sod. Encincture
small,
But infinite its grasp of weal and woe!
Hopes, fears, in never-ending ebb and
flow;—
The spousal trembling, and the "dust to
dust,"
The prayers, the contrite struggle, and the
trust
That to the Almighty Father looks through
all.

XLII

CATHEDRALS, ETC.

1821. 1822

OPEN your gates, ye everlasting Piles!
Types of the spiritual Church which God
hath reared;
Not loth we quit the newly-hallowed sward
And humble altar, 'mid your sumptuous
aisles
To kneel, or thrud your intricate defiles,
Or down the nave to pace in motion slow;
Watching, with upward eye, the tall tower
grow
And mount, at every step, with living wiles
Instinct—to rouse the heart and lead the
will
By a bright ladder to the world above.
Open your gates, ye Monuments of love
Divine! thou Lincoln, on thy sovereign hill!
Thou, stately York! and Ye, whose splen-
dours cheer
Isis and Cam, to patient Science dear!

XLIII

INSIDE OF KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL,
CAMBRIDGE

1821. 1822

TAX not the royal Saint with vain expense,
With ill-matched aims the Architect who
planned—
Albeit labouring for a scanty band

Of white robed Scholars only—this is
mense
And glorious Work of fine intelligence!
Give all thou canst; high Heaven rejects
the lore
Of nicely-calculated less or more;
So deemed the man who fashioned for
sense
These lofty pillars, spread that beauteous
roof
Self-poised, and scooped into ten thousand
cells,
Where light and shade repose, where many
dwells
Lingering—and wandering on as loth to
die;
Like thoughts whose very sweetness yields
eth proof
That they were born for immortality.

XLIV

THE SAME

1821. 1822

WHAT awful perspective! while from our
sight
With gradual stealth the lateral windows
hide
Their Portraits, their stone-work glim-
mers, dyed
In the soft chequerings of a sleepy light.
Martyr, or King, or sainted Eremite,
Whoe'er ye be, that thus, yourselves unseen,
Imbue your prison-bars with solemn shade,
Shine on, until ye fade with coming Night!—
But, from the arms of silence—list! O how
The music bursteth into second life;
The notes luxuriate, every stone is kissed
By sound, or ghost of sound, in many strains
Heart-thrilling strains, that cast, before the
eye
Of the devout, a veil of ecstasy!

XLV

CONTINUED

1821. 1822

THEY dreamt not of a perishable home
Who thus could build. Be mine, in heart
of fear
Or grovelling thought, to seek a refuge here
Or through the aisles of Westminster to
roam:

ere bubbles burst, and folly's dancing
foam
Its, if it cross the threshold; where the
wreath
awe-struck wisdom droops: or let my path
ad to that younger Pile, whose sky-like
dome
th typified by reach of daring art
livity's embrace; whose guardian crest,
e silent Cross, among the stars shall
spread
now, when She hath also seen her breast
led with mementos, satiate with its part
grateful England's overflowing Dead.

XLVI

EJACULATION

1821. 1822

ORY to God! and to the Power who came
filial duty, clothed with love divine,
at made his human tabernacle shine
ke Ocean burning with purpureal flame;
like the Alpine Mount, that takes its
name
om roseate hues, far kenned at morn and
even
hours of peace, or when the storm is
driven
long the nether region's rugged frame!
arth prompts — Heaven urges; let us seek
the light,

Studios of that pure intercourse begun
When first our infant brows their lustre won;
So, like the Mountain, may we grow more
bright
From unimpeded commerce with the Sun,
At the approach of all-involving night.

XLVII

CONCLUSION

1821. 1822

WHY sleeps the future, as a snake enrolled,
Coil within coil, at noon-tide? For the
WORD
Yields, if with unpresumptuous faith ex-
plored,
Power at whose touch the sluggard shall
unfold
His drowsy rings. Look forth! — that
Stream behold,
THAT STREAM upon whose bosom we have
passed
Floating at ease while nations have effaced
Nations, and Death has gathered to his fold
Long lines of mighty Kings — look forth,
my Soul!
(Nor in this vision be thou slow to trust)
The living Waters, less and less by guilt
Stained and polluted, brighten as they roll,
Till they have reached the eternal City —
built
For the perfected Spirit of the just!

MEMORY

1823. 1827

A PEN — to register; a key —
That winds through secret wards,
Are well assigned to Memory
By allegoric Bards.

As aptly, also, might be given
A Pencil to her hand;
That, softening objects, sometimes even
Outstrips the heart's demand;

That smooths foregone distress, the
lines
Of lingering care subdued,
Long-vanished happiness refines,
And clothes in brighter hues;

Yet, like a tool of Fancy, works
Those Spectres to dilate
That startle Conscience, as she lurks
Within her lonely seat.

Oh! that our lives, which flee so fast,
In purity were such,
That not an image of the past
Should fear that pencil's touch!

Retirement then might hourly look
Upon a soothing scene,
Age steal to his allotted nook
Contented and serene;

With heart as calm as lakes that sleep,
In frosty moonlight glistening;
Or mountain rivers, where they creep
Along a channel smooth and deep,
To their own far-off murmurs listening.

TO THE LADY FLEMING

ON SEEING THE FOUNDATION PREPARING
FOR THE ERECTION OF RYDAL CHAPEL,
WESTMORELAND

1823. 1827

After thanking Lady Fleming in prose for the service she had done to her neighbourhood by erecting this Chapel, I have nothing to say beyond the expression of regret that the architect did not furnish an elevation better suited to the site in a narrow mountain-pass, and, what is of more consequence, better constructed in the interior for the purposes of worship. It has no chancel; the altar is unbecomingly confined; the pews are so narrow as to preclude the possibility of kneeling with comfort; there is no vestry; and what ought to have been first mentioned, the font, instead of standing at its proper place at the entrance, is thrust into the farther end of a pew. When these defects shall be pointed out to the munificent Patroness, they will, it is hoped, be corrected.

I

BLEST is this Isle — our native Land;
Where battlement and moated gate
Are objects only for the hand
Of hoary Time to decorate;
Where shady hamlet, town that breathes
Its busy smoke in social wreaths,
No rampart's stern defence require,
Nought but the heaven-directed spire,
And steeple tower (with pealing bells
Far-heard) — our only citadels.

II

O Lady! from a noble line
Of chieftains sprung, who stoutly bore
The spear, yet gave to works divine
A bounteous help in days of yore
(As records mouldering in the Dell
Of Nightshade haply yet may tell);
Thee kindred aspirations moved
To build, within a vale beloved,
For Him upon whose high behests
All peace depends, all safety rests.

III

How fondly will the woods embrace
This daughter of thy pious care,
Lifting her front with modest grace
To make a fair recess more fair;
And to exalt the passing hour;
Or soothe it with a healing power

Drawn from the Sacrifice fulfilled,
Before this rugged soil was tilled,
Or human habitation rose
To interrupt the deep repose!

IV

Well may the villagers rejoice!
Nor heat, nor cold, nor weary ways,
Will be a hindrance to the voice
That would unite in prayer and praise;
More duly shall wild wandering Youth
Receive the curb of sacred truth,
Shall tottering Age, bent earthward, hear
The Promise, with uplifted ear;
And all shall welcome the new ray
Imparted to their sabbath-day.

V

Nor deem the Poet's hope misplaced,
His fancy cheated — that can see
A shade upon the future cast,
Of time's pathetic sanctity;
Can hear the monitory clock
Sound o'er the lake with gentle shock
At evening, when the ground beneath
Is ruffled o'er with cells of death;
Where happy generations lie,
Here tutored for eternity.

VI

Lives there a man whose sole delights
Are trivial pomp and city noise,
Hardening a heart that loathes or slight
What every natural heart enjoys?
Who never caught a noon-tide dream
From murmur of a running stream;
Could strip, for aught the prospect
yields
To him, their verdure from the fields;
And take the radiance from the clouds
In which the sun his setting shrouds.

VII

A soul so pitiably forlorn,
If such do on this earth abide,
May season apathy with scorn,
May turn indifference to pride;
And still be not unblest — compared
With him who grovels, self-debarred
From all that lies within the scope
Of holy faith and christian hope;
Or, shipwrecked, kindles on the coast
False fires, that others may be lost.

VIII

as ! that such perverted zeal
 ould spread on Britain's favoured ground !
 at public order, private weal,
 ould e'er have felt or feared a wound
 orn champions of the desperate law
 hich from their own blind hearts they
 draw ;
 ho tempt their reason to deny
 d, whom their passions dare defy,
 d boast that they alone are free
 ho reach this dire extremity ! 80

IX

at turn we from these “bold bad” men ;
 e way, mild Lady ! that hath led
 own to their “dark opprobrious den,”
 all too rough for Thee to tread.
 ftly as morning vapours glide
 own Rydal-cove from Fairfield's side,
 ould move the tenor of *his* song
 ho means to charity no wrong ;
 hose offering gladly would accord 85
 ith this day's work, in thought and word.

X

eaven prosper it ! may peace, and love,
 nd hope, and consolation, fall,
 hrough its meek influence, from above,
 nd penetrate the hearts of all ;
 ll who, around the hallowed Fane,
 hall sojourn in this fair domain ;
 rateful to Thee, while service pure,
 nd ancient ordinance, shall endure,
 or opportunity bestowed
 o kneel together, and adore their God ! 100

ON THE SAME OCCASION

1823. 1827

Oh ! gather whencee'er ye safely may
 The help which slackening Piety requires ;
 Nor deem that he perforce must go astray
 Who treads upon the footmarks of his sire.

Our churches, invariably perhaps, stand east
 nd west, but *why* is by few persons *exactly*
 nown ; nor, that the degree of deviation from
 e east often noticeable in the ancient ones
 as determined, in each particular case, by the
 oint in the horizon, at which the sun rose upon
 he day of the saint to whom the church was
 edicated. These observances of our ancestors,
 nd the causes of them, are the subject of the
 ollowing stanzas.

WHEN in the antique age of bow and spear
 And feudal rapine clothed with iron mail,

Came ministers of peace, intent to rear
 The Mother Church in yon sequestered vale ;

Then, to her Patron Saint a previous rite
 Resounded with deep swell and solemn close,
 Through unremitting vigils of the night,
 Till from his couch the wished-for Sun up-
 rose.

He rose, and straight — as by divine com-
 mand,
 They, who had waited for that sign to trace
 Their work's foundation, gave with careful
 hand
 To the high altar its determined place ;

Mindful of Him who in the Orient born
 There lived, and on the cross his life re-
 signed,
 And who, from out the regions of the
 morn,
 Issuing in pomp, shall come to judge man-
 kind.

So taught *their* creed ; — nor failed the east-
 ern sky,
 'Mid these more awful feelings, to infuse
 The sweet and natural hopes that shall not
 die,
 Long as the sun his gladsome course renews.

For us hath such prelusive vigil ceased ;
 Yet still we plant, like men of elder days,
 Our christian altar faithful to the east,
 Whence the tall window drinks the morn-
 ing rays ;

That obvious emblem giving to the eye
 Of meek devotion, which erewhile it gave,
 That symbol of the dayspring from on high,
 Triumphant o'er the darkness of the grave.

“A VOLANT TRIBE OF BARDS
 ON EARTH ARE FOUND”

1823. 1827

A VOLANT Tribe of Bards on earth are
 found,
 Who, while the flattering Zephyrs round
 them play,
 On “coignes of vantage” hang their nests
 of clay ;
 How quickly from that æry hold unbound,
 Dust for oblivion ! To the solid ground

meditative feeling;
 ate strains from worlds beyond the skies,
 rough the pure light of female eyes,
 eir sanctity revealing!

TO —

1824. 1827

Written at Rydal Mount. Prompted by the
 due importance attached to personal beauty
 some dear friends of mine.

Look at the fate of summer flowers,
 which blow at daybreak, droop e'er even-
 song;
 and, grieved for their brief date, confess
 that ours,
 measured by what we are and ought to be,
 measured by all that, trembling, we foresee,
 Is not so long!

human Life do pass away,
 perishing yet more swiftly than the flower,
 we are creatures of a *winter's* day;
 That space hath Virgin's beauty to disclose
 her sweets, and triumph o'er the breathing
 rose?

Not even an hour!

the deepest grove whose foliage hid
 the happiest lovers Arcady might boast,
 could not the entrance of this thought for-
 bid:

be thou wise as they, soul-gifted Maid!
 or rate too high what must so quickly fade,
 So soon be lost.

then shall love teach some virtuous Youth
 To draw, out of the object of his eyes,"
 the while on thee they gaze in simple truth,
 hues more exalted, "a refined Form,"
 That dreads not age, nor suffers from the
 worm,
 And never dies.

A FLOWER GARDEN

AT COLEORTON HALL, LEICESTERSHIRE
 1824. 1827

Planned by my friend, Lady Beaumont, in
 connection with the garden at Coleorton.

TELL me, ye Zephyrs! that unfold,
 While fluttering o'er this gay Recess,

Pinions that fanned the teeming mould
 Of Eden's blissful wilderness,
 Did only softly-stealing hours
 There close the peaceful lives of flowers?

Say, when the *moving* creatures saw
 All kinds commingled without fear,
 Prevailed a like indulgent law
 For the still growths that prosper here? 10
 Did wanton fawn and kid forbear
 The half-blown rose, the lily spare?

Or peeped they often from their beds
 And prematurely disappeared,
 Devoured like pleasure ere it spreads
 A bosom to the sun endeared?
 If such their harsh untimely doom,
 It falls not *here* on bud or bloom.

All summer long the happy Eve
 Of this fair Spot her flowers may bind, 20
 Nor e'er, with ruffled fancy, grieve,
 From the next glance she casts, to find
 That love for little things by Fate
 Is rendered vain as love for great.

Yet, where the guardian fence is wound,
 So subtly are our eyes beguiled
 We see not nor suspect a bound,
 No more than in some forest wild;
 The sight is free as air — or crost
 Only by art in nature lost. 30

And, though the jealous turf refuse
 By random footsteps to be prest,
 And feed on never-sullied dews,
 Ye, gentle breezes from the west,
 With all the ministers of hope
 Are tempted to this sunny slope!

And hither throngs of birds resort;
 Some, inmates lodged in shady nests,
 Some, perched on stems of stately port
 That nod to welcome transient guests; 40
 While hare and leveret, seen at play,
 Appear not more shut out than they.

Apt emblem (for reproof of pride)
 This delicate Enclosure shows
 Of modest kindness, that would hide
 The firm protection she bestows;
 Of manners, like its viewless fence,
 Ensuring peace to innocence.

Thus spake the moral Muse — her wing
 Abruptly spreading to depart, 50

She left that farewell offering,
 Memento for some docile heart;
 That may respect the good old age
 When Fancy was Truth's willing Page;
 And Truth would skim the flowery glade,
 Though entering but as Fancy's Shade.

TO THE LADY E. B. AND THE
 HON. MISS P.

1824. 1827

Composed in the Grounds of Plass Newidd,
 near Llangollen, 1824.

In this Vale of Meditation my friend Jones resided, having been allowed by his diocesan to fix himself there without resigning his Living in Oxfordshire. He was with my wife and daughter and me when we visited these celebrated ladies who had retired, as one may say, into notice in this vale. Their cottage lay directly in the road between London and Dublin, and they were of course visited by their Irish friends as well as innumerable strangers. They took much delight in passing jokes on our friend Jones's plumpness, ruddy cheeks, and smiling countenance, as little suited to a hermit living in the Vale of Meditation. We all thought there was ample room for retort on his part, so curious was the appearance of these ladies, so elaborately sentimental about themselves and their *Caro Albergo*, as they named it in an inscription on a tree that stood opposite, the endearing epithet being preceded by the word *Ecco!* calling upon the saunterer to look about him. So oddly was one of these ladies attired that we took her, at a little distance, for a Roman Catholic priest, with a crucifix and relics hung at his neck. They were without caps, their hair bushy and white as snow, which contributed to the mistake.

A STREAM, to mingle with your favourite
 Dee,
 Along the VALE OF MEDITATION flows;
 So styled by those fierce Britons, pleased to
 see
 In Nature's face the expression of repose;
 Or haply there some pious hermit chose
 To live and die, the peace of heaven his aim;
 To whom the wild sequestered region owes
 At this late day, its sanctifying name.
 GLYN CAFAILGARROCH, in the Cambrian
 tongue,
 In ours, the VALE OF FRIENDSHIP, let *this*
 spot
 Be named; where, faithful to a low-roofed
 Cot,

On Deva's banks, ye have abode so long
 Sisters in love, a love allowed to cling
 Even on this earth, above the reach of
 Time!

TO THE TORRENT AT THE
 DEVIL'S BRIDGE, NORTH
 WALES, 1824

1824. 1827

How art thou named? In search of what
 strange land,
 From what huge height descending? Of
 such force
 Of waters issue from a British source,
 Or hath not Pindus fed thee, where
 band
 Of Patriots scoop their freedom out, with
 hand
 Desperate as thine? Or come the insupportable
 shocks
 From that young Stream, that smites the
 throbbing rocks
 Of Viamala? There I seem to stand,
 As in life's morn; permitted to behold,
 From the dread chasm, woods climbing
 above woods,
 In pomp that fades not; everlasting snow
 And skies that ne'er relinquish their repose
 Such power possess the family of floods
 Over the minds of Poets, young or old!

COMPOSED AMONG THE RUINS
 OF A CASTLE IN NORTH WALES

1824. 1827

THROUGH shattered galleries, 'mid roofless
 halls,
 Wandering with timid footsteps oft
 betrayed,
 The Stranger sighs, nor scruples to upbraid
 Old Time, though he, gentlest among
 Thralls
 Of Destiny, upon these wounds hath laid
 His lenient touches, soft as light that falls
 From the wan Moon, upon the towers and
 walls,
 Light deepening the profoundest sleep
 shade.
 Relic of Kings! Wreck of forgotten wars
 To winds abandoned and the prying stars
 Time loves Thee! at his call the Seasons
 twine

variant wreaths around thy forehead
 hoar;
 though past pomp no changes can
 restore,
 nothing recompence, his gift, is thine !

ELEGIAC STANZAS

DRESSED TO SIR G. H. B. UPON THE
 DEATH OF HIS SISTER-IN-LAW

1824. 1827

On Mrs. Fermor. This lady had been a
 long time before I knew her. Her husband
 was of the family of the lady celebrated in the
 "ape of the Lock," and was, I believe, a
 Roman Catholic. The sorrow which his death
 caused her was fearful in its character as de-
 scribed in this poem, but was subdued in
 the lapse of time by the strength of her religious
 faith. I have been, for many weeks at a time,
 an inmate with her at Coleorton Hall, as were
 Mr. Wordsworth and my Sister. The
 sketch in the sketch of her character here given
 is acknowledged with gratitude by her near-
 relatives. She was eloquent in conversa-
 tion, energetic upon public matters, open in
 respect to those, but slow to communicate her
 personal feelings; upon these she never touched
 her intercourse with me, so that I could not
 regard myself as her confidential friend, and
 was accordingly surprised when I learnt she
 had left me a legacy of £100, as a token of
 her esteem. See, in further illustration, the
 second stanza inscribed upon her Cenotaph in
 Coleorton church.

FOR a dirge ! But why complain ?
 ask rather a triumphal strain
 When FERMOR'S race is run;
 a garland of immortal boughs
 to twine around the Christian's brows,
 Whose glorious work is done.

We pay a high and holy debt;
 No tears of passionate regret
 shall stain this votive lay;
 All-worthy, Beaumont ! were the grief 10
 That flings itself on wild relief
 When Saints have passed away.

Sad doom, at Sorrow's shrine to kneel,
 For ever covetous to feel,
 And impotent to bear !
 Such once was hers — to think and think
 On severed love, and only sink
 From anguish to despair !

But nature to its inmost part
 Faith had refined; and to her heart 20
 A peaceful cradle given:
 Calm as the dew-drop's, free to rest
 Within a breeze-fanned rose's breast
 Till it exhales to Heaven.

Was ever Spirit that could bend
 So graciously ? — that could descend,
 Another's need to suit,
 So promptly from her lofty throne ? —
 In works of love, in these alone,
 How restless, how minute ! 30

Pale was her hue; yet mortal cheek
 Ne'er kindled with a livelier streak
 When aught had suffered wrong, —
 When aught that breathes had felt a wound;
 Such look the Oppressor might confound,
 However proud and strong.

But hushed be every thought that springs
 From out the bitterness of things;
 Her quiet is secure;
 No thorns can pierce her tender feet, 40
 Whose life was, like the violet, sweet,
 As climbing jasmine, pure —

As snowdrop on an infant's grave,
 Or lily heaving with the wave
 That feeds it and defends;
 As Vesper, ere the star hath kissed
 The mountain top, or breathed the mist
 That from the vale ascends.

Thou takest not away, O Death !
 Thou strikest — absence perisheth, 50
 Indifference is no more;
 The future brightens on our sight;
 For on the past hath fallen a light
 That tempts us to adore.

CENOTAPH

1824. 1842

See "Elegiac Stanzas. Addressed to Sir G.
 H. B. upon the death of his Sister-in-Law."

In affectionate remembrance of Frances Fer-
 mor, whose remains are deposited in the church
 of Claines, near Worcester, this stone is erected
 by her sister, Dame Margaret, wife of Sir George
 Beaumont, Bart., who, feeling not less than the
 love of a brother for the deceased, commends
 this memorial to the care of his heirs and suc-
 cessors in the possession of this place.

By vain affections unenthralled,
 Though resolute when duty called
 To meet the world's broad eye,
 Pure as the holiest cloistered nun
 That ever feared the tempting sun,
 Did Fermor live and die.
 This Tablet, hallowed by her name,
 One heart-relieving tear may claim;
 But if the pensive gloom
 Of fond regret be still thy choice,
 Exalt thy spirit, hear the voice
 Of Jesus from her tomb!

"I AM THE WAY, THE TRUTH, AND THE
 LIFE"

EPITAPH

IN THE CHAPEL-YARD OF LANGDALE,
 WESTMORELAND

1824. 1842

Owen Lloyd, the subject of this epitaph, was born at Old Brathay, near Ambleside, and was the son of Charles Lloyd and his wife Sophia (née Pemberton), both of Birmingham, who came to reside in this part of the country soon after their marriage. They had many children, both sons and daughters, of whom the most remarkable was the subject of this epitaph. He was educated under Mr. Dawes, at Ambleside, Dr. Butler, of Shrewsbury, and lastly at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he would have been greatly distinguished as a scholar but for inherited infirmities of bodily constitution, which, from early childhood, affected his mind. His love for the neighbourhood in which he was born, and his sympathy with the habits and characters of the mountain yeomanry, in conjunction with irregular spirits, that unfitted him for facing duties in situations to which he was unaccustomed, induced him to accept the retired curacy of Langdale. How much he was beloved and honoured there, and with what feelings he discharged his duty under the oppression of severe malady, is set forth, though imperfectly, in the epitaph.

By playful smiles (alas! too oft
 A sad heart's sunshine), by a soft
 And gentle nature, and a free
 Yet modest hand of charity,
 Through life was OWEN LLOYD endeared
 To young and old; and how revered
 Had been that pious spirit, a tide
 Of humble mourners testified,
 When, after pains dispensed to prove
 The measure of God's chastening love,

Here, brought from far, his come from
 rest, —

Fulfilment of his own request; —
 Urged less for this Yew's shade, though
 Planted with such fond hope the tree;
 Less for the love of stream and rock,
 Dear as they were, than that his Flock
 When they no more their Pastor's voice
 Could hear to guide them in their choice
 Through good and evil, help might have
 Admonished, from his silent grave,
 Of righteousness, of sins forgiven,
 For peace on earth and bliss in heaven.

1824

THE CONTRAST

THE PARROT AND THE WREN

1825. 1827

The Parrot belonged to Mrs. Luff while living at Fox-Ghyll. The Wren was one that haunted for many years the summer-house between the two terraces at Rydal Mount.

I

WITHIN her gilded cage confined,
 I saw a dazzling Belle,
 A Parrot of that famous kind
 Whose name is NON-PAREIL.

Like beads of glossy jet her eyes;
 And, smoothed by Nature's skill,
 With pearl or gleaming agate vies
 Her finely-curved bill.

Her plummy mantle's living hues
 In mass opposed to mass,
 Outshine the splendour that imbues
 The robes of pictured glass.

And, sooth to say, an apter Mate
 Did never tempt the choice
 Of feathered Thing most delicate
 In figure and in voice.

But, exiled from Australian bowers,
 And singleness her lot,
 She trills her song with tutored powers,
 Or mocks each casual note.

No more of pity for regrets
 With which she may have striven!
 Now but in wantonness she frets,
 Or spite, if cause be given;

ch, volatile, a sportive bird
 y social glee inspired;
 ambitious to be seen or heard,
 and pleased to be admired!

II

HIS moss-lined shed, green, soft, and dry,
 harbours a self-contented Wren, 30
 not shunning man's abode, though shy,
 almost as thought itself, of human ken.

Strange places, coverts unendeared,
 she never tried; the very nest
 in which this Child of Spring was reared,
 warmed, thro' winter, by her feathery
 breast.

to the bleak winds she sometimes gives
 a slender unexpected strain;
 proof that the hermitess still lives,
 though she appear not, and be sought in
 vain. 40

ay, Dora! tell me, by yon placid moon,
 if called to choose between the favoured
 pair,

Which would you be,—the bird of the
 saloon

By lady-fingers tended with nice care,
 caressed, applauded, upon dainties fed,
 Or Nature's DARKLING of this mossy shed?

TO A SKY-LARK

1825. 1827

Written at Rydal Mount.

ETHEREAL minstrel! pilgrim of the sky!
 Dost thou despise the earth where cares
 abound?

Or, while the wings aspire, are heart and eye
 Both with thy nest upon the dewy ground?
 Thy nest which thou canst drop into at will,
 Those quivering wings composed, that mu-
 sic still!

Leave to the nightingale her shady wood;
 A privacy of glorious light is thine;
 Whence thou dost pour upon the world a
 flood

Of harmony, with instinct more divine;
 Type of the wise who soar, but never roam;
 True to the kindred points of Heaven and
 Home!

"ERE WITH COLD BEADS OF
MIDNIGHT DEW"

1826. 1827

Written at Rydal Mount. Suggested by the
 condition of a friend.

ERE with cold beads of midnight dew
 Had mingled tears of thine,
 I grieved, fond Youth! that thou shouldst
 sue
 To haughty Geraldine.

Immoveable by generous sighs,
 She glories in a train
 Who drag, beneath our native skies,
 An oriental chain.

Pine not like them with arms across,
 Forgetting in thy care
 How the fast-rooted trees can toss
 Their branches in mid air.

The humblest rivulet will take
 Its own wild liberties;
 And, every day, the imprisoned lake
 Is flowing in the breeze.

Then, crouch no more on suppliant knee,
 But scorn with scorn outbrave;
 A Briton, even in love, should be
 A subject, not a slave!

ODE

COMPOSED ON MAY MORNING

1826. 1835

This and the following poem originated in the
 lines "How delicate the leafy veil," etc. — My
 daughter and I left Rydal Mount upon a tour
 through our mountains with Mr. and Mrs. Carr
 in the month of May 1826, and as we were going
 up the vale of Newlands I was struck with the
 appearance of the little chapel gleaming through
 the veil of half-opened leaves; and the feeling
 which was then conveyed to my mind was ex-
 pressed in the stanza referred to above. As in
 the case of "Liberty" and "Humanity," my
 first intention was to write only one poem, but
 subsequently I broke it into two, making addi-
 tions to each part so as to produce a consistent
 and appropriate whole.

WHILE from the purpling east departs
 The star that led the dawn,

Blithe Flora from her couch upstarts,
 For May is on the lawn.
 A quickening hope, a freshening glee,
 Foreran the expected Power,
 Whose first-drawn breath, from bush and
 tree,
 Shakes off that pearly shower.

All Nature welcomes Her whose sway
 Tempers the year's extremes;
 Who scattereth lustres o'er noon-day,
 Like morning's dewy gleams;
 While mellow warble, sprightly trill,
 The tremulous heart excite;
 And hums the balmy air to still
 The balance of delight.

Time was, blest Power! when youths and
 maids
 At peep of dawn would rise,
 And wander forth, in forest glades
 Thy birth to solemnize.
 Though mute the song — to grace the
 rite
 Untouched the hawthorn bough,
 Thy Spirit triumphs o'er the slight;
 Man changes, but not Thou!

Thy feathered Lieges bill and wings
 In love's disport employ;
 Warmed by thy influence, creeping things
 Awake to silent joy:
 Queen art thou still for each gay plant
 Where the slim wild deer roves;
 And served in depths where fishes
 haunt
 Their own mysterious groves.

Cloud-piercing peak, and trackless heath,
 Instinctive homage pay;
 Nor wants the dim-lit cave a wreath
 To honour thee, sweet May!
 Where cities fanned by thy brisk airs
 Behold a smokeless sky,
 Their puniest flower-pot-nursling dares
 To open a bright eye.

And if, on this thy natal morn,
 The pole, from which thy name
 Hath not departed, stands forlorn
 Of song and dance and game;
 Still from the village-green a vow
 Aspires to thee addrest,
 Wherever peace is on the brow,
 Or love within the breast.

Yes! where Love nestles thou canst teach
 The soul to love the more;
 Hearts also shall thy lessons reach
 That never loved before.
 Stript is the haughty one of pride,
 The bashful freed from fear,
 While rising, like the ocean-tide,
 In flows the joyous year.

Hush, feeble lyre! weak words refuse
 The service to prolong!
 To yon exulting thrush the Muse
 Entrusts the imperfect song;
 His voice shall chant, in accents clear,
 Throughout the live-long day,
 Till the first silver star appear,
 The sovereignty of May.

TO MAY

1826-34. 1835

THOUGH many suns have risen and set
 Since thou, blithe May, wert born,
 And Bards, who hailed thee, may forget
 Thy gifts, thy beauty scorn;
 There are who to a birthday strain
 Confine not harp and voice,
 But evermore throughout thy reign
 Are grateful and rejoice!

Delicious odours! music sweet,
 Too sweet to pass away!
 Oh for a deathless song to meet
 The soul's desire — a lay
 That, when a thousand years are told,
 Should praise thee, genial Power!
 Through summer heat, autumnal cold,
 And winter's dreariest hour.

Earth, sea, thy presence feel — nor less,
 If yon ethereal blue
 With its soft smile the truth express,
 The heavens have felt it too.
 The inmost heart of man if glad
 Partakes a livelier cheer;
 And eyes that cannot but be sad
 Let fall a brightened tear.

Since thy return, through days and weeks
 Of hope that grew by stealth,
 How many wan and faded cheeks
 Have kindled into health!
 The Old, by thee revived, have said,
 "Another year is ours;"

And wayworn Wanderers, poorly fed,
Have smiled upon thy flowers.

Who tripping lisps a merry song
Amid his playful peers ?
The tender Infant who was long
A prisoner of fond fears;
But now, when every sharp-edged blast
Is quiet in its sheath,
His Mother leaves him free to taste
Earth’s sweetness in thy breath. 40

Thy help is with the weed that creeps
Along the humblest ground;
No cliff so bare but on its steeps
Thy favours may be found;
But most on some peculiar nook
That our own hands have drest,
Thou and thy train are proud to look,
And seem to love it best.

And yet how pleased we wander forth
When May is whispering, “ Come ! 50
Choose from the bowers of virgin earth
The happiest for your home;
Heaven’s bounteous love through me is
spread

From sunshine, clouds, winds, waves,
Drops on the mouldering turret’s head,
And on your turf-clad graves ! ”

Much greeting heard, away with sighs
For lilies that must fade,
Or “ the rathe primrose as it dies
Forsaken ” in the shade ! 60
Eternal fruitions and desires
Are linked in endless chase;
While, as one kindly growth retires,
Another takes its place.

And what if thou, sweet May, hast known
Mishap by worm and blight;
If expectations newly blown
Have perished in thy sight;
If loves and joys, while up they sprung,
Were caught as in a snare; 70
Such is the lot of all the young,
However bright and fair.

Lo ! Streams that April could not check
Are patient of thy rule;
Gurgling in foamy water-break,
Loitering in glassy pool:
By thee, thee only, could be sent
Such gentle mists as glide,

Curling with unconfirmed intent,
On that green mountain’s side. 80

How delicate the leafy veil
Through which yon house of God
Gleams, mid the peace of this deep dale
By few but shepherds trod !
And lowly huts, near beaten ways,
No sooner stand attired
In thy fresh wreaths, than they for praise
Peep forth, and are admired.

Season of fancy and of hope,
Permit not for one hour, 90
A blossom from thy crown to drop,
Nor add to it a flower !
Keep, lovely May, as if by touch
Of self-restraining art,
This modest charm of not too much,
Part seen, imagined part !

“ ONCE I COULD HAIL (HOW-
E’ER SERENE THE SKY)”

1826. 1827

“ No faculty yet given me to espy
The dusky Shape within her arms imbound.”

Afterwards, when I could not avoid seeing it,
I wondered at this, and the more so because,
like most children, I had been in the habit of
watching the moon through all her changes,
and had often continued to gaze at it when at
the full, till half blinded.

“ Late, late yestreen I saw the new moone
Wi’ the auld moone in hir arme.”

*Ballad of Sir Patrick Spence,
Percy’s Reliques.*

ONCE I could hail (howe’er serene the sky)
The Moon re-entering her monthly round,
No faculty yet given me to espy
The dusky Shape within her arms imbound,
That thin memento of effulgence lost
Which some have named her Predecessor’s
ghost.

Young, like the Crescent that above me shone,
Nought I perceived within it dull or dim;
All that appeared was suitable to One
Whose fancy had a thousand fields to
skim; 10
To expectations spreading with wild growth,
And hope that kept with me her plighted
troth.

I saw (ambition quickening at the view)
A silver boat launched on a boundless flood;
A pearly crest, like Dian's when it threw
Its brightest splendour round a leafy wood;
But not a hint from under-ground, no sign
Fit for the glimmering brow of Proserpine.

Or was it Dian's self that seemed to move
Before me? — nothing blemished the fair
sight; 20

On her I looked whom jocund Fairies love,
Cynthia, who puts the *little* stars to flight,
And by that thinning magnifies the great,
For exaltation of her sovereign state.

And when I learned to mark the spectral
Shape

As each new Moon obeyed the call of Time,
If gloom fell on me, swift was my escape;
Such happy privilege hath life's gay Prime,
To see or not to see, as best may please
A buoyant Spirit, and a heart at ease. 30

Now, dazzling Stranger! when thou meet'st
my glance,

Thy dark Associate ever I discern;
Emblem of thoughts too eager to advance
While I salute my joys, thoughts sad or
stern;

Shades of past bliss, or phantoms that, to
gain

Their fill of promised lustre, wait in vain.

So changes mortal Life with fleeting years;
A mournful change, should Reason fail to
bring

The timely insight that can temper fears,
And from vicissitude remove its sting; 40
While Faith aspires to seats in that domain
Where joys are perfect — neither wax nor
wane.

"THE MASSY WAYS, CARRIED ACROSS THESE HEIGHTS"

1826. 1835

The walk is what we call the *Far-terrace*,
beyond the summer-house at Rydal Mount.
The lines were written when we were afraid of
being obliged to quit the place to which we
were so much attached.

THE massy Ways, carried across these
heights

By Roman perseverance, are destroyed,

Or hidden under ground, like sleeping
worms.

How venture then to hope that Time will
spare

This humble Walk? Yet on the new
tain's side

A POET's hand first shaped it; and a
steps

Of that same Bard — repeated to and fro
At morn, at noon, and under moonlight
skies

Through the vicissitudes of many a year —
Forbade the weeds to creep o'er its green
line.

No longer, scattering to the heedless wind
The vocal raptures of fresh poesy,
Shall he frequent these precincts; look
no more

In earnest converse with beloved Friends
Here will he gather stores of ready bliss
As from the beds and borders of a garden
Choice flowers are gathered! But,
Power may spring

Out of a farewell yearning — favoured more
Than kindred wishes mated suitably
With vain regrets — the Exile would not
sign

This Walk, his loved possession, to the use
Of those pure Minds that reverence the
Muse.

THE PILLAR OF TRAJAN

1826. 1827

These verses perhaps had better be transferred to the class of "Italian Poems." I observed in the Newspaper, that the Pillar of Trajan was given as a subject for a prize-poem in English verse. I had a wish perhaps that my son, who was then an undergraduate at Oxford, should try his fortune, and I told him so; but he, not having been accustomed to write verse, wisely declined to enter on the task; whereupon I showed him these lines as proof of what might, without difficulty, be done on such a subject.

WHERE towers are crushed, and un-
bidden weeds

O'er mutilated arches shed their seeds;
And temples, doomed to milder change,
unfold

A new magnificence that vies with old;
Firm in its pristine majesty hath stood
A votive Column, spared by fire and
flood: —

though the passions of man's fretful
 race
 never ceased to eddy round its base,
 injured more by touch of meddling
 hands
 a lone obelisk, 'mid Nubian sands, 10
 aught in Syrian deserts left to save
 a death the memory of the good and
 brave.
 oric figures round the shaft embost
 and, with lineaments in air not lost;
 as he turns, the charmed spectator
 sees
 ap winding after group with dream-like
 ease;
 mphs in sunbright gratitude displayed,
 softly stealing into modest shade.
 o, pleased with purple clusters to en-
 twine
 e lofty elm-tree, mounts the daring
 vine; 20
 woodbine so, with spiral grace, and
 breathes
 le-spreading odours from her flowery
 wreaths.
 Borne by the Muse from rills in shep-
 herds' ears
 murmuring but one smooth story for all
 years,
 gladly commune with the mind and
 heart
 him who thus survives by classic art,
 s actions witness, venerate his mien,
 and study Trajan as by Pliny seen;
 behold how fought the Chief whose con-
 quering sword
 stretched far as earth might own a single
 lord; 30
 the delight of moral prudence schooled,
 ow feelingly at home the Sovereign ruled;
 est of the good — in pagan faith allied
 o more than Man, by virtue deified.
 Memorial Pillar! 'mid the wrecks of
 Time
 reserve thy charge with confidence sub-
 lime —
 The exultations, pomps, and cares of Rome,
 Whence half the breathing world received
 its doom;
 Things that recoil from language; that, if
 shown 39
 By apter pencil, from the light had flown.
 A Pontiff, Trajan *here* the Gods implores,
 There greets an Embassy from Indian
 shores;

Lo! he harangues his cohorts — *there* the
 storm
 Of battle meets him in authentic form!
 Unharnessed, naked, troops of Moorish
 horse
 Sweep to the charge; more high, the
 Dacian force,
 To hoof and finger mailed; — yet, high or
 low,
 None bleed, and none lie prostrate but the
 foe.
 In every Roman, through all turns of fate,
 Is Roman dignity inviolate; 50
 Spirit in him pre-eminent, who guides,
 Supports, adorns, and over all presides;
 Distinguished only by inherent state
 From honoured Instruments that round
 him wait;
 Rise as he may, his grandeur scorns the test
 Of outward symbol, nor will deign to rest
 On aught by which another is deprest.
 — Alas! that One thus disciplined could toil
 To enslave whole nations on their native soil;
 So emulous of Macedonian fame, 60
 That, when his age was measured with his
 aim,
 He drooped, 'mid else unclouded victories,
 And turned his eagles back with deep-
 drawn sighs:
 O weakness of the Great! O folly of the
 Wise!
 Where now the haughty Empire that
 was spread
 With such fond hope? her very speech is
 dead;
 Yet glorious Art the power of Time defies,
 And Trajan still, through various enterprise,
 Mounts, in this fine illusion, toward the
 skies:
 Still are we present with the imperial Chief,
 Nor cease to gaze upon the bold Relief 71
 Till Rome, to silent marble unconfined,
 Becomes with all her years a vision of the
 Mind.

FAREWELL LINES

1826. 1842

These lines were designed as a farewell to
 Charles Lamb and his sister, who had retired
 from the throngs of London to comparative
 solitude in the village of Enfield.

"HIGH bliss is only for a higher state,"
 But, surely, if severe afflictions borne

With patience merit the reward of peace,
Peace ye deserve; and may the solid good,
Sought by a wise though late exchange, and
here

With bounteous hand beneath a cottage-roof
To you accorded, never be withdrawn,
Nor for the world's best promises re-
nounced.

Most soothing was it for a welcome Friend,
Fresh from the crowded city, to behold
That lonely union, privacy so deep,
Such calm employments, such entire con-
tent.

So when the rain is over, the storm laid,
A pair of herons oft-times have I seen,
Upon a rocky islet, side by side,
Drying their feathers in the sun, at ease;
And so, when night with grateful gloom
had fallen,

Two glow-worms in such nearness that they
shared,
As seemed, their soft self-satisfying light,
Each with the other, on the dewy ground,
Where He that made them blesses their
repose. —

When wandering among lakes and hills I
note,

Once more, those creatures thus by nature
paired,

And guarded in their tranquil state of life,
Even, as your happy presence to my mind
Their union brought, will they repay the
debt,

And send a thankful spirit back to you,
With hope that we, dear Friends! shall
meet again.

ON SEEING A NEEDLECASE IN THE FORM OF A HARP

THE WORK OF E. M. S.

1827. 1827

FROWNS are on every Muse's face,
Reproaches from their lips are sent,
That mimicry should thus disgrace
The noble Instrument.

A very Harp in all but size!
Needles for strings in apt gradation!
Minerva's self would stigmatize
The unclassic profanation.

Even her *own* needle that subdued
Arachne's rival spirit,

Though wrought in Vulcan's happy
mood,
Such honour could not merit.

And this, too, from the Laureate's *CL*
A living lord of melody!
How will her Sire be reconciled
To the refined indignity?

I spake, when whispered a low voice,
"Bard! moderate your ire;
Spirits of all degrees rejoice
In presence of the lyre.

The Minstrels of Pygmean bands,
Dwarf Genii, moonlight-loving Fays,
Have shells to fit their tiny hands
And suit their slender lays.

Some, still more delicate of ear,
Have lutes (believe my words)
Whose framework is of gossamer,
While sunbeams are the chords.

Gay Sylphs this miniature will court,
Made vocal by their brushing wings,
And sullen Gnomes will learn to sport
Around its polished strings;

Whence strains to love-sick maiden *dar*.
While in her lonely bower she tries
To cheat the thought she cannot cheer,
By fanciful embroideries.

Trust, angry Bard! a knowing Sprite.
Nor think the Harp her lot deplors!
Though 'mid the stars the Lyre shine bright,
Love stoops as fondly as he soars."

TO —

1827. 1827

In the cottage, Town-end, Gramere. *on*
afternoon in 1801, my sister read to me the
Sonnets of Milton. I had long been well ac-
quainted with them, but I was particularly
struck on that occasion by the dignified sim-
plicity and majestic harmony that runs through
most of them, — in character so totally differ-
ent from the Italian, and still more so from
Shakspeare's fine Sonnets. I took fire, if I
may be allowed to say so, and produced three
Sonnets the same afternoon, the first I ever
wrote except an irregular one at school. Of
these three, the only one I distinctly remember

[grieved for Buonaparté." One was never
ten down: the third, which was, I believe,
erved, I cannot particularise.

APPY the feeling from the bosom thrown
perfect shape (whose beauty Time shall
spare
ugh a breath made it) like a bubble blown
summer pastime into wanton air;
opy the thought best likened to a stone
the sea-beach, when, polished with nice
care,
ns it discovers exquisite and rare,
ich for the loss of that moist gleam atone
at tempted first to gather it. That here,
hief of Friends! such feelings I present,
thy regard, with thoughts so fortunate,
re a vain notion; but the hope is dear,
at thou, if not with partial joy elate,
lt smile upon this gift with more than
mild content!

HER ONLY PILOT THE SOFT
BREEZE "

1827. 1827

ER only pilot the soft breeze, the boat
agers, but Fancy is well satisfied;
ith keen-eyed Hope, with Memory, at
her side,
nd the glad Muse at liberty to note
l that to each is precious, as we float
ntly along; regardless who shall chide
the heavens smile, and leave us free to
glide,
appy Associates breathing air remote
om trivial cares. But, Fancy and the
Muse,
hy have I crowded this small bark with
you
nd others of your kind, ideal crew!
hile here sits One whose brightness owes
its hues
o flesh and blood; no Goddess from above,
o fleeting Spirit, but my own true love?

WHY, MINSTREL, THESE UN-
TUNEFUL MURMURINGS "

1827. 1827

WHY, Minstrel, these untuneful mur-
murs —
all, flagging notes that with each other
jar?"

"Think, gentle Lady, of a Harp so far
From its own country, and forgive the
strings."

A simple answer! but even so forth springs,
From the Castalian fountain of the heart,
The Poetry of Life, and all *that* Art
Divine of words quickening insensate things.
From the submissive necks of guiltless men
Stretched on the block, the glittering axe
recoils;

Sun, moon, and stars, all struggle in the
toils

Of mortal sympathy; what wonder then
That the poor Harp distempered music
yields

To its sad Lord, far from his native fields?

TO S. H.

1827. 1827

EXCUSE is needless when with love sincere
Of occupation, not by fashion led,
Thou turn'st the Wheel that slept with
dust o'erspread;

My nerves from no such murmur shrink, —
tho' near,

Soft as the Dorhawk's to a distant ear,
When twilight shades darken the moun-
tain's head.

Even She who toils to spin our vital thread
Might smile on work, O Lady, once so dear
To household virtues. Venerable Art,
Torn from the Poor! yet shall kind Heaven
protect

Its own; though Rulers, with undue respect,
Trusting to crowded factory and mart
And proud discoveries of the intellect,
Heed not the pillage of man's ancient heart.

DECAY OF PIETY

1827. 1827

Attendance at church on prayer-days,
Wednesdays and Fridays and Holidays, re-
ceived a shock at the Revolution. It is now,
however, happily reviving. The ancient peo-
ple described in this Sonnet were among the
last of that pious class. May we hope that the
practice, now in some degree renewed, will con-
tinue to spread.

ORT have I seen, ere Time had ploughed
my cheek,
Matrons and Sires — who, punctual to the
call

Of their loved Church, on fast or festival
Through the long year the house of Prayer
would seek:

By Christmas snows, by visitation bleak
Of Easter winds, unscared, from hut or hall
They came to lowly bench or sculptured
stall,

But with one fervour of devotion meek.
I see the places where they once were known,
And ask, surrounded even by kneeling
crowds,

Is ancient Piety for ever flown?
Alas! even then they seemed like fleecy
clouds

That, struggling through the western sky,
have won

Their pensive light from a departed sun!

"SCORN NOT THE SONNET"

1827. 1827

Composed, almost extempore, in a short walk
on the western side of Rydal Lake.

SCORN not the Sonnet; Critic, you have
frowned,

Mindless of its just honours; with this key
Shakespeare unlocked his heart; the melody
Of this small lute gave ease to Petrarch's
wound;

A thousand times this pipe did Tasso sound;
With it Camoens soothed an exile's grief;
'The Sonnet glittered a gay myrtle leaf
Amid the cypresses with which Dante crowned
His visionary brow: a glow-worm lamp,
It cheered mild Spenser, called from Faery-
land

To struggle through dark ways; and, when
a lamp

Full round the path of Milton, in his hand
The 'thing' became a trumpet; whence he
blew

Most animating strains — alas, too few!

"FAIR PRIME OF LIFE! WERE IT ENOUGH TO GILD"

1827. 1827

Suggested by observation of the way in
which a young friend, whom I do not choose to
name, mispent his time and misapplied his
talents. He took afterwards a better course,
and became a useful member of society, re-
spected, I believe, wherever he has been known.

FAIR Prime of life! were it enough to gild
With ready sunbeams every struggling
shower;

And, if an unexpected cloud should lower,
Swiftly thereon a rainbow arch to bask
For Fancy's errands, — then, from its
half-tilled

Gathering green weeds to mix with purple
flower,

Thee might thy Minions crown, and deck
thy power,

Unpitied by the wise, all censure still;
Ah! show that worthier honours are
due;

Fair Prime of life! arouse the deeper heart
Confirm the Spirit glorying to pursue
Some path of steep ascent and lofty air
And, if there be a joy that slights the care
Of grateful memory, bid that joy depart.

RETIREMENT

1827. 1827

If the whole weight of what we think
feel,

Save only far as thought and feeling live
With action, were as nothing, part
Friend!

From thy remonstrance would be no appeal
But to promote and fortify the weak
Of our own Being is her paramount end:
A truth which they alone shall comprehend
Who shun the mischief which they cannot
heal.

Peace in these feverish times is sovereign
bliss:

Here, with no thirst but what the stream
can slake,

And startled only by the rustling brake.
Cool air I breathe; while the unincumbered
Mind

By some weak aims at services assigned
To gentle Natures, thanks not Heaven and

"THERE IS A PLEASURE IN POETIC PAINS"

1827. 1827

THERE is a pleasure in poetic pains
Which only Poets know; — 't was rightly said
Whom could the Muses else allure to tread
Their smoothest paths, to wear their lightest
est chains?

When happiest Fancy has inspired the
 strains,
 How oft the malice of one luckless word
 pursues the Enthusiast to the social board,
 aunts him belated on the silent plains !
 yet he repines not, if his thought stand
 clear,
 at last, of hindrance and obscurity,
 as fresh as the star that crowns the brow of
 morn;
 bright, speckless, as a softly-moulded tear
 the moment it has left the virgin's eye,
 or rain-drop lingering on the pointed thorn.

RECOLLECTION OF THE POR-
 TRAIT OF KING HENRY
 EIGHTH, TRINITY LODGE,
 CAMBRIDGE

1827. 1827

THE imperial Stature, the colossal stride,
 are yet before me; yet do I behold
 the broad full visage, chest of amplest
 mould,
 the vestments 'broidered with barbaric
 pride:
 And lo ! a poniard, at the Monarch's side,
 Hangs ready to be grasped in sympathy
 With the keen threatenings of that fulgent
 eye,
 Below the white-rimmed bonnet, far-de-
 scribed.
 Who trembles now at thy capricious mood ?
 'Mid those surrounding Worthies, haughty
 King,
 We rather think, with grateful mind sedate,
 How Providence educeth, from the spring
 Of lawless will, unlooked-for streams of
 good,
 Which neither force shall check nor time
 abate !

"WHEN PHILOCTETES IN THE
 LEMNIAN ISLE"

1827. 1827

WHEN Philoctetes in the Lemnian isle
 Like a form sculptured on a monument
 Lay couched; on him or his dread bow un-
 bent
 Some wild Bird oft might settle and be-
 guile
 The rigid features of a transient smile,

Disperse the tear, or to the sigh give vent,
 Slackening the pains of ruthless banishment
 From his loved home, and from heroic toil.
 And trust that spiritual Creatures round us
 move,
 Grievs to allay which Reason cannot heal;
 Yea, veriest reptiles have sufficed to prove
 To fettered wretchedness, that no Bastile
 Is deep enough to exclude the light of love,
 Though man for brother man has ceased to
 feel.

"WHILE ANNA'S PEERS AND
 EARLY PLAYMATES TREAD"

1827. 1827

This is taken from the account given by
 Miss Jewsbury of the pleasure she derived,
 when long confined to her bed by sickness, from
 the inanimate object on which this Sonnet
 turns.

WHILE Anna's peers and early playmates
 tread,
 In freedom, mountain-turf and river's
 marge;
 Or float with music in the festal barge;
 Rein the proud steed, or through the dance
 are led;
 Her doom it is to press a weary bed —
 Till oft her guardian Angel, to some charge
 More urgent called, will stretch his wings
 at large,
 And friends too rarely prop the languid
 head.
 Yet, helped by Genius — untired comforter,
 The presence even of a stuffed Owl for her
 Can cheat the time; sending her fancy out
 To ivied castles and to moonlight skies,
 Though he can neither stir a plume, nor
 shout;
 Nor veil, with restless film, his staring eyes.

TO THE CUCKOO

1827. 1827

NOT the whole warbling grove in concert
 heard
 When sunshine follows shower, the breast
 can thrill
 Like the first summons, Cuckoo ! of thy
 bill,
 With its twin notes inseparably paired.

The captive 'mid damp vaults unsunned,
 unaired,
 Measuring the periods of his lonely doom,
 That cry can reach; and to the sick man's
 room
 Sends gladness, by no languid smile de-
 clared.
 The lordly eagle-race through hostile
 search
 May perish; time may come when never
 more
 The wilderness shall hear the lion roar;
 But, long as cock shall crow from house-
 hold perch
 To rouse the dawn, soft gales shall speed
 thy wing,
 And thy erratic voice be faithful to the
 Spring!

THE INFANT M—— M——

1827. 1827

The infant was Mary Monkhouse, the only
 daughter of my friend and cousin Thomas
 Monkhouse.

UNQUIET Childhood here by special grace
 Forgets her nature, opening like a flower
 That neither feeds nor wastes its vital power
 In painful struggles. Months each other
 chase,
 And nought untunes that Infant's voice; no
 trace
 Of fretful temper sullies her pure cheek;
 Prompt, lively, self-sufficing, yet so meek
 That one enrapt with gazing on her face
 (Which even the placid innocence of death
 Could scarcely make more placid, heaven
 more bright)
 Might learn to picture, for the eye of faith,
 The Virgin, as she shone with kindred
 light;
 A nursling couched upon her mother's knee,
 Beneath some shady palm of Galilee.

TO ROTH A Q——

1827. 1827

Rotha, the daughter of my son-in-law Mr.
 Quillinan.

ROTHA, my Spiritual Child! this head was
 grey
 When at the sacred font for thee I stood;

Pledged till thou reach the verge of woman-
 hood,
 And shalt become thy own sufficient star
 Too late, I feel, sweet Orphan! was the day
 For steadfast hope the contract to fulfil;
 Yet shall my blessing hover o'er thee still
 Embodied in the music of this Lay,
 Breathed forth beside the peaceful moun-
 tain Stream
 Whose murmur soothed thy languid Ma-
 ther's ear
 After her throes, this Stream of name now
 dear
 Since thou dost bear it, — a memorial
 theme
 For others; for thy future self, a spell
 To summon fancies out of Time's dark cell

TO —, IN HER SEVENTIETH
YEAR

1827. 1827

Lady Fitzgerald, as described to me by Lady
 Beaumont.

SUCH age how beautiful! O Lady bright,
 Whose mortal lineaments seem all refined
 By favouring Nature and a saintly Mind
 To something purer and more exquisite
 Than flesh and blood; whene'er thou
 meet'st my sight,
 When I behold thy blanched unwithered
 cheek,
 Thy temples fringed with locks of gleam-
 ing white,
 And head that droops because the soul is
 meek,
 Thee with the welcome Snowdrop I com-
 pare;
 That child of winter, prompting thoughts
 that climb
 From desolation toward the genial prime;
 Or with the Moon conquering earth's misty
 air,
 And filling more and more with crystal
 light
 As pensive Evening deepens into night.

"IN MY MIND'S EYE A TEMPLE,
LIKE A CLOUD"

1827. 1827

In my mind's eye a Temple, like a cloud
 Slowly surmounting some invidious hill,

out of darkness: the bright Work
stood still:
might of its own beauty have been
proud,
it was fashioned and to God was vowed
Virtues that diffused, in every part,
it divine through forms of human art:
h had her arch — her arch, when winds
blow loud,
the consciousness of safety thrilled;
Love her towers of dread foundation
laid
er the grave of things; Hope had her
spire
-high, and pointing still to something
higher;
mbling I gazed, but heard a voice — it
said,
ell-gates are powerless Phantoms when
we build."

O BACK TO ANTIQUE AGES, IF THINE EYES"

1827. 1827

back to antique ages, if thine eyes
genuine mien and character would
trace
the rash Spirit that still holds her
place,
tempting the world's audacious vanities!
back, and see the Tower of Babel rise;
e pyramid extend its monstrous base,
e some Aspirant of our short-lived race,
xious an aery name to immortalize.
ere, too, ere wiles and politic dispute
ve specious colouring to aim and act,
e the first mighty Hunter leave the
brute —
chase mankind, with men in armies
packed
r his field-pastime high and absolute,
hile, to dislodge his game, cities are
sacked!

IN THE WOODS OF RYDAL

1827. 1827

OLD Redbreast! hadst thou at Jemima's
lip
sacked, as at mine, thus boldly, Love might
say,

A half-blown rose had tempted thee to sip
Its glistening dew; but hallowed is the clay
Which the Muse warms; and I, whose head
is grey,
Am not unworthy of thy fellowship;
Nor could I let one thought — one notion
— slip
That might thy sylvan confidence betray.
For are we not all His without whose care
Vouchsafed no sparrow falleth to the
ground?
Who gives his Angels wings to speed
through air,
And rolls the planets through the blue
profound;
Then peck or perch, fond Flutterer! nor
forbear
To trust a Poet in still musings bound.

CONCLUSION

TO —

1827. 1827

If these brief Records, by the Muses' art
Produced as lonely Nature or the strife
That animates the scenes of public life
Inspired, may in thy leisure claim a part;
And if these Transcripts of the private
heart
Have gained a sanction from thy falling
tears;
Then I repent not. But my soul hath fears
Breathed from eternity; for, as a dart
Cleaves the blank air, Life flies: now every
day
Is but a glimmering spoke in the swift
wheel
Of the revolving week. Away, away,
All fitful cares, all transitory zeal!
So timely Grace the immortal wing may
heal,
And honour rest upon the senseless clay.

A MORNING EXERCISE

1828. 1832

Written at Rydal Mount. I could wish the
last five stanzas of this to be read with the
poem addressed to the skylark.

FANCY, who leads the pastimes of the glad,
Full oft is pleased a wayward dart to throw;

Sending sad shadows after things not sad,
Peopling the harmless fields with signs of
 woe:
Beneath her sway, a simple forest cry
Becomes an echo of man's misery.

Blithe ravens croak of death; and when
 the owl
Tries his two voices for a favourite strain —
Tu-whit — Tu-whoo! the unsuspecting fowl
Forebodes mishap or seems but to com-
 plain; 10
Fancy, intent to harass and annoy,
Can thus pervert the evidence of joy.

Through border wilds where naked In-
 dians stray,
Myriads of notes attest her subtle skill;
A feathered task-master cries, "WORK
 AWAY!"
And, in thy iteration, "WHIP POOR
 WILL!"
Is heard the spirit of a toil-worn slave,
Lashed out of life, not quiet in the grave.

What wonder? at her bidding, ancient
 lays 19
Steeped in dire grief the voice of Philomel;
And that fleet messenger of summer days,
The Swallow, twittered subject to like spell;
But ne'er could Fancy bend the buoyant
 Lark
To melancholy service — hark! O hark!

The daisy sleeps upon the dewy lawn,
Not lifting yet the head that evening bowed;
But *He* is risen, a later star of dawn,
Glittering and twinkling near yon rosy
 cloud;
Bright gem instinct with music, vocal spark;
The happiest bird that sprang out of the
 Ark! 20

Hail, blest above all kinds! — Supremely
 skilled,
Restless with fixed to balance, high with low,
Thou leav'st the halcyon free her hopes to
 build
On such forbearance as the deep may show;
Perpetual flight, unchecked by earthly ties,
Leav'st to the wandering bird of paradise.

Faithful, though swift as lightning, the
 meek dove;
Yet more hath Nature reconciled in thee;

So constant with thy downward eye of love,
Yet, in aerial singleness, so free;
So humble, yet so ready to rejoice
In power of wing and never-wearied voice.

To the last point of vision, and beyond,
Mount, daring warbler! — that love
 prompted strain
(Twixt thee and thine a never-failing bond:
Thrills not the less the bosom of the plain;
Yet might'st thou seem, proud privilege
 to sing
All independent of the leafy spring.

How would it please old Ocean to partake
With sailors longing for a breeze in vain,
The harmony thy notes most gladly make
Where earth resembles most his own do-
 main!
Urania's self might welcome with pleased
 ear
These matins mounting towards her native
 sphere.

Chanter by heaven attracted, whom no
 bars
To day-light known deter from that pursuit.
'Tis well that some sage instinct, when the
 stars
Come forth at evening, keeps Thee still and
 mute;
For not an eyelid could to sleep incline
Wert thou among them, singing as they
 shine!

THE TRIAD

1828. 1829

Written at Rydal Mount. The Girls, Edith
Southey, my daughter Dora, and Sara Col-
ridge.

SHOW me the noblest Youth of present
 time,
Whose trembling fancy would to love give
 birth;
Some God or Hero, from the Olympian
 clime
Returned, to seek a Consort upon earth;
Or, in no doubtful prospect, let me see
The brightest star of ages yet to be,
And I will mate and match him blissfully.
I will not fetch a Naiad from a flood
Pure as herself — (song lacks not mighty
 power)

Or leaf-crowned Dryad from a pathless
wood,
Or Sea-nymph glistening from her coral
bower;

ere Mortals bodied forth in vision still,
all with Mount Ida's triple lustre fill
he chaster coverts of a British hill.

"Appear! — obey my lyre's command!
Come, like the Graces, hand in hand!
Or ye, though not by birth allied,
re Sisters in the bond of love;
Or shall the tongue of envious pride
resume those interweavings to reprove
n you, which that fair progeny of Jove,
earned from the tuneful spheres that
glide

n endless union, earth and sea above."
— I sing in vain; — the pines have hushed
their waving:

A peerless Youth expectant at my side,
breathless as they, with unabated craving
looks to the earth, and to the vacant air;
And, with a wandering eye that seems to
chide,

Asks of the clouds what occupants they
hide: —

But why solicit more than sight could bear,
By casting on a moment all we dare?
Invoke we those bright Beings one by one;
And what was boldly promised, truly shall
be done.

"Fear not a constraining measure!
— Yielding to this gentle spell,
Lucida! from domes of pleasure,
Or from cottage-sprinkled dell,
Come to regions solitary,
Where the eagle builds her aery,
Above the hermit's long-forsaken cell!"
— She comes! — behold
That Figure, like a ship with snow-white
sail!

Nearer she draws; a breeze uplifts her veil;
Upon her coming wait
As pure a sunshine and as soft a gale
As e'er, on herbage covering earthly mould,
Tempted the bird of Juno to unfold
His richest splendour — when his veering
gait

And every motion of his starry train
Seem governed by a strain
Of music, audible to him alone.

"O Lady, worthy of earth's proudest
throne!

Nor less, by excellence of nature, fit
Beside an unambitious hearth to sit

Domestic queen, where grandeur is un-
known;

What living man could fear
The worst of Fortune's malice, wert Thou
near,

Humbling that lily-stem, thy sceptre meek,
That its fair flowers may from his cheek
Brush the too happy tear?

— Queen, and handmaid lowly!
Whose skill can speed the day with lively
cares,

And banish melancholy
By all that mind invents or hand prepares;
O Thou, against whose lip, without its smile
And in its silence even, no heart is proof;
Whose goodness, sinking deep, would recon-
cile

The softest Nursling of a gorgeous palace
To the bare life beneath the hawthorn-roof
Of Sherwood's Archer, or in caves of
Wallace —

Who that hath seen thy beauty could con-
tent

His soul with but a *glimpse* of heavenly
day?

Who that hath loved thee, but would lay
His strong hand on the wind, if it were bent
To take thee in thy majesty away?

Pass onward (even the glancing deer
Till we depart intrude not here);
That mossy slope, o'er which the woodbine
throws

A canopy, is smoothed for thy repose!"
— Glad moment is it when the throng
Of warblers in full concert strong
Strive, and not vainly strive, to rout
The lagging shower, and force coy Phœbus
out,

Met by the rainbow's form divine,
Issuing from her cloudy shrine; —
So may the thrillings of the lyre
Prevail to further our desire,
While to these shades a sister Nymph I
call.

"Come, if the notes thine ear may
pierce,

Come, youngest of the lovely Three,
Submissive to the might of verse

And the dear voice of harmony,
By none more deeply felt than Thee!"

— I sang; and lo! from pastimes virginal
She hastens to the tents

Of nature, and the lonely elements.
Air sparkles round her with a dazzling
sheen;

But mark her glowing cheek, her vesture
green !

And, as if wishful to disarm
Or to repay the potent Charm, 100
She bears the stringèd lute of old romance,
That cheered the trellised arbour's privacy,
And soothed war-wearied knights in raft-
ered hall.

How vivid, yet how delicate, her glee !
So tripped the Muse, inventress of the
dance;

So, truant in waste woods, the blithe Eu-
phrosyne !

But the ringlets of that head
Why are they ungarlanded ?
Why bedeck her temples less
Than the simplest shepherdess ? 110

Is it not a brow inviting
Choicest flowers that ever breathed,
Which the myrtle would delight in
With Idalian rose enwreathed ?
But her humility is well content
With *one* wild floweret (call it not for-
lorn),

FLOWER OF THE WINDS, beneath her bosom
worn —

Yet more for love than ornament.
Open, ye thickets ! let her fly,
Swift as a Thracian Nymph o'er field and
height ! 120

For She, to all but those who love her, shy,
Would gladly vanish from a Stranger's
sight;

Though where she is beloved and loves,
Light as the wheeling butterfly she moves;
Her happy spirit as a bird is free,
That rifles blossoms on a tree,
Turning them inside out with arch audacity.
Alas ! how little can a moment show

Of an eye where feeling plays
In ten thousand dewy rays; 130
A face o'er which a thousand shadows go !
— She stops — is fastened to that rivulet's
side;

And there (while, with sedater mien,
O'er timid waters that have scarcely left
Their birthplace in the rocky cleft
She bends) at leisure may be seen
Features to old ideal grace allied,
Amid their smiles and dimples dignified —
Fit countenance for the soul of primal truth;
The bland composure of eternal youth ! 140
What more changeful than the sea ?
But over his great tides
Fidelity presides;

And this light-hearted Maiden constant as
as he.

High is her aim as heaven above,
And wide as ether her good-will;
And, like the lowly reed, her love
Can drink its nurture from the scantiest
rill:

Insight as keen as frosty star
Is to *her* charity no bar,
Nor interrupts her frolic graces
When she is, far from these wild places,
Encircled by familiar faces.

O the charm that manners draw,
Nature, from thy genuine law !
If from what her hand would do,
Her voice would utter, aught ensue
Untoward or unfit;
She, in benign affections pure,
In self-forgetfulness secure,
Sheds round the transient harm or vague
mischance

A light unknown to tutored elegance:
Hers is not a cheek shame-stricken,
But her blushes are joy-flushes;
And the fault (if fault it be)
Only ministers to quicken
Laughter-loving gaiety,
And kindle sportive wit —
Leaving this Daughter of the mountains free
As if she knew that Oberon king of Faery
Had crossed her purpose with some quaint
vagary,

And heard his viewless bands
Over their mirthful triumph clapping hands
“ Last of the Three, though eldest born
Reveal thyself, like pensive Morn
Touched by the skylark's earliest note,
Ere humbler gladness be afloat.
But whether in the semblance drest
Of Dawn — or Eve, fair vision of the west,
Come with each anxious hope subdued
By woman's gentle fortitude,
Each grief, through meekness, settling in
rest.

— Or I would hail thee when some high-
wrought page
Of a closed volume lingering in thy hand
Has raised thy spirit to a peaceful stand
Among the glories of a happier age.”
Her brow hath opened on me — see it there,
Brightening the umbrage of her hair;
So gleams the crescent moon, that loves
To be descried through shady groves.
Tenderest bloom is on her cheek;
Wish not for a richer streak;

Or dread the depth of meditative eye;
 Let thy love, upon that azure field
 Of thoughtfulness and beauty, yield
 Homage offered up in purity.
 What would'st thou more? In sunny glade,
 Under leaves of thickest shade,
 As such a stillness e'er diffused
 Once earth grew calm while angels
 Mused? 200
 Softly she treads, as if her foot were loth
 To crush the mountain dew-drops — soon
 To melt
 In the flower's breast; as if she felt
 That flowers themselves, whate'er their hue,
 With all their fragrance, all their glistening,
 All to the heart for inward listening —
 And though for bridal wreaths and tokens
 True
 Welcomed wisely; though a growth
 Which the careless shepherd sleeps on,
 As fitly spring from turf the mourner weeps
 On — 210
 And without wrong are cropped the marble
 Tomb to strew.
 The Charm is over; the mute Phantoms
 Gone,
 Nor will return — but droop not, favoured
 Youth;
 The apparition that before thee shone
 Obeyed a summons covetous of truth.
 From these wild rocks thy footsteps I will
 Guide
 To bowers in which thy fortune may be
 Tried,
 And one of the bright Three become thy
 Happy Bride.

THE WISHING-GATE

1828. 1829

Written at Rydal Mount. See also "Wishing-gate Destroyed."

In the vale of Grasmere, by the side of the old high-way leading to Ambleside, is a gate, which, time out of mind, has been called the Wishing-gate, from a belief that wishes formed or indulged there have a favourable issue.

Hope rules a land for ever green:
 All powers that serve the bright-eyed
 Queen
 Are confident and gay;
 Clouds at her bidding disappear;
 Points she to aught? — the bliss draws near,
 And Fancy smooths the way.

Not such the land of Wishes — there
 Dwell fruitless day-dreams, lawless prayer,
 And thoughts with things at strife;
 Yet how forlorn, should ye depart, 10
 Ye superstitions of the heart,
 How poor, were human life!

When magic lore abjured its might,
 Ye did not forfeit one dear right,
 One tender claim abate;
 Witness this symbol of your sway,
 Surviving near the public way,
 The rustic Wishing-gate!

Inquire not if the faery race
 Shed kindly influence on the place, 20
 Ere northward they retired;
 If here a warrior left a spell,
 Panting for glory as he fell;
 Or here a saint expired.

Enough that all around is fair,
 Composed with Nature's finest care,
 And in her fondest love —
 Peace to embosom and content —
 To overawe the turbulent,
 The selfish to reprove. 30

Yea! even the Stranger from afar,
 Reclining on this moss-grown bar,
 Unknowing, and unknown,
 The infection of the ground partakes,
 Longing for his Beloved — who makes
 All happiness her own.

Then why should conscious Spirits fear
 The mystic stirrings that are here,
 The ancient faith disclaim?
 The local Genius ne'er befriends 40
 Desires whose course in folly ends,
 Whose just reward is shame.

Smile if thou wilt, but not in scorn,
 If some, by ceaseless pains outworn,
 Here crave an easier lot;
 If some have thirsted to renew
 A broken vow, or bind a true,
 With firmer, holier knot.

And not in vain, when thoughts are cast
 Upon the irrevocable past, 50
 Some Penitent sincere
 May for a worthier future sigh,
 While trickles from his downcast eye
 No unavailing tear.

The Worldling, pining to be freed
From turmoil, who would turn or speed
The current of his fate,
Might stop before this favoured scene,
At Nature's call, nor blush to lean
Upon the Wishing-gate.

60

The Sage, who feels how blind, how weak
Is man, though loth such help to seek,
Yet, passing, here might pause,
And thirst for insight to allay
Misgiving, while the crimson day
In quietness withdraws;

Or when the church-clock's knell pro-
found
To Time's first step across the bound
Of midnight makes reply;
Time pressing on with starry crest,
To filial sleep upon the breast
Of dread eternity.

70

THE WISHING-GATE DESTROYED

1828. 1842

'T is gone — with old belief and dream
That round it clung, and tempting scheme
Released from fear and doubt;
And the bright landscape too must lie,
By this blank wall, from every eye,
Relentlessly shut out.

Bear witness ye who seldom passed
That opening — but a look ye cast
Upon the lake below,
What spirit-stirring power it gained
From faith which here was entertained,
Though reason might say no.

10

Blest is that ground, where, o'er the
springs
Of history, Glory claps her wings,
Fame sheds the exulting tear;
Yet earth is wide, and many a nook
Unheard of is, like this, a book
For modest meanings dear.

It was in sooth a happy thought
That grafted, on so fair a spot,
So confident a token
Of coming good; — the charm is fled,
Indulgent centuries spun a thread,
Which one harsh day has broken.

20

Alas ! for him who gave the word;
Could he no sympathy afford,
Derived from earth or heaven,
To hearts so oft by hope betrayed;
Their very wishes wanted aid
Which here was freely given ?

Where, for the love-lorn maiden's wound,
Will now so readily be found
A balm of expectation ?
Anxious for far-off children, where
Shall mothers breathe a like sweet air
Of home-felt consolation ?

And not unfelt will prove the loss
'Mid trivial care and petty cross
And each day's shallow grief;
Though the most easily beguiled
Were oft among the first that smiled
At their own fond belief.

If still the reckless change we mourn,
A reconciling thought may turn
To harm that might lurk here,
Ere judgment prompted from within
Fit aims, with courage to begin,
And strength to persevere.

Not Fortune's slave is Man: our state
Enjoins, while firm resolves await
On wishes just and wise.
That strenuous action follow both,
And life be one perpetual growth
Of heaven-ward enterprise.

So taught, so trained, we boldly face
All accidents of time and place;
Whatever props may fail,
Trust in that sovereign law can spread
New glory o'er the mountain's head,
Fresh beauty through the vale.

That truth informing mind and heart,
The simplest cottager may part,
Ungrieved, with charm and spell;
And yet, lost Wishing-gate, to thee
The voice of grateful memory
Shall bid a kind farewell !

A JEWISH FAMILY

IN A SMALL VALLEY OPPOSITE ST. GOAR
UPON THE RHINE

1828. 1835

Coleridge, my daughter, and I, in 1828, passed
a fortnight upon the banks of the Rhine, pri-

lly under the hospitable roof of Mr. Aders
 Notesburg, but two days of the time we
 at St. Goar in rambles among the neigh-
 ing valleys. It was at St. Goar that I saw
 Jewish family here described. Though
 edingly poor, and in rags, they were not
 beautiful than I have endeavoured to make
 n appear. We had taken a little dinner
 us in a basket, and invited them to par-
 of it, which the mother refused to do,
 for herself and children, saying it was
 them a fast-day; adding diffidently, that
 other such observances were right or wrong,
 felt it her duty to keep them strictly.
 Jews, who are numerous on this part of
 Rhine, greatly surpass the German peas-
 ry in the beauty of their features and in
 intelligence of their countenances. But
 lower classes of the German peasantry
 re, here at least, the air of people grievously
 prest. Nursing mothers, at the age of seven
 eight and twenty, often look haggard and
 more decayed and withered than women
 Cumberland and Westmoreland twice their
 s. This comes from being underfed and
 erworked in their vineyards in a hot and
 ring sun.

ENIUS of Raphael! if thy wings
 Might bear thee to this glen,
 With faithful memory left of things
 To pencil dear and pen,
 Thou would'st forego the neighbouring
 Rhine,
 And all his majesty —
 studious forehead to incline
 O'er this poor family.

he Mother — her thou must have seen,
 In spirit, ere she came
 To dwell these rifted rocks between,
 Or found on earth a name;
 An image, too, of that sweet Boy,
 Thy inspirations give —
 Of playfulness, and love, and joy,
 Predestined here to live.

Downcast, or shooting glances far,
 How beautiful his eyes,
 That blend the nature of the star
 With that of summer skies!
 I speak as if of sense beguiled;
 Uncounted months are gone,
 Yet am I with the Jewish Child,
 That exquisite Saint John.

I see the dark-brown curls, the brow,
 The smooth transparent skin,

Refined, as with intent to show
 The holiness within;
 The grace of parting Infancy
 By blushes yet untamed;
 Age faithful to the mother's knee,
 Nor of her arms ashamed.

30

Two lovely Sisters, still and sweet
 As flowers, stand side by side;
 Their soul-subduing looks might cheat
 The Christian of his pride:
 Such beauty hath the Eternal poured
 Upon them not forlorn,
 Though of a lineage once abhorred,
 Nor yet redeemed from scorn.

40

Mysterious safeguard, that, in spite
 Of poverty and wrong,
 Doth here preserve a living light,
 From Hebrew fountains sprung;
 That gives this ragged group to cast
 Around the dell a gleam
 Of Palestine, of glory past,
 And proud Jerusalem!

THE GLEANER

SUGGESTED BY A PICTURE

1828. 1829

This poem was first printed in the Annual
 called the *Keepsake*. The painter's name I am
 not sure of, but I think it was Holmes.

THAT happy gleam of vernal eyes,
 Those locks from summer's golden skies,
 That o'er thy brow are shed;
 That cheek — a kindling of the morn,
 That lip — a rose-bud from the thorn,
 I saw; and Fancy sped
 To scenes Arcadian, whispering, through
 soft air,
 Of bliss that grows without a care,
 And happiness that never flies —
 (How can it where love never dies?)
 Whispering of promise, where no blight
 Can reach the innocent delight;
 Where pity, to the mind conveyed
 In pleasure, is the darkest shade
 That Time, unwrinkled grandsire, flings
 From his smoothly gliding wings.

10

What mortal form, what earthly face
 Inspired the pencil, lines to trace,
 And mingle colours, that should breed
 Such rapture, nor want power to feed;

20

For had thy charge been idle flowers,
Fair Damsel ! o'er my captive mind,
To truth and sober reason blind,
'Mid that soft air, those long-lost bowers,
The sweet illusion might have hung, for
hours.

Thanks to this tell-tale sheaf of corn,
That touchingly bespeaks thee born
Life's daily tasks with them to share
Who, whether from their lowly bed
They rise, or rest the weary head, 30
Ponder the blessing they entreat
From Heaven, and *feel* what they repeat,
While they give utterance to the prayer
That asks for daily bread.

ON THE POWER OF SOUND

1828. 1835

Written at Rydal Mount. I have often regretted that my tour in Ireland, chiefly performed in the short days of October in a Carriage-and-four (I was with Mr. Marshall), supplied my memory with so few images that were new, and with so little motive to write. The lines however in this poem, "Thou too be heard, lone eagle!" were suggested near the Giant's Causeway, or rather at the promontory of Fairhead, where a pair of eagles wheeled above our heads and darted off as if to hide themselves in a blaze of sky made by the setting sun.

ARGUMENT

The Ear addressed, as occupied by a spiritual functionary, in communion with sounds, individual, or combined in studied harmony — Sources and effects of those sounds (to the close of 6th Stanza) — The power of music, whence proceeding, exemplified in the idiot — Origin of music, and its effect in early ages — How produced (to the middle of 10th Stanza) — The mind recalled to sounds acting casually and severally — Wish uttered (11th Stanza) that these could be united into a scheme or system for moral interests and intellectual contemplation — (Stanza 12th) The Pythagorean theory of numbers and music, with their supposed power over the motions of the universe — Imaginations consonant with such a theory — Wish expressed (in 11th Stanza) realised, in some degree, by the representation of all sounds under the form of thanksgiving to the Creator — (Last Stanza) The destruction of earth and the planetary system — The survival of audible harmony, and its support in the Divine Nature, as revealed in Holy Writ.

I

THY functions are ethereal,
As if within thee dwelt a glancing mind
Organ of vision ! And a Spirit ærial
Informs the cell of Hearing, dark and dim
Intricate labyrinth, more dread for thought
To enter than oracular cave;
Strict passage, through which sights are
brought,
And whispers for the heart, their slave;
And shrieks, that revel in abuse
Of shivering flesh; and warbled air,
Whose piercing sweetness can unlock
The chains of frenzy, or entice a smile
Into the ambush of despair;
Hosannas, pealing down the long-drawn
aisle,
And requiems answered by the pulse that
beats
Devoutly, in life's last retreats !

II

The headlong streams and fountains
Serve Thee, invisible Spirit, with unnumbered
powers;
Cheering the wakeful tent on Syrian mountains,
They lull perchance ten thousand thousand
flowers.
That roar, the prowling lion's *Here I am*,
How fearful to the desert wide !
That bleat, how tender ! of the dam
Calling a straggler to her side.
Shout, cuckoo ! — let the vernal soul
Go with thee to the frozen zone;
Toll from thy loftiest perch, lone bell-tower,
toll !
At the still hour to Mercy dear,
Mercy from her twilight throne
Listening to nun's faint throb of holy fear
To sailor's prayer breathed from a darkening
ing sea,
Or widow's cottage-lullaby.

III

Ye Voices, and ye Shadows
And Images of voice — to hound and bird
From rocky steep and rock-bestudded
dows
Flung back, and, in the sky's blue cave
reborn —
On with your pastime ! till the church-tower
bells
A greeting give of measured glee;
And milder echoes from their cells

Repeat the bridal symphony. 40
 When, or far earlier, let us rove
 Where mists are breaking up or gone,
 And from aloft look down into a cove
 Asprinkled with a careless quire,
 Happy milk-maids, one by one
 Chattering a ditty each to her desire,
 A liquid concert matchless by nice Art,
 Stream as if from one full heart.

IV

Best be the song that brightens
 The blind man's gloom, exalts the veteran's
 Mirth; 50
 Unscorned the peasant's whistling breath,
 That lightens
 His duteous toil of furrowing the green
 Earth.
 For the tired slave, Song lifts the languid
 Oar,
 And bids it aptly fall, with chime
 That beautifies the fairest shore,
 And mitigates the harshest clime.
 When pilgrims see — in lagging file
 They move; but soon the appointed way
 A choral *Ave Marie* shall beguile,
 And to their hope the distant shrine 60
 Listen with a livelier ray:
 For friendless he, the prisoner of the
 Mine,
 Who from the well-spring of his own clear
 Breast
 Can draw, and sing his griefs to rest.

V

When civic renovation
 Dawns on a kingdom, and for needful haste
 Best eloquence avails not, Inspiration
 Founts with a tune, that travels like a
 Blast
 Tiping through cave and battlemented
 Tower;
 When starts the sluggard, pleased to meet
 That voice of Freedom, in its power 71
 Of promises, shrill, wild, and sweet!
 Who, from a martial *pageant*, spreads
 Excitements of a battle-day,
 Thrilling the unweaponed crowd with
 Plumeless heads? —
 Even She whose Lydian airs inspire
 Peaceful striving, gentle play
 Of timid hope and innocent desire
 Shot from the dancing Graces, as they
 Move,
 Fanned by the plausible wings of Love. 80

VI

How oft along thy mazes,
 Regent of sound, have dangerous Passions
 Trod!
 O Thou, through whom the temple rings
 With praises,
 And blackening clouds in thunder speak of
 God,
 Betray not by the cozenage of sense
 Thy votaries, wooingly resigned
 To a voluptuous influence
 That taints the purer, better, mind;
 But lead sick Fancy to a harp
 That hath in noble tasks been tried; 90
 And, if the virtuous feel a pang too sharp,
 Soothe it into patience, — stay
 The uplifted arm of Suicide;
 And let some mood of thine in firm array
 Knit every thought the impending issue
 Needs,
 Ere martyr burns, or patriot bleeds!

VII

As Conscience, to the centre
 Of being, smites with irresistible pain
 So shall a solemn cadence, if it enter
 The mouldy vaults of the dull idiot's brain,
 Transmute him to a wretch from quiet
 Hurled — 101
 Convulsed as by a jarring din;
 And then aghast, as at the world
 Of reason partially let in
 By concords winding with a sway
 Terrible for sense and soul!
 Or, awed he weeps, struggling to quell
 Dismay.
 Point not these mysteries to an Art
 Lodged above the starry pole;
 Pure modulations flowing from the heart
 Of divine Love, where Wisdom, Beauty,
 Truth 111
 With Order dwell, in endless youth?

VIII

Oblivion may not cover
 All treasures hoarded by the miser, Time,
 Orphean Insight! truth's undaunted lover,
 To the first leagues of tutored passion climb,
 When Music deigned within this grosser
 Sphere
 Her subtle essence to enfold,
 And voice and shell drew forth a tear
 Softer than Nature's self could mould. 120
 Yet *strenuous* was the infant Age:
 Art, daring because souls could feel,

Stirred nowhere but an urgent equipage
 Of rapt imagination sped her march
 Through the realms of woe and weal:
 Hell to the lyre bowed low; the upper
 arch
 Rejoiced that clamorous spell and magic
 verse
 Her wan disasters could disperse.

IX

The GIFT to king Amphion
 That walled a city with its melody 130
 Was for belief no dream:—thy skill,
 Arion!
 Could humanise the creatures of the sea,
 Where men were monsters. A last grace
 he craves,
 Leave for one chant;—the dulcet sound
 Steals from the deck o'er willing waves,
 And listening dolphins gather round.
 Self-cast, as with a desperate course,
 'Mid that strange audience, he bestrides
 A proud One docile as a managed horse;
 And singing, while the accordant hand 140
 Sweeps his harp, the Master rides;
 So shall he touch at length a friendly
 strand,
 And he, with his preserver, shine star-
 bright
 In memory, through silent night.

X

The pipe of Pan, to shepherds
 Couched in the shadow of Mænalian pines,
 Was passing sweet; the eyeballs of the
 leopards,
 That in high triumph drew the Lord of
 vines,
 How did they sparkle to the cymbal's
 clang!
 While Fauns and Satyrs beat the ground 150
 In cadence, — and Silenus swang
 This way and that, with wild-flowers
 crowned.
 To life, to life give back thine ear:
 Ye who are longing to be rid
 Of fable, though to truth subservient, hear
 The little sprinkling of cold earth that
 fell
 Echoed from the coffin-lid;
 The convict's summons in the steeple's
 knell;
 "The vain distress-gun," from a leeward
 shore,
 Repeated — heard, and heard no more! 160

XI

For terror, joy, or pity,
 Vast is the compass and the swell of
 From the babe's first cry to voice of
 city,
 Rolling a solemn sea-like bass, that
 Far as the woodlands — with the
 blend
 Of that shy songstress, whose love-tie
 Might tempt an angel to descend,
 While hovering o'er the moonlight
 Ye wandering Utterances, has ear-
 scheme,
 No scale of moral music — to unite
 Powers that survive but in the
 dream
 Of memory? — O that ye might stop
 bear
 Chains, such precious chains of sight
 As laboured minstrelsies through
 wear!
 O for a balance fit the truth to tell
 Of the Unsubstantial, pondered well!

XII

By one pervading spirit
 Of tones and numbers all things are
 trolled,
 As sages taught, where faith was found
 merit
 Initiation in that mystery old.
 The heavens, whose aspect makes our
 as still
 As they themselves appear to be,
 Innumerable voices fill
 With everlasting harmony;
 The towering headlands, crowned with
 Their feet among the billows, know
 That Ocean is a mighty harmonist;
 Thy pinions, universal Air,
 Ever waving to and fro,
 Are delegates of harmony, and bear
 Strains that support the Seasons in
 round;
 Stern Winter loves a dirge-like sound.

XIII

Break forth into thanksgiving,
 Ye banded instruments of wind and
 Unite, to magnify the Ever-living,
 Your inarticulate notes with the voice
 words!
 Nor hushed be service from the
 mead,
 Nor mute the forest hum of noon;

n too be heard, lone eagle ! freed
 n snowy peak and cloud, attune 200
 hungry barkings to the hymn
 joy, that from her utmost walls
 six-days' Work, by flaming Seraphim
 nsmits to Heaven ! As Deep to Deep
 uting through one valley calls,
 worlds, all natures, mood and measure
 keep
 praise and ceaseless gratulation, poured
 the ear of God, their Lord !

XIV

Voice to Light gave Being;
 Time, and Man, his earth-born chroni-
 cler; 210
 Voice shall finish doubt and dim fore-
 seeing,
 d sweep away life's visionary stir;
 e trumpet (we, intoxicate with pride,
 m at its blast for deadly wars)
 archangelic lips applied,
 e grave shall open, quench the stars.
 Silence ! are Man's noisy years
 more than moments of thy life ?
 Harmony, blest queen of smiles and
 tears,
 ith her smooth tones and discords just, 220
 mpered into rapturous strife,
 ay destined bond-slave ? No ! though
 earth be dust
 and vanish, though the heavens dissolve,
 her stay
 in the WORD, that shall not pass away.

INCIDENT AT BRUGÈS

1828. 1835

This occurred at Brugès in 1828. Mr. Cole-
 dge, my Daughter, and I made a tour together
 Flanders, upon the Rhine, and returned by
 olland. Dora and I, while taking a walk
 ong a retired part of the town, heard the
 vice as here described, and were afterwards
 formed it was a Convent in which were many
 nglish. We were both much touched, I might
 y affected, and Dora moved as appears in
 e verses.

n Brugès town is many a street
 Whence busy life hath fled;
 There, without hurry, noiseless feet
 The grass-grown pavement tread.
 There heard we, halting in the shade
 Flung from a Convent-tower,

A harp that tuneful prelude made
 To a voice of thrilling power.

The measure, simple truth to tell,
 Was fit for some gay throng; 20
 Though from the same grim turret fell
 The shadow and the song.
 When silent were both voice and chords,
 The strain seemed doubly dear,
 Yet sad as sweet, — for *English* words
 Had fallen upon the ear.

It was a breezy hour of eve;
 And pinnacle and spire
 Quivered and seemed almost to heave,
 Clothed with innocuous fire; 20
 But, where we stood, the setting sun
 Showed little of his state;
 And, if the glory reached the Nun,
 'T was through an iron grate.

Not always is the heart unwise,
 Nor pity idly born,
 If even a passing Stranger sighs
 For them who do not mourn.
 Sad is thy doom, self-solaced dove,
 Captive, whoe'er thou be ! 30
 Oh ! what is beauty, what is love,
 And opening life to thee ?

Such feeling pressed upon my soul,
 A feeling sanctified
 By one soft trickling tear that stole
 From the Maiden at my side;
 Less tribute could she pay than this,
 Borne gaily o'er the sea,
 Fresh from the beauty and the bliss
 Of English liberty ? 40

GOLD AND SILVER FISHES IN A VASE

1829. 1835

They were a present from Miss Jewsbury, of
 whom mention is made in the note at the end
 of the next poem. The fish were healthy to
 all appearance in their confinement for a long
 time, but at last, for some cause we could not
 make out, they languished, and, one of them
 being all but dead, they were taken to the pool
 under the old Pollard oak. The apparently
 dying one lay on its side unable to move. I
 used to watch it, and about the tenth day it be-
 gan to right itself, and in a few days more was
 able to swim about with its companions. For

many months they continued to prosper in their new place of abode; but one night by an unusually great flood they were swept out of the pool, and perished to our great regret.

THE soaring lark is blest as proud
When at heaven's gate she sings;
The roving bee proclaims aloud
Her flight by vocal wings;
While Ye, in lasting durance pent,
Your silent lives employ
For something more than dull content,
Though haply less than joy.

Yet might your glassy prison seem
A place where joy is known,
Where golden flash and silver gleam
Have meanings of their own;
While, high and low, and all about,
Your motions, glittering Elves!
Ye weave — no danger from without,
And peace among yourselves.

Type of a sunny human breast
Is your transparent cell;
Where Fear is but a transient guest,
No sullen Humours dwell;
Where, sensitive of every ray
That smites this tiny sea,
Your scaly panoplies repay
The loan with usury.

How beautiful! — Yet none knows why
This ever-graceful change,
Renewed — renewed incessantly —
Within your quiet range.
Is it that ye with conscious skill
For mutual pleasure glide;
And sometimes, not without your will,
Are dwarfed, or magnified?

Fays, Genii of gigantic size!
And now, in twilight dim,
Clustering like constellated eyes,
In wings of Cherubim,
When the fierce orbs abate their glare; —
Whate'er your forms express,
Whate'er ye seem, whate'er ye are —
All leads to gentleness.

Cold though your nature be, 't is pure;
Your birthright is a fence
From all that haughtier kinds endure
Through tyranny of sense.
Ah! not alone by colours bright
Are ye to heaven allied,

When, like essential Forms of light,
Ye mingle, or divide.

For day-dreams soft as e'er beguiled
Day-thoughts while limbs repose;
For moonlight fascinations mild,
Your gift, ere shutters close —
Accept, mute Captives! thanks and praise
And may this tribute prove
That gentle admirations raise
Delight resembling love.

LIBERTY

(SEQUEL TO THE ABOVE)

ADDRESSED TO A FRIEND; THE GOLD AND SILVER
FISHES HAVING BEEN REMOVED TO A POOL IN
THE PLEASURE-GROUND OF RYDAL MOUNT

1829. 1835

"The liberty of a people consists in being governed by laws which they have made for themselves, under whatever form it be of government. The liberty of a private man is being master of his own time and actions as far as may consist with the laws of God and of his country. Of this latter we are here to discourse." — COWLEY.

THOSE breathing Tokens of your kind regard,

(Suspect not, Anna, that their fate is hard;
Not soon does aught to which mild fancies cling

In lonely spots, become a slighted thing!)
Those silent Inmates now no longer share.
Nor do they need, our hospitable care,
Removed in kindness from their glassy Cell
To the fresh waters of a living Well —
An elfin pool so sheltered that its rest
No winds disturb; the mirror of whose breast

Is smooth as clear, save where with dimples small

A fly may settle, or a blossom fall.
— There swims, of blazing sun and beating shower

Fearless (but how obscured!) the golden Power,

That from his bauble prison used to cast
Gleams by the richest jewel unsurpass;
And near him, darkling like a sullen Gnome,

The silver Tenant of the crystal dome;
Dissevered both from all the mysteries

hue and altering shape that charmed all
 eyes.²⁰
 As ! they pined, they languished while
 they shone;
 Al, if not so, what matters beauty gone
 And admiration lost, by change of place
 That brings to the inward creature no dis-
 grace ?
 If the change restore his birthright,
 then,
 Whatever the difference, boundless is the
 gain.
 Who can divine what impulses from God
 Reach the caged lark, within a town-abode,
 From his poor inch or two of daisied sod ?
 Yield him back his privilege ! — No sea
 Tells like the bosom of a man set free; ³¹
 Wilderness is rich with liberty.
 All on, ye spouting whales, who die or keep
 Your independence in the fathomless Deep !
 Read, tiny nautilus, the living sail;
 Live, at thy choice, or brave the freshening
 gale !
 Unreproved the ambitious eagle mount
 Inward to seek the daylight in its fount,
 Oys, gulfs, and ocean's Indian width, shall
 be,
 All the world perishes, a field for thee ! ⁴⁰
 While musing here I sit in shadow cool,
 And watch these mute Companions, in the
 pool,
 Among reflected boughs of leafy trees)
 / glimpses caught — disporting at their
 ease,
 Alivened, braced, by hardy luxuries,
 Ask what warrant fixed them (like a spell
 Of witchcraft fixed them) in the crystal
 cell;
 O wheel with languid motion round and
 round,
 Beautiful, yet in mournful durance bound.
 Their peace, perhaps, our lightest footfall
 marred; ⁵⁰
 In their quick sense our sweetest music
 jarred;
 And whither could they dart, if seized with
 fear ?
 No sheltering stone, no tangled root was
 near.
 When fire or taper ceased to cheer the
 room,
 They wore away the night in starless
 gloom;
 And, when the sun first dawned upon the
 streams,

How faint their portion of his vital beams !
 Thus, and unable to complain, they fared,
 While not one joy of ours by them was
 shared.

Is there a cherished bird (I venture now
 To snatch a sprig from Chaucer's reverend
 brow) — ⁶¹

Is there a brilliant fondling of the cage,
 Though sure of plaudits on his costly stage,
 Though fed with dainties from the snow-
 white hand

Of a kind mistress, fairest of the land,
 But gladly would escape; and, if need were,
 Scatter the colours from the plumes that
 bear

The emancipated captive through blithe air
 Into strange woods, where he at large may
 live

On best or worst which they and Nature
 give ? ⁷⁰

The beetle loves his unpretending track,
 The snail the house he carries on his back;
 The far-fetched worm with pleasure would
 disown

The bed we give him, though of softest
 down;

A noble instinct; in all kinds the same,
 All ranks ! What Sovereign, worthy of
 the name,

If doomed to breathe against his lawful will
 An element that flatters him — to kill,
 But would rejoice to barter outward show
 For the least boon that freedom can be-
 stow ? ⁸⁰

But most the Bard is true to inborn
 right,

Lark of the dawn, and Philomel of night,
 Exults in freedom, can with rapture vouch
 For the dear blessings of a lowly couch,
 A natural meal — days, months, from Na-
 ture's hand;

Time, place, and business, all at his com-
 mand ! —

Who bends to happier duties, who more wise
 Than the industrious Poet, taught to prize,
 Above all grandeur, a pure life uncrossed
 By cares in which simplicity is lost ? ⁹⁰
 That life — the flowery path that winds by
 stealth —

Which Horace needed for his spirit's health;
 Sighed for, in heart and genius, overcome
 By noise and strife, and questions wear-
 some,

And the vain splendours of Imperial
 Rome ? —

Let easy mirth his social hours inspire
And fiction animate his sportive lyre,
Attuned to verse that, crowning light Dis-
tress

With garlands, cheats her into happiness;
Give *me* the humblest note of those sad
strains

Drawn forth by pressure of his gilded
chains,

As a chance-sunbeam from his memory
fell

Upon the Sabine farm he loved so well;
Or when the prattle of Blandusia's spring
Haunted his ear — he only listening —
He, proud to please, above all rivals, fit
To win the palm of gaiety and wit;
He, doubt not, with involuntary dread,
Shrinking from each new favour to be
shed,

By the world's Ruler, on his honoured
head!

In a deep vision's intellectual scene,
Such earnest longings and regrets as keen
Depressed the melancholy Cowley, laid
Under a fancied yew-tree's luckless shade;
A doleful bower for penitential song,
Where Man and Muse complained of mu-
tual wrong;

While Cam's ideal current glided by,
And antique towers nodded their foreheads
high,

Citadels dear to studious privacy.
But Fortune, who had long been used to
sport

With this tried Servant of a thankless Court,
Relenting met his wishes; and to you
The remnant of his days at least was true;
You, whom, though long deserted, he loved
best;

You, Muses, books, fields, liberty, and rest!
Far happier they who, fixing hope and
aim

On the humanities of peaceful fame,
Enter betimes with more than martial fire
The generous course, aspire, and still aspire;
Upheld by warnings heeded not too late
Stifle the contradictions of their fate,
And to one purpose cleave, their Being's
godlike mate!

Thus, gifted Friend, but with the placid
brow

That woman ne'er should forfeit, keep *thy*
vow;

With modest scorn reject whate'er would
blind

The ethereal eyesight, cramp the winged
mind!

Then, with a blessing granted from above
To every act, word, thought, and look of
love,

Life's book for Thee may lie unclosed, till
age

Shall with a thankful tear bedrop its latest
page.

HUMANITY

1829. 1835

These verses and those entitled "Liberty" were composed as one piece, which Mrs. Wordsworth complained of as unwieldy and ill-proportioned; and accordingly it was divided into two on her judicious recommendation.

The Rocking-stones, alluded to in the beginning of the following verses, are supposed to have been used, by our British ancestors, both for judicial and religious purposes. Such stones are not uncommonly found, at this day, both in Great Britain and in Ireland.

WHAT though the Accused, upon his own
appeal

To righteous Gods when man has ceased to
feel,

Or at a doubting Judge's stern command,
Before the STONE OF POWER no longer
stand —

To take his sentence from the balanced
Block,

As, at his touch, it rocks, or seems to rock;
Though, in the depths of sunless groves, no
more

The Druid-priest the hallowed Oak adore;
Yet, for the Initiate, rocks and whispering
trees

Do still perform mysterious offices!
And functions dwell in beast and bird that
sway

The reasoning mind, or with the fancy play,
Inviting, at all seasons, ears and eyes
To watch for undelusive auguries: —

Not uninspired appear their simplest ways;
Their voices mount symbolical of praise —
To mix with hymns that Spirits make and
hear;

And to fallen man their innocence is dear.
Enraptured Art draws from those sacred
springs

Streams that reflect the poetry of things!
Where christian Martyrs stand in hues
portrayed,

might a wish avail, would never fade;
 in their hands the lily and the palm
 round the altar a celestial calm;
 e, too, behold the lamb and guileless
 dove
 in the tenderness of virgin love
 faintly bosoms! — Glorious is the blend-
 ing
 light affections climbing or descending
 g a scale of light and life, with cares
 mate; carrying holy thoughts and
 prayers 30
 o the sovereign seat of the Most High;
 ending to the worm in charity;
 those good Angels whom a dream of
 night
 e, in the field of Luz, to Jacob's sight,
 while he slept, treading the pendent
 stairs
 hward or heavenward, radiant mes-
 sengers,
 t, with a perfect will in one accord
 strict obedience, serve the Almighty
 Lord;
 with untired humility forbore
 speed their errand by the wings they
 wore. 40
 That a fair world were ours for verse to
 paint,
 Power could live at ease with self-re-
 straint!
 nion bow before the naked sense
 the great Vision, — faith in Providence;
 ceiful over all his creatures, just
 the least particle of sentient dust:
 , fixing by immutable decrees,
 dtime and harvest for his purposes!
 an would be closed the restless oblique
 eye
 at looks for evil like a treacherous spy; 50
 putes would then relax, like stormy winds
 at into breezes sink; impetuous minds
 discipline endeavour to grow meek
 Truth herself, whom they profess to seek.
 en Genius, shunning fellowship with
 Pride,
 ould braid his golden locks at Wisdom's
 side;
 ve ebb and flow untroubled by caprice;
 d not alone *harsh* tyranny would cease,
 t unoffending creatures find release
 om qualified oppression, whose defence 60
 sts on a hollow plea of recompence;
 ough-tempered wrongs, for each humane
 respect

Oft worse to bear, or deadlier in effect.
 Witness those glances of indignant scorn
 From some high-minded Slave, impelled to
 spurn
 The kindness that would make him less
 forlorn;
 Or, if the soul to bondage be subdued,
 His look of pitiable gratitude!
 Alas for thee, bright Galaxy of Isles,
 Whose day departs in pomp, returns with
 smiles — 70
 To greet the flowers and fruitage of a land,
 As the sun mounts, by sea-born breezes
 fanned;
 A land whose azure mountain-tops are seats
 For Gods in council, whose green vales,
 retreats
 Fit for the shades of heroes, mingling there
 To breathe Elysian peace in upper air.
 Though cold as winter, gloomy as the
 grave,
 Stone-walls a prisoner make, but not a
 slave.
 Shall man assume a property in man?
 Lay on the moral will a withering ban? 80
 Shame that our laws at distance still protect
 Enormities, which they at home reject!
 "Slaves cannot breathe in England" — yet
 that boast
 Is but a mockery! when from coast to coast,
 Though *fettered* slave be none, her floors
 and soil
 Groan underneath a weight of slavish toil,
 For the poor Many, measured out by rules
 Fetched with cupidity from heartless
 schools,
 That to an Idol, falsely called "the Wealth
 Of Nations," sacrifice a People's health, 90
 Body and mind and soul; a thirst so keen
 Is ever urging on the vast machine
 Of sleepless Labour, 'mid whose dizzy
 wheels
 The Power least prized is that which thinks
 and feels.
 Then, for the pastimes of this delicate age,
 And all the heavy or light vassalage
 Which for their sakes we fasten, as may
 suit
 Our varying moods, on human kind or
 brute,
 'T were well in little, as in great, to pause,
 Lest Fancy trifle with eternal laws. 100
 Not from his fellows only man may learn
 Rights to compare and duties to discern!
 All creatures and all objects, in degree,

Are friends and patrons of humanity.
 There are to whom the garden, grove, and
 field,
 Perpetual lessons of forbearance yield;
 Who would not lightly violate the grace
 The lowliest flower possesses in its place;
 Nor shorten the sweet life, too fugitive,
 Which nothing less than Infinite Power
 could give. 110

"THIS LAWN, A CARPET ALL
 ALIVE"

1829. 1835

This Lawn is the sloping one approaching the kitchen-garden, and was made out of it. Hundreds of times have I watched the dancing of shadows amid a press of sunshine, and other beautiful appearances of light and shade, flowers and shrubs. What a contrast between this and the cabbages and onions and carrots that used to grow there on a piece of ugly-shaped unsightly ground! No reflection, however, either upon cabbages or onions; the latter we know were worshipped by the Egyptians, and he must have a poor eye for beauty who has not observed how much of it there is in the form and colour which cabbages and plants of that genus exhibit through the various stages of their growth and decay. A richer display of colour in vegetable nature can scarcely be conceived than Coleridge, my Sister, and I saw in a bed of potato-plants in blossom near a hut upon the moor between Inversneyd and Loch Katrine. These blossoms were of such extraordinary beauty and richness that no one could have passed them without notice. But the sense must be cultivated through the mind before we can perceive these inexhaustible treasures of Nature, for such they really are, without the least necessary reference to the utility of her productions, or even to the laws whereupon, as we learn by research, they are dependent. Some are of opinion that the habit of analysing, decomposing, and anatomising is inevitably unfavourable to the perception of beauty. People are led into this mistake by overlooking the fact that, such processes being to a certain extent within the reach of a limited intellect, we are apt to ascribe to them that insensibility of which they are in truth the effect and not the cause. Admiration and love, to which all knowledge truly vital must tend, are felt by men of real genius in proportion as their discoveries in natural Philosophy are enlarged; and the beauty in form of a plant or an animal is not made less but more apparent as a whole by more accurate insight into its constituent

properties and powers. A Servant who is also a poet in soul and a religionist in heart is a feeble and unhappy creature.

THIS Lawn, a carpet all alive
 With shadows flung from leaves — to
 In dance, amid a press
 Of sunshine, an apt emblem yields
 Of Worldlings revelling in the fields
 Of strenuous idleness;

Less quick the stir when tide and breeze
 Encounter, and to narrow seas
 Forbid a moment's rest;
 The medley less when boreal Lights
 Glance to and fro, like aery Sprites
 To feats of arms address!

Yet, spite of all this eager strife,
 This ceaseless play, the genuine life
 That serves the stedfast hours,
 Is in the grass beneath, that grows
 Unheeded, and the mute repose
 Of sweetly-breathing flowers.

THOUGHT ON THE SEASON

1829. 1835

Written at Rydal Mount.

FLATTERED with promise of escape
 From every hurtful blast,
 Spring takes, O sprightly May! thy share
 Her loveliest and her last.

Less fair is summer riding high
 In fierce solstitial power,
 Less fair than when a lenient sky
 Brings on her parting hour.

When earth repays with golden sheaves
 The labours of the plough,
 And ripening fruits and forest leaves
 All brighten on the bough;

What pensive beauty autumn shows,
 Before she hears the sound
 Of winter rushing in, to close
 The emblematic round!

Such be our Spring, our Summer such;
 So may our Autumn blend
 With hoary Winter, and Life touch,
 Through heaven-born hope, her end!

GRAVESTONE UPON THE
FLOOR IN THE CLOISTERS
OF WORCESTER CATHEDRAL

1829. 1829

Miserimus." Many conjectures have been
ned as to the person who lies under this
ie. Nothing appears to be known for a
ainty. Query — The Rev. Mr. Morris, a
conformist, a sufferer for conscience-sake;
orthy man who, having been deprived of
benefice after the accession of William III.,
d to an old age in extreme destitution, on
alms of charitable Jacobites.

MISERRIMUS," and neither name nor
date,
ayer, text, or symbol, graven upon the
stone;
ught but that word assigned to the un-
known,
at solitary word — to separate
om all, and cast a cloud around the fate
him who lies beneath. Most wretched
one,
ho chose his epitaph? — Himself alone
uld thus have dared the grave to agitate,
d claim, among the dead, this awful
crown;
or doubt that He marked also for his own
ose to these cloistral steps a burial-place,
at every foot might fall with heavier
tread,
ampling upon his vileness. Stranger,
pass
ftly! — To save the contrite, Jesus bled.

TRADITION OF OKER HILL
IN DARLEY DALE, DERBY-
SHIRE

1829. 1829

This pleasing tradition was told me by the
echman at whose side I sate while he drove
own the dale, he pointing to the trees on the
ll as he related the story.

Is said that to the brow of yon fair hill
two Brothers clomb, and, turning face
from face,
for one look more exchanging, grief to still
r feed, each planted on that lofty place
chosen Tree; then, eager to fulfil
their courses, like two new-born rivers,
they
n opposite directions urged their way

Down from the far-seen mount. No blast
might kill
Or blight that fond memorial; — the trees
grew,
And now entwine their arms; but ne'er
again
Embraced those Brothers upon earth's wide
plain;
Nor aught of mutual joy or sorrow knew
Until their spirits mingled in the sea
That to itself takes all, Eternity.

THE ARMENIAN LADY'S LOVE

1830. 1835

Written at Rydal Mount.

The subject of the following poem is from
the *Orlandus* of the author's friend, Kenelm
Henry Digby: and the liberty is taken of in-
scribing it to him as an acknowledgment, how-
ever unworthy, of pleasure and instruction
derived from his numerous and valuable writ-
ings, illustrative of the piety and chivalry of
the olden time.

I

You have heard "a Spanish Lady
How she wooed an English man;"
Hear now of a fair Armenian,
Daughter of the proud Soldàn;
How she loved a Christian slave, and told
her pain
By word, look, deed, with hope that he
might love again.

II

"Pluck that rose, it moves my liking,"
Said she, lifting up her veil;
"Pluck it for me, gentle gardener,
Ere it wither and grow pale."
"Princess fair, I till the ground, but may
not take
From twig or bed an humbler flower, even
for your sake!"

III

"Grieved am I, submissive Christian!
To behold thy captive state;
Women, in your land, may pity
(May they not?) the unfortunate."
"Yes, kind Lady! otherwise man could
not bear
Life, which to every one that breathes is
full of care."

IV

"Worse than idle is compassion
 If it end in tears and sighs; 20
 Thee from bondage would I rescue
 And from vile indignities;
 Nurtured, as thy mien bespeaks, in high
 degree,
 Look up — and help a hand that longs to
 set thee free."

V

"Lady! dread the wish, nor venture
 In such peril to engage;
 Think how it would stir against you
 Your most loving father's rage:
 Sad deliverance would it be, and yoked
 with shame,
 Should troubles overflow on her from whom
 it came." 30

VI

"Generous Frank! the just in effort
 Are of inward peace secure:
 Hardships for the brave encountered,
 Even the feeblest may endure:
 If almighty grace through me thy chains
 unbind,
 My father for slave's work may seek a slave
 in mind."

VII

"Princess, at this burst of goodness,
 My long-frozen heart grows warm!"
 "Yet you make all courage fruitless,
 Me to save from chance of harm: 40
 Leading such companion I that gilded dome,
 Yon minarets, would gladly leave for his
 worst home."

VIII

"Feeling tunes your voice, fair Princess,
 And your brow is free from scorn,
 Else these words would come like
 mockery,
 Sharper than the pointed thorn."
 "Whence the undeserved mistrust? Too
 wide apart
 Our faith hath been, — O would that eyes
 could see the heart!"

IX

"Tempt me not, I pray; my doom is
 These base implements to wield; 50
 Rusty lance, I ne'er shall grasp thee,
 Ne'er assoil my cobwebbed shield!"

Never see my native land, nor castle
 ers,
 Nor Her who thinking of me there counts
 widowed hours."

X

"Prisoner! pardon youthful fancies;
 Wedded? If you can, say no!
 Blessèd is and be your consort;
 Hopes I cherished — let them go!
 Handmaid's privilege would leave my
 pose free,
 Without another link to my felicity."

XI

"Wedded love with loyal Christians,
 Lady, is a mystery rare;
 Body, heart, and soul in union,
 Make one being of a pair."
 "Humble love in me would look for no re-
 turn,
 Soft as a guiding star that cheers, but can-
 not burn."

XII

"Gracious Allah! by such title
 Do I dare to thank the God,
 Him who thus exalts thy spirit,
 Flower of an unchristian sod!
 Or hast thou put off wings which thou
 heaven dost wear?
 What have I seen, and heard, or dreamt?
 where am I? where?"

XIII

Here broke off the dangerous converse:
 Less impassioned words might tell
 How the pair escaped together,
 Tears not wanting, nor a knell
 Of sorrow in her heart while through her
 father's door,
 And from her narrow world, she passed for
 evermore.

XIV

But affections higher, holier,
 Urged her steps; she shrunk from
 trust
 In a sensual creed that trampled
 Woman's birthright into dust.
 Little be the wonder then, the blame be
 none,
 If she, a timid Maid, hath put such bold-
 ness on.

XV

ge both Fugitives with knowledge:
 a those old romantic days
 ghty were the soul's commandments
 o support, restrain, or raise.
 might hang upon their path, snakes
 rustle near,
 othing from their inward selves had
 they to fear. 90

XVI

ought infirm ne'er came between
 them,
 Whether printing desert sands
 th accordant steps, or gathering
 'orest-fruit with social hands;
 hispering like two reeds that in the
 cold moonbeam
 with the breeze their heads, beside a
 crystal stream.

XVII

a friendly deck reposing
 They at length for Venice steer;
 ere, when they had closed their
 voyage
 One, who daily on the pier 100
 shed for tidings from the East, beheld
 his Lord,
 down and clasped his knees for joy,
 not uttering word.

XVIII

utual was the sudden transport;
 Breathless questions followed fast,
 ears contracting to a moment,
 Each word greedier than the last;
 e thee to the Countess, friend! return
 with speed,
 of this Stranger speak, by whom her
 lord was freed

XIX

ay that I, who might have languished,
 Drooped and pined till life was spent,
 ow before the gates of Stolberg 111
 My Deliverer would present
 a crowning recompence, the precious
 grace
 her who in my heart still holds her an-
 cient place.

XX

ake it known that my Companion
 Is of royal eastern blood,

Thirsting after all perfection,
 Innocent, and meek, and good,
 Though with misbelievers bred; but that
 dark night
 Will holy Church disperse by means of
 gospel-light." 120

XXI

Swiftly went that grey-haired Servant,
 Soon returned a trusty Page
 Charged with greetings, benedictions,
 Thanks and praises, each a gage
 For a sunny thought to cheer the Stranger's
 way,
 Her virtuous scruples to remove, her fears
 allay.

XXII

And how blest the Reunited,
 While beneath their castle-walls,
 Runs a deafening noise of welcome! —
 Blest, though every tear that falls 130
 Doth in its silence of past sorrow tell,
 And makes a meeting seem most like a
 dear farewell.

XXIII

Through a haze of human nature,
 Glorified by heavenly light,
 Looked the beautiful Deliverer
 On that overpowering sight,
 While across her virgin cheek pure blushes
 strayed,
 For every tender sacrifice her heart had
 made.

XXIV

On the ground the weeping Countess
 Knelt, and kissed the Stranger's hand;
 Act of soul-devoted homage, 141
 Pledge of an eternal band:
 Nor did aught of future days that kiss
 belie,
 Which, with a generous shout, the crowd
 did ratify.

XXV

Constant to the fair Armenian,
 Gentle pleasures round her moved,
 Like a tutelary spirit
 Reverenced, like a sister, loved,
 Christian meekness smoothed for all the
 path of life,
 Who, loving most, should wiseliest love,
 their only strife. 150

XXVI

Mute memento of that union
 In a Saxon church survives,
 Where a cross-legged Knight lies sculptured
 As between two wedded wives —
 Figures with armorial signs of race and birth,
 And the vain rank the pilgrims bore while yet on earth.

THE RUSSIAN FUGITIVE

1830. 1835

Early in life this story had interested me,
 and I often thought it would make a pleasing
 subject for an opera or musical drama.

PART I

ENOUGH of rose-bud lips, and eyes
 Like harebells bathed in dew,
 Of cheek that with carnation vies,
 And veins of violet hue;
 Earth wants not beauty that may scorn
 A likening to frail flowers;
 Yea, to the stars, if they were born
 For seasons and for hours.

Through Moscow's gates, with gold un-
 barred,
 Stepped One at dead of night, 10
 Whom such high beauty could not guard
 From meditated blight;
 By stealth she passed, and fled as fast
 As doth the hunted fawn,
 Nor stopped, till in the dappling east
 Appeared unwelcome dawn.

Seven days she lurked in brake and field,
 Seven nights her course renewed,
 Sustained by what her scrip might yield,
 Or berries of the wood; 20
 At length, in darkness travelling on,
 When lowly doors were shut,
 The haven of her hope she won,
 Her Foster-mother's hut.

"To put your love to dangerous proof
 I come," said she, "from far;
 For I have left my Father's roof,
 In terror of the Czar."
 No answer did the Matron give,
 No second look she cast, 30

But hung upon the Fugitive,
 Embracing and embraced.

She led the Lady to a seat
 Beside the glimmering fire,
 Bathed duteously her wayworn feet,
 Prevented each desire: —
 The cricket chirped, the house-dog dined
 And on that simple bed,
 Where she in childhood had reposed,
 Now rests her weary head.

When she, whose couch had been the same
 Whose curtain, pine or thorn,
 Had breathed a sigh of thanks to God,
 Who comforts the forlorn;
 While over her the Matron bent
 Sleep sealed her eyes, and stole
 Feeling from limbs with travel spent,
 And trouble from the soul.

Refreshed, the Wanderer rose at morn
 And soon again was dight
 In those unworthy vestments worn
 Through long and perilous flight;
 And "O beloved Nurse," she said,
 "My thanks with silent tears
 Have unto Heaven and You been paid:
 Now listen to my fears!

"Have you forgot" — and here
 smiled —
 "The babbling flatteries
 You lavished on me when a child
 Disporting round your knees?
 I was your lambkin, and your bird,
 Your star, your gem, your flower;
 Light words, that were more lightly borne
 In many a cloudless hour!

The blossom you so fondly praised
 Is come to bitter fruit;
 A mighty One upon me gazed;
 I spurned his lawless suit,
 And must be hidden from his wrath:
 You, Foster-father dear,
 Will guide me in my forward path;
 I may not tarry here!

I cannot bring to utter woe
 Your proved fidelity." —
 "Dear Child, sweet Mistress, say not so
 For you we both would die."
 "Nay, nay, I come with semblance feign
 And cheek embrowned by art;

being inwardly unstained,
 With courage will depart." 80

What whither would you, could you, flee?
 Poor Man's counsel take;
 Holy Virgin gives to me
 Thought for your dear sake;
 Shielded by our Lady's grace,
 And soon shall you be led
 To a safe abiding-place,
 Where never foot doth tread."

PART II

The dwelling of this faithful pair
 In a straggling village stood,
 One who breathed unquiet air
 In dangerous neighbourhood;
 Wide around lay forest ground
 With thickets rough and blind;
 Tall pine-trees made a heavy shade
 Impervious to the wind.

And there, sequestered from the sight,
 Was spread a treacherous swamp, 10
 Which the noonday sun shed light
 As from a lonely lamp;
 And midway in the unsafe morass,
 A single Island rose
 On firm dry ground, with healthful grass
 Adorned, and shady boughs.

The Woodman knew, for such the craft
 This Russian vassal plied,
 That never fowler's gun, nor shaft
 Of archer, there was tried; 20
 The sanctuary seemed the spot
 From all intrusion free;
 And there he planned an artful Cot
 For perfect secrecy.

With earnest pains unchecked by dread
 Of Power's far-stretching hand,
 The bold good Man his labour sped
 At nature's pure command;
 Heart-soothed, and busy as a wren,
 While, in a hollow nook, 30
 He moulds her sight-eluding den
 Above a murmuring brook.

His task accomplished to his mind,
 The twain ere break of day
 Creep forth, and through the forest wind
 Their solitary way;

Few words they speak, nor dare to slack
 Their pace from mile to mile,
 Till they have crossed the quaking marsh
 And reached the lonely Isle. 40

The sun above the pine-trees showed
 A bright and cheerful face;
 And Ina looked for her abode,
 The promised hiding-place;
 She sought in vain, the Woodman smiled;
 No threshold could be seen,
 Nor roof, nor window; — all seemed wild
 As it had ever been.

Advancing, you might guess an hour,
 The front with such nice care 50
 Is masked, "if house it be or bower,"
 But in they entered are;
 As shaggy as were wall and roof
 With branches intertwined,
 So smooth was all within, air-proof,
 And delicately lined:

And hearth was there, and maple dish
 And cups in seemly rows,
 And couch — all ready to a wish
 For nurture or repose; 60
 And Heaven doth to her virtue grant
 That here she may abide
 In solitude, with every want
 By cautious love supplied.

No queen, before a shouting crowd,
 Led on in bridal state,
 E'er struggled with a heart so proud,
 Entering her palace gate: 70
 Rejoiced to bid the world farewell,
 No saintly anchoress
 E'er took possession of her cell
 With deeper thankfulness.

"Father of all, upon thy care
 And mercy am I thrown;
 Be thou my safeguard!" — such her
 prayer
 When she was left alone,
 Kneeling amid the wilderness
 When joy had passed away,
 And smiles, fond efforts of distress
 To hide what they betray! 80

The prayer is heard, the Saints have seen,
 Diffused through form and face
 Resolves devotedly serene;
 That monumental grace

Of Faith, which doth all passions tame
That Reason *should* control;
And shows in the untrembling frame
A statue of the soul.

PART III

'T is sung in ancient minstrelsy
That Phœbus wont to wear
The leaves of any pleasant tree
Around his golden hair;
Till Daphne, desperate with pursuit
Of his imperious love,
At her own prayer transformed, took root,
A laurel in the grove.

Then did the Penitent adorn
His brow with laurel green; 10
And 'mid his bright locks never shorn
No meaner leaf was seen;
And poets sage, through every age,
About their temples wound
The bay; and conquerors thanked the Gods,
With laurel chaplets crowned.

Into the mists of fabling Time
So far runs back the praise
Of Beauty, that disdains to climb
Along forbidden ways; 20
That scorns temptation; power defies
Where mutual love is not;
And to the tomb for rescue flies
When life would be a blot.

To this fair Votaress, a fate
More mild doth Heaven ordain
Upon her Island desolate;
And words, not breathed in vain,
Might tell what intercourse she found,
Her silence to endear; 30
What birds she tamed, what flowers the
ground
Sent forth her peace to cheer.

To one mute Presence, above all,
Her soothed affections clung,
A picture on the cabin wall
By Russian usage hung —
'The Mother-maid, whose countenance
bright
With love abridged the day;
And, communed with by taper light,
Chased spectral fears away. 40

And oft, as either Guardian came,
The joy in that retreat
Might any common friendship shame,
So high their hearts would beat;
And to the lone Recluse, whate'er
They brought, each visiting
Was like the crowding of the year
With a new burst of spring.

But, when she of her Parents thought,
The pang was hard to bear;
And, if with all things not enwrought
That trouble still is near.
Before her flight she had not dared
Their constancy to prove,
Too much the heroic Daughter feared
The weakness of their love.

Dark is the past to them, and dark
The future still must be,
Till pitying Saints conduct her bark
Into a safer sea —
Or gentle Nature close her eyes,
And set her Spirit free
From the altar of this sacrifice,
In vestal purity.

Yet, when above the forest-glooms
The white swans southward passed,
High as the pitch of their swift plumes
Her fancy rode the blast;
And bore her toward the fields of France
Her Father's native land,
To mingle in the rustic dance,
The happiest of the band!

Of those beloved fields she oft
Had heard her Father tell
In praise that now with echoes soft
Haunted her lonely cell;
She saw the hereditary bowers,
She heard the ancestral stream;
The Kremlin and its haughty towers
Forgotten like a dream!

PART IV

THE ever-changing Moon had traced
Twelve times her monthly round,
When through the unfrequented Wastes
Was heard a startling sound;
A shout thrice sent from one who chased
At speed a wounded deer,

standing through branches interlaced,
And where the wood was clear.

The fainting creature took the marsh,
And toward the Island fled, 10
While plovers screamed with tumult harsh
Above his antlered head:
Thus, Ina saw; and, pale with fear,
Shrunk to her citadel;
The desperate deer rushed on, and near
The tangled covert fell.

Across the marsh, the game in view,
The Hunter followed fast,
Nor paused, till o'er the stag he blew
A death-proclaiming blast; 20
Then, resting on her upright mind,
Came forth the Maid — "In me behold," she said, "a stricken Hind
Pursued by destiny!

From your deportment, Sir! I deem
That you have worn a sword,
And will not hold in light esteem
A suffering woman's word;
Here is my covert, there perchance
I might have lain concealed, 30
My fortunes hid, my countenance
Not even to you revealed.

Tears might be shed, and I might pray,
Crouching and terrified,
That what has been unveiled to-day,
You would in mystery hide;
But I will not defile with dust
The knee that bends to adore
The God in heaven; — attend, be just;
This ask I, and no more! 40

I speak not of the winter's cold,
For summer's heat exchanged,
While I have lodged in this rough hold,
From social life estranged;
Nor yet of trouble and alarms:
High Heaven is my defence;
And every season has soft arms
For injured Innocence.

From Moscow to the Wilderness
It was my choice to come, 50
Lest virtue should be harbourless,
And honour want a home;
And happy were I, if the Czar
Retain his lawless will,

To end life here like this poor deer,
Or a lamb on a green hill."

"Are you the Maid," the Stranger cried,
"From Gallic parents sprung,
Whose vanishing was rumoured wide,
Sad theme for every tongue; 60
Who foiled an Emperor's eager quest?
You, Lady, forced to wear
These rude habiliments, and rest
Your head in this dark lair!"

But wonder, pity, soon were quelled;
And in her face and mien
The soul's pure brightness he beheld
Without a veil between:
He loved, he hoped, — a holy flame
Kindled 'mid rapturous tears; 70
The passion of a moment came
As on the wings of years.

"Such bounty is no gift of chance,"
Exclaimed he; "righteous Heaven,
Preparing your deliverance,
To me the charge hath given.
The Czar full oft in words and deeds
Is stormy and self-willed;
But, when the Lady Catherine pleads,
His violence is stilled. 80

Leave open to my wish the course,
And I to her will go;
From that humane and heavenly source,
Good, only good, can flow."
Faint sanction given, the Cavalier
Was eager to depart,
Though question followed question, dear,
To the Maiden's filial heart.

Light was his step, — his hopes, more light,
Kept pace with his desires; 90
And the fifth morning gave him sight
Of Moscow's glittering spires.
He sued: — heart-smitten by the wrong,
To the lorn Fugitive
The Emperor sent a pledge as strong
As sovereign power could give.

O more than mighty change! If e'er
Amazement rose to pain,
And joy's excess produced a fear
Of something void and vain; 100
'T was when the Parents, who had mourned
So long the lost as dead,

Beheld their only Child returned,
The household floor to tread.

Soon gratitude gave way to love
Within the Maiden's breast;
Delivered and Deliverer move
In bridal garments drest;
Meek Catherine had her own reward;
The Czar bestowed a dower; 110
And universal Moscow shared
The triumph of that hour.

Flowers strewed the ground; the nuptial
feast
Was held with costly state;
And there, 'mid many a noble guest,
The Foster-parents sate;
Encouraged by the imperial eye,
They shrank not into shade;
Great was their bliss, the honour high
To them and nature paid!

THE EGYPTIAN MAID

OR, THE ROMANCE OF THE WATER
LILY

1830. 1835

For the names and persons in the following poem, see the *History of the renowned Prince Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table*; for the rest the Author is answerable; only it may be proper to add, that the Lotus, with the bust of the Goddess appearing to rise out of the full-blown flower, was suggested by the beautiful work of ancient art, once included among the Townley Marbles, and now in the British Museum.

In addition to the short notice prefixed to this poem it may be worth while here to say that it rose out of a few words casually used in conversation by my nephew Henry Hutchinson. He was describing with great spirit the appearance and movement of a vessel which he seemed to admire more than any other he had ever seen, and said her name was the *Water Lily*. This plant has been my delight from my boyhood, as I have seen it floating on the lake; and that conversation put me upon constructing and composing the poem. Had I not heard those words it would never have been written. The form of the stanza is new, and is nothing but a repetition of the first five lines as they were thrown off, and is not perhaps well suited to narrative, and certainly would not have been trusted to had I thought at the be-

ginning that the poem would have gone to such a length.

WHILE Merlin paced the Cornish coast
Forth-looking toward the rocks of Scill
The pleased Enchanter was aware
Of a bright Ship that seemed to hang in air
Yet was she work of mortal hands,
And took from men her name — THE
WATER LILY.

Soft was the wind, that landward blew
And, as the Moon, o'er some dark isle
ascendant,
Grows from a little edge of light
To a full orb, this Pinnacle bright
Became, as nearer to the coast she drew
More glorious, with spread sail and streaming
pendant.

Upon this winged Shape so fair
Sage Merlin gazed with admiration:
Her lineaments, thought he, surpass
Aught that was ever shown in magic
glass;
Was ever built with patient care;
Or, at a touch, produced by happiest trans-
formation.

Now, though a Mechanist, whose skill
Shames the degenerate grasp of modern
science,
Grave Merlin (and belike the more
For practising occult and perilous lore)
Was subject to a freakish will
That sapped good thoughts, or scared them
with defiance.

Provoked to envious spleen, he cast
An altered look upon the advancing
Stranger
Whom he had hailed with joy, and cried
"My Art shall help to tame her pride—"
Anon the breeze became a blast,
And the waves rose, and sky portended
danger.

With thrilling word, and potent sign
Traced on the beach, his work the Sor-
cerer urges;
The clouds in blacker clouds are lost,
Like spiteful Fiends that vanish, crossed
By Fiends of aspect more malign;
And the winds roused the Deep with fierce
scourges.

at worthy of the name she bore
 as this Sea-flower, this buoyant Gal-
 ley;
 preme in loveliness and grace
 motion, whether in the embrace 40
 trusty anchorage, or scudding o'er
 main flood roughened into hill and
 valley.

ehold, how wantonly she laves
 er sides, the Wizard's craft confound-
 ing;
 ke something out of Ocean sprung
 o be for ever fresh and young,
 reasts the sea-flashes, and huge waves
 -gallant high, rebounding and rebound-
 ing!

ut Ocean under magic heaves,
 nd cannot spare the Thing he cherished:
 h! what avails that she was fair, 51
 uminous, blithe, and debonair?
 he storm has stripped her of her leaves;
 Lily floats no longer!—She hath
 perished.

rieve for her, — she deserves no less;
 o like, yet so unlike, a living Creature!
 No heart had she, no busy brain;
 Though loved, she could not love again;
 Though pitied, *feel* her own distress;
 r aught that troubles us, the fools of
 Nature. 60

Yet is there cause for gushing tears;
 So richly was this Galley laden,
 A fairer than herself she bore,
 And, in her struggles, cast ashore;
 A lovely One, who nothing hears
 wind or wave — a meek and guileless
 Maiden.

Into a cave had Merlin fled
 From mischief, caused by spells himself
 had muttered;
 And while, repentant all too late,
 In moody posture there he sate, 70
 He heard a voice, and saw, with half-
 raised head,
 Visitant by whom these words were
 uttered;

“On Christian service this frail Bark
 Sailed” (hear me, Merlin!) “under
 high protection,

Though on her prow a sign of heathen
 power
 Was carved — a Goddess with a Lily
 flower,
 The old Egyptian's emblematic mark
 Of joy immortal and of pure affection.

Her course was for the British strand;
 Her freight, it was a Damsel peerless; 80
 God reigns above, and Spirits strong
 May gather to avenge this wrong
 Done to the Princess, and her Land
 Which she in duty left, sad but not cheer-
 less.

And to Caerleon's loftiest tower
 Soon will the Knights of Arthur's Table
 A cry of lamentation send;
 And all will weep who there attend,
 To grace that Stranger's bridal hour,
 For whom the sea was made unnavigable.

Shame! should a Child of royal line 91
 Die through the blindness of thy
 malice?”

Thus to the Necromancer spake
 Nina, the Lady of the Lake,
 A gentle Sorceress, and benign,
 Who ne'er embittered any good man's
 chalice.

“What boots,” continued she, “to
 mourn?

To expiate thy sin endeavour:
 From the bleak isle where she is laid,
 Fetched by our art, the Egyptian Maid
 May yet to Arthur's court be borne 101
 Cold as she is, ere life be fled for ever.

My pearly Boat, a shining Light,
 That brought me down that sunless
 river,
 Will bear me on from wave to wave,
 And back with her to this sea-cave; —
 Then Merlin! for a rapid flight
 Through air, to thee my Charge will I
 deliver.

The very swiftest of thy cars
 Must, when my part is done, be ready;
 Meanwhile, for further guidance, look 111
 Into thy own prophetic book;
 And, if that fail, consult the Stars
 To learn thy course; farewell! be prompt
 and steady.”

This scarcely spoken, she again
 Was seated in her gleaming shallop,
 That, o'er the yet-distempered Deep,
 Pursued its way with bird-like sweep,
 Or like a steed, without a rein,
 Urged o'er the wilderness in sportive
 gallop. 120

Soon did the gentle Nina reach
 That Isle without a house or haven;
 Landing, she found not what she sought,
 Nor saw of wreck or ruin aught
 But a carved Lotus cast upon the beach
 By the fierce waves, a flower in marble
 graven.

Sad relique, but how fair the while !
 For gently each from each retreating
 With backward curve, the leaves revealed
 The bosom half, and half concealed, 130
 Of a Divinity, that seemed to smile
 On Nina, as she passed, with hopeful
 greeting.

No quest was hers of vague desire,
 Of tortured hope and purpose shaken;
 Following the margin of a bay,
 She spied the lonely Castaway,
 Unmarred, unstripped of her attire,
 But with closed eyes, — of breath and bloom
 forsaken.

Then Nina, stooping down, embraced,
 With tenderness and mild emotion, 140
 The Damsel, in that trance embound;
 And, while she raised her from the
 ground,
 And in the pearly shallop placed,
 Sleep fell upon the air, and stilled the ocean.

The turmoil hushed, celestial springs
 Of music opened, and there came a
 blending
 Of fragrance, underived from earth,
 With gleams that owed not to the sun
 their birth,
 And that soft rustling of invisible wings
 Which Angels make, on works of love de-
 scending. 150

And Nina heard a sweeter voice
 Than if the Goddess of the flower had
 spoken:
 "Thou hast achieved, fair Dame ! what
 none

Less pure in spirit could have done;
 Go, in thy enterprise rejoice !
 Air, earth, sea, sky, and heaven, ~~and~~
 betoken."

So cheered, she left that Island bleak
 A bare rock of the Scilly cluster;
 And, as they traversed the smooth sea,
 The self-illumined Brigantine
 Shed, on the Slumberer's cold ~~was~~
 And pallid brow, a melancholy lustre.

Fleet was their course, and when ~~it~~
 came
 To the dim cavern, whence the river
 Issued into the salt-sea flood,
 Merlin, as fixed in thought he stood,
 Was thus accosted by the Dame;
 "Behold to thee my Charge I now ~~del~~

But where attends thy chariot
 where ?" —
 Quoth Merlin, "Even as I was bidden.
 So have I done; as trusty as thy ~~h~~
 My vehicle shall prove — O precious
 Charge !
 If this be sleep, how soft ! if death, ~~h~~
 fair !
 Much have my books disclosed, but the ~~h~~
 is hidden."

He spake; and gliding into view
 Forth from the grotto's dimmest ~~ch~~
 Came two mute Swans, whose plumes ~~o~~
 dusky white
 Changed, as the pair approached ~~t~~
 light,
 Drawing an ebon car, their hue
 (Like clouds of sunset) into lucid amber.

Once more did gentle Nina lift
 The Princess, passive to all changes:
 The car received her: — then up ~~was~~
 Into the ethereal element
 The Birds with progress smooth and ~~sw~~
 As thought, when through bright ~~reg~~
 memory ranges.

Sage Merlin, at the Slumberer's side
 Instructs the Swans their way to ~~meas~~
 And soon Caerleon's towers appeared,
 And notes of minstrelsy were heard ~~as~~
 From rich pavilions spreading wide,
 For some high day of long-expected ~~pl~~
 sure.

re-stricken stood both Knights and
Dames
on firm ground the car alighted;
soons astonishment was past,
in that face they saw the last,
st lingering look of clay, that tames
ride; by which all happiness is blighted.

id Merlin, "Mighty King, fair Lords,
ray with feast and tilt and tourney! 200
saw, throughout this royal House,
heard, a rocking marvellous
turrets, and a clash of swords
shaken, as I closed my airy journey.

! by a destiny well known
mortals, joy is turned to sorrow;
his is the wished-for Bride, the Maid
Egypt, from a rock conveyed
here she by shipwreck had been thrown,
sight! but grief may vanish ere the
morrow." 210

Though vast thy power, thy words are
weak,"
exclaimed the King, "a mockery hateful;
utiful Child, her lot how hard!
this her piety's reward?
hose watery locks, that bloodless cheek!
winds without remorse! O shore un-
grateful!

Rich robes are fretted by the moth;
owers, temples, fall by stroke of thun-
der;
Will that, or deeper thoughts, abate
A Father's sorrow for her fate? 220
He will repent him of his troth;
his brain will burn, his stout heart split
asunder.

Alas! and I have caused this woe;
For, when my prowess from invading
Neighbours
Had freed his Realm, he plighted word
That he would turn to Christ our Lord,
And his dear Daughter on a Knight be-
stow
Whom I should choose for love and match-
less labours.

Her birth was heathen; but a fence
Of holy Angels round her hovered: 230
A Lady added to my court
So fair, of such divine report

And worship, seemed a recompence
For fifty kingdoms by my sword recovered

Ask not for whom, O Champions true!
She was reserved by me her life's be-
trayer;
She who was meant to be a bride
Is now a corse: then put aside
Vain thoughts, and speed ye, with observ-
ance due
Of Christian rites, in Christian ground to
lay her." 240

"The tomb," said Merlin, "may not close
Upon her yet, earth hide her beauty;
Not froward to thy sovereign will
Esteem me, Liege! if I, whose skill
Wafted her hither, interpose
To check this pious haste of erring duty.

My books command me to lay bare
The secret thou art bent on keeping:
Here must a high attest be given,
What Bridegroom was for her ordained
by Heaven. 250
And in my glass significant there are
Of things that may to gladness turn this
weeping.

For this, approaching, One by One,
Thy Knights must touch the cold hand
of the Virgin;
So, for the favoured One, the Flower
may bloom
Once more; but, if unchangeable her
doom,
If life departed be for ever gone,
Some blest assurance, from this cloud
emerging,

May teach him to bewail his loss;
Not with a grief that, like a vapour, rises
And melts; but grief devout that shall
endure, 260
And a perpetual growth secure
Of purposes which no false thought shall
cross,
A harvest of high hopes and noble enter-
prises."

"So be it," said the King; — "anon,
Here, where the Princess lies, begin the
trial;
Knights each in order as ye stand
Step forth." — To touch the pallid hand

Sir Agravaine advanced; no sign he won
From Heaven or earth; — Sir Kaye had like
denial. 270

Abashed, Sir Dinas turned away;
Even for Sir Percival was no disclosure;
Though he, devoutest of all Champions,
ere
He reached that ebon car, the bier
Whereon diffused like snow the Damsel
lay,
Full thrice had crossed himself in meek
composure.

Imagine (but ye Saints! who can?)
How in still air the balance trembled —
The wishes, peradventure the despites
That overcame some not ungenerous
Knights; 280
And all the thoughts that lengthened out
a span
Of time to Lords and Ladies thus assem-
bled.

What patient confidence was here!
And there how many bosoms panted!
While drawing toward the car Sir Ga-
waine, mailed
For tournament, his beaver veiled,
And softly touched; but, to his princely
cheer
And high expectancy, no sign was granted.

Next, disencumbered of his harp,
Sir Tristram, dear to thousands as a
brother, 290
Came to the proof, nor grieved that there
ensued
No change; — the fair Izonda he had
wooded
With love too true, a love with pangs too
sharp,
From hope too distant, not to dread another.

Not so Sir Launcelot; — from Heaven's
grace
A sign he craved, tired slave of vain con-
trition;
The royal Guinever looked passing glad
When his touch failed. — Next came Sir
Galahad;
He paused, and stood entranced by that
still face
Whose features he had seen in noontide
vision. 300

For late, as near a murmuring stream
He rested 'mid an arbour green and dim
Nina, the good Enchantress, shed
A light around his mossy bed;
And, at her call, a waking dream
Prefigured to his sense the Egyptian Maid.

Now, while his bright-haired fringes
bowed,
And stood, far-kenned by mantle fur-
with ermine,
As o'er the insensate Body hung
The enrapt, the beautiful, the young,
Belief sank deep into the crowd
That he the solemn issue would determine.

Nor deem it strange; the Youth had won
That very mantle on a day of glory.
The day when he achieved that matchless
feat,
The marvel of the PERILOUS SEAL,
Which whoso'er approached of strife
was shorn,
Though King or Knight the most renowned
in story.

He touched with hesitating hand —
And lo! those Birds, far-famed through
Love's dominions,
The Swans, in triumph clap their wings
And their necks play, involved in raptures
Like sinless snakes in Eden's happy
land; —
"Mine is she," cried the Knight; — as
they clapped their pinions.

"Mine was she — mine she is, though
dead,
And to her name my soul shall clasp
sorrow;"
Whereat, a tender twilight streak
Of colour dawned upon the Damsel's
cheek;
And her lips, quickening with rosy
red,
Seemed from each other a faint warmth
borrow.

Deep was the awe, the rapture high,
Of love emboldened, hope with dream
entwining,
When, to the mouth, relenting Death
Allowed a soft and flower-like breath,
Precursor to a timid sigh,
To lifted eyelids, and a doubtful smile.

silence did King Arthur gaze
 on the signs that pass away or tarry;
 silence watched the gentle strife
 Nature leading back to life; 340
 an eased his soul at length by praise
 od, and Heaven's pure Queen — the
 blissful Mary.

en said he, "Take her to thy heart,
 Galahad! a treasure, that God giv-
 eth,
 und by indissoluble ties to thee
 rough mortal change and immortal-
 ity;
 happy and unenvied, thou who art
 odly Knight that hath no peer that liv-
 eth!"

ot long the Nuptials were delayed;
 and sage tradition still rehearses 350
 ie pomp, the glory of that hour
 hen toward the altar from her bower
 ing Arthur led the Egyptian Maid,
 Angels carolled these far-echoed
 verses; —

Who shrinks not from alliance
 Of evil with good Powers,
 To God proclaims defiance,
 And mocks whom he adores.

A Ship to Christ devoted
 From the Land of Nile did go; 360
 Alas! the bright Ship floated,
 An Idol at her prow.

By magic domination,
 The Heaven-permitted vent
 Of purblind mortal passion,
 Was wrought her punishment.

The Flower the Form within it,
 What served they in her need?
 Her port she could not win it,
 Nor from mishap be freed. 370

The tempest overcame her,
 And she was seen no more;
 But gently, gently blame her —
 She cast a Pearl ashore.

The Maid to Jesu hearkened,
 And kept to him her faith,
 Till sense in death was darkened,
 Or sleep akin to death.

But Angels round her pillow
 Kept watch, a viewless band; 380
 And, billow favouring billow,
 She reached the destined strand.

Blest Pair! whate'er befall you,
 Your faith in Him approve
 Who from frail earth can call you
 To bowers of endless love!

THE POET AND THE CAGED TURTLEDOVE

1830. 1835

Written at Rydal Mount. This dove was one of a pair that had been given to my daughter by our excellent friend, Miss Jewsbury, who went to India with her husband, Mr. Fletcher, where she died of cholera. The dove survived its mate many years, and was killed, to our great sorrow, by a neighbour's cat that got in at the window and dragged it partly out of the cage. These verses were composed extempore, to the letter, in the Terrace Summer-house before spoken of. It was the habit of the bird to begin cooing and murmuring whenever it heard me making my verses.

As often as I murmur here
 My half-formed melodies,
 Straight from her osier mansion near,
 The Turtledove replies:
 Though silent as a leaf before,
 The captive promptly coos;
 Is it to teach her own soft lore,
 Or second my weak Muse?

I rather think, the gentle Dove
 Is murmuring a reproof,
 Displeased that I from lays of love
 Have dared to keep aloof;
 That I, a Bard of hill and dale,
 Have carolled, fancy free,
 As if nor dove nor nightingale,
 Had heart or voice for me.

If such thy meaning, O forbear,
 Sweet Bird! to do me wrong;
 Love, blessed Love, is everywhere
 The spirit of my song:
 'Mid grove, and by the calm fireside,
 Love animates my lyre —
 That coo again! — 't is not to chide.
 I feel, but to inspire.

PRESENTIMENTS

1830. 1835

Written at Rydal Mount.

PRESENTIMENTS ! they judge not right
 Who deem that ye from open light
 Retire in fear of shame;
 All *heaven-born* Instincts shun the touch
 Of vulgar sense, — and, being such,
 Such privilege ye claim.

The tear whose source I could not guess,
 The deep sigh that seemed fatherless,
 Were mine in early days;
 And now, unforced by time to part
 With fancy, I obey my heart,
 And venture on your praise.

What though some busy foes to good,
 Too potent over nerve and blood,
 Lurk near you — and combine
 To taint the health which ye infuse;
 This hides not from the moral Muse
 Your origin divine.

How oft from you, derided Powers !
 Comes Faith that in auspicious hours
 Builds castles, not of air:
 Bodings unsanctioned by the will
 Flow from your visionary skill,
 And teach us to beware.

The bosom-weight, your stubborn gift,
 That no philosophy can lift,
 Shall vanish, if ye please,
 Like morning mist: and, where it lay,
 The spirits at your bidding play
 In gaiety and ease.

Star-guided contemplations move
 Through space, though calm, not raised above
 Prognostics that ye rule;
 The naked Indian of the wild,
 And haply, too, the cradled Child,
 Are pupils of your school.

But who can fathom your intents,
 Number their signs or instruments ?
 A rainbow, a sunbeam,
 A subtle smell that Spring unbinds,
 Dead pause abrupt of midnight winds,
 An echo, or a dream.

The laughter of the Christmas hearth
 With sighs of self-exhausted mirth
 Ye feelingly reprove;

And daily, in the conscious breast,
 Your visitations are a test
 And exercise of love.

When some great change gives ~~broad~~
 scope
 To an exulting Nation's hope,
 Oft, startled and made wise
 By your low-breathed interpretations,
 The simply-meek foretaste the spring
 Of bitter contraries.

Ye daunt the proud array of war,
 Pervade the lonely ocean far
 As sail hath been unfurled;
 For dancers in the festive hall
 What ghastly partners hath your call
 Fetched from the shadowy world.

'T is said, that warnings ye dispense,
 Emboldened by a keener sense;
 That men have lived for whom,
 With dread precision, ye made clear
 The hour that in a distant year
 Should knell them to the tomb.

Unwelcome insight ! Yet there are,
 Blest times when mystery is laid bare.
 Truth shows a glorious face,
 While on that isthmus which commands
 The councils of both worlds, she stands
 Sage Spirits ! by your grace.

God, who instructs the brutes to scent
 All changes of the element,
 Whose wisdom fixed the scale
 Of natures, for our wants provides
 By higher, sometimes humbler, guides,
 When lights of reason fail.

"IN THESE FAIR VALES HATH
 MANY A TREE"

1830. 1835

Engraven, during my absence in Italy, on
 a brass plate inserted in the Stone.

In these fair vales hath many a Tree
 At Wordsworth's suit been spared:
 And from the builder's hand this Stone
 For some rude beauty of its own,
 Was rescued by the Bard:
 So let it rest; and time will come
 When here the tender-hearted
 May heave a gentle sigh for him,
 As one of the departed.

ELEGIAC MUSINGS

THE GROUNDS OF COLEORTON HALL,
THE SEAT OF THE LATE SIR G. H.
BEAUMONT, BART.

1830. 1835

These verses were in part composed on horse-
back during a storm, while I was on my way
from Coleorton to Cambridge: they are alluded
elsewhere.

In these grounds stands the Parish Church,
wherein is a mural monument bearing an In-
scription which, in deference to the earnest
quest of the deceased, is confined to name,
dates, and these words:—"Enter not into
conferment with thy servant, O LORD!"

WITH copious eulogy in prose or rhyme
written on the tomb we struggle against
Time,

alas, how feebly! but our feelings rise
and still we struggle when a good man
dies:

Each offering BEAUMONT dreaded and for-
bade,

spirit meek in self-abasement clad.
Yet *here* at least — though few have num-
bered days

that shunned so modestly the light of
praise —

his graceful manners, and the temperate ray
of that arch fancy which would round him
play,

rightening a converse never known to
swerve

from courtesy and delicate reserve;
that sense, the bland philosophy of life,
which checked discussion ere it warmed to
strife —

those rare accomplishments, and varied
powers,

might have their record among sylvan
bowers.

Oh, fled for ever! vanished like a blast
that shook the leaves in myriads as it
passed; —

gone from this world of earth, air, sea, and
sky,

from all its spirit-moving imagery,

intensely studied with a painter's eye,
poet's heart; and, for congenial view,
portrayed with happiest pencil, not untrue

to common recognitions while the line
glowed in a course of sympathy divine, —

Oh! severed, too abruptly, from delights

That all the seasons shared with equal
rights; —

Rapt in the grace of undismantled age,
From soul-felt music, and the treasured
page

Lit by that evening lamp which loved to
shed

Its mellow lustre round thy honoured head;
While Friends beheld thee give with eye,
voice, mien,

More than theatric force to Shakspeare's
scene; —

If thou hast heard me — if thy Spirit know
Aught of these bowers and whence their
pleasures flow;

If things in our remembrance held so dear,
And thoughts and projects fondly cherished
here,

To thy exalted nature only seem
Time's vanities, light fragments of earth's
dream —

Rebuke us not! — The mandate is obeyed
That said, "Let praise be mute where I
am laid;"

The holier deprecation, given in trust
To the cold marble, waits upon thy dust;
Yet have we found how slowly genuine
grief

From *silent* admiration wins relief.
Too long abashed, thy Name is like a rose
That doth "within itself its sweetness
close;"

A drooping daisy changed into a cup
In which her bright-eyed beauty is shut up.
Within these groves, where still are flitting
by

Shades of the Past, oft noticed with a sigh,
Shall stand a votive Tablet, haply free,
When towers and temples fall, to speak of
Thee!

If sculptured emblems of our mortal doom
Recall not there the wisdom of the Tomb,
Green ivy risen from out the cheerful earth,
Will fringe the lettered stone; and herbs
spring forth,

Whose fragrance, by soft dews and rain
unbound,

Shall penetrate the heart without a wound;
While truth and love their purposes fulfil,
Commemorating genius, talent, skill,
That could not lie concealed where Thou
wert known;

Thy virtues *He* must judge, and He alone,
The God upon whose mercy they are
thrown.

"CHATSWORTH! THY STATELY
MANSION, AND THE PRIDE"

1830. 1835

I have reason to remember the day that gave rise to this Sonnet, the 6th of November 1830. Having undertaken, a great feat for me, to ride my daughter's pony from Westmoreland to Cambridge, that she might have the use of it while on a visit to her uncle at Trinity Lodge, on my way from Bakewell to Matlock I turned aside to Chatsworth, and had scarcely gratified my curiosity by the sight of that celebrated place before there came on a severe storm of wind and rain which continued till I reached Derby, both man and pony in a pitiable plight. For myself, I went to bed at noon-day. In the course of that journey I had to encounter a storm, worse if possible, in which the pony could (or would) only make his way slantwise. I mention this merely to add that notwithstanding this battering I composed, on horseback, the lines to the memory of Sir George Beaumont, suggested during my recent visit to Coleorton.

CHATSWORTH! thy stately mansion, and the
pride

Of thy domain, strange contrast do present
To house and home in many a craggy rent
Of the wild Peak; where new-born waters
glide

Through fields whose thrifty occupants
abide

As in a dear and chosen banishment,
With every semblance of entire content;
So kind is simple Nature, fairly tried!
Yet He whose heart in childhood gave her
troth

To pastoral dales, thin-set with modest
farms,

May learn, if judgment strengthen with his
growth,

That, not for Fancy only, pomp hath
charms;

And, strenuous to protect from lawless
harms

The extremes of favoured life, may honour
both.

THE PRIMROSE OF THE ROCK

1831. 1835

Written at Rydal Mount. The Rock stands on the right hand a little way leading up the middle road from Rydal to Grasmere. We have been in the habit of calling it the glow-

worm rock from the number of glow-worms we have often seen hanging on it as dewdrops. The tuft of primrose has, I fear, been worn away by the heavy rains.

A ROCK there is whose homely front
The passing traveller slights;
Yet there the glow-worms hang in
lamps,

Like stars, at various heights;
And one coy Primrose to that Rock
The vernal breeze invites.

What hideous warfare hath been waged
What kingdoms overthrown,
Since first I spied that Primrose-tuft
And marked it for my own;
A lasting link in Nature's chain
From highest heaven let down!

The flowers, still faithful to the stems,
Their fellowship renew;
The stems are faithful to the root,
That worketh out of view;
And to the rock the root adheres
In every fibre true.

Close clings to earth the living rock,
Though threatening still to fall;
The earth is constant to her sphere;
And God upholds them all:
So blooms this lonely Plant, nor dreads
Her annual funeral.

Here closed the meditative strain;
But air breathed soft that day,
The hoary mountain-heights were cheered
The sunny vale looked gay;
And to the Primrose of the Rock
I gave this after-lay.

I sang — Let myriads of bright flowers,
Like Thee, in field and grove
Revive unenvied; — mightier far,
Than tremblings that reprove
Our vernal tendencies to hope,
Is God's redeeming love;

That love which changed — for woe and disease,
For sorrow that had bent
O'er hopeless dust, for withered age —
Their moral element,
And turned the thistles of a curse
To types beneficent.

blighted though we are, we too,
 the reasoning Sons of Men,
 in one oblivious winter called
 shall rise, and breathe again;
 in eternal summer lose
 our threescore years and ten.

To humbleness of heart descends
 This prescience from on high, 50
 The faith that elevates the just,
 Before and when they die;
 And makes each soul a separate heaven,
 A court for Deity.

YARROW REVISITED, AND OTHER POEMS

IMPOSED (TWO EXCEPTED) DURING A TOUR IN SCOTLAND
 AND ON THE ENGLISH BORDER, IN THE AUTUMN OF 1831

In the autumn of 1831, my daughter and I set off from Rydal to visit Sir Walter Scott before his departure for Italy. This journey had been delayed by an inflammation in my eyes till we found that the time appointed for his leaving home would be too near for him to receive us without considerable inconvenience. Nevertheless we proceeded and reached Abbotsford on Monday. I was then scarcely able to lift up my eyes to the light. How sadly changed did I find him from the man I had seen so healthy, gay, and hopeful, a few years before, when he said at the inn at Berdale, in my presence, his daughter Anne also being there, with Mr. Lockhart, my own wife and daughter, and Mr. Quillinan,—"I mean to live till I am eighty, and shall write as long as I live." On my return to Abbotsford, the inmates and guests we found there were Sir Walter, Major Scott, the Scotts, and Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart, Mr. Liddell, his Lady and Brother, and Mr. Allan the Minister, and Mr. Laidlow, a very old friend of Sir Walter's. One of Burns's sons, an officer in the Indian service, had left the house a day or two before, and had kindly expressed his regret that he could not await my arrival, a regret that I may truly say was mutual. In the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Liddell sang, and Mrs. Lockhart chanted old ballads to her harp; and Mr. Allan, hanging round the back of a chair, told and acted odd stories in a humorous way. With this exhibition and my daughter's singing, Sir Walter was much amused, as indeed were we all as far as circumstances would allow. But what is most worthy of mention is the admirable demeanour of Major Scott during the following evening, when the Liddells were gone and only ourselves and Mr. Allan were present. He had much to suffer from the sight of his father's infirmities and from the great change that was about to take place at the residence he had built, and where he had long lived in so much prosperity and happiness. But what struck me most was the patient kindness with which he supported himself under the many fretful expressions that his sister Anne addressed to him or uttered in his hearing. She, poor thing, as mistress of that house, had been subject, after her mother's death, to a heavier load of care and responsibility and greater sacrifices of time than one of such a constitution of body and mind was able to bear. Of this, Dora and I were made sensible, that, as soon as we had crossed the Tweed on our departure, we gave vent at the same moment to our apprehensions that her brain would fail and she would go out of her mind, or that she would sink under the trials she had passed and those which awaited her. On Tuesday morning Sir Walter Scott accompanied us and most of the party to Newark Castle on the Yarrow. When we alighted from the carriages he walked pretty stoutly, and had great pleasure in revisiting those favourite haunts. Of that excursion the verses "Yarrow revisited" are a memorial. Notwithstanding the romance that pervades Sir Walter's works and attaches to many of his habits, there was too much pressure of fact for these verses to harmonise as much as I could wish with other poems. On our return in the afternoon we had to cross the Tweed directly opposite Abbotsford. The wheels of our carriage grated upon the pebbles in the bed of the stream, that there flows somewhat rapidly; a rich but sad light of rather a purple than a golden hue was spread over the low hills at that moment; and, thinking it probable that it might be the last time Sir Walter would cross the stream, I was not a little moved, and expressed some of my feelings in the sonnet beginning—"A trouble, not of clouds, or weeping rain." At noon on Thursday we left Abbotsford, and in the morning of that day Sir Walter and I had a serious conversation *tête-à-tête*, when I spoke with gratitude of the happy life which upon the whole he had led. He had written in my daughter's Album, before he came into the breakfast-room that morning, a few stanzas addressed to her, and, while putting the book into her hand, in his own study, standing by his desk, he said to her in my presence—"I should not have done anything of this kind but for your father's sake: they are probably the last verses I shall ever write." They show how much his mind was impaired, not by the strain of thought but by the execution, some of the lines being

imperfect, and one stanza wanting corresponding rhymes: one letter, the initial S, had been omitted in the spelling of his own name. In this interview also it was that, upon my expressing a hope of his health being benefited by the climate of the country to which he was going, and the interest he would take in the classic remembrances of Italy, he made use of the quotation from "Yarrow unvisited" as recorded by me in the "Musings at Aquapendente" six years afterwards. Mr. Lockhart has mentioned in his Life of him what I heard from several quarters abroad, both at Rome and elsewhere, that little seemed to interest him but what he could catch or heard of the fugitive Stuarts and their adherents who had followed them into exile. Both "Yarrow revisited" and the "Sonnet" were sent him before his departure from England. Should further particulars of the conversations which occurred during this visit I should have set down had they not been already accurately recorded by Mr. Lockhart. I first became acquainted with this great and amiable man — Sir Walter Scott — in the year 1803, when my sister and I, making a tour in Scotland, were hospitably received by him in Lasswade upon the banks of the Lothian where he was then living. We saw a good deal of him in the course of the following week: the particulars are given in my sister's Journal of that tour.

TO

SAMUEL ROGERS, Esq.,

AS A TESTIMONY OF FRIENDSHIP,
AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

OF INTELLECTUAL OBLIGATIONS,

THESE MEMORIALS ARE AFFECTIONATELY INSCRIBED

RYDAL MOUNT, Dec. 11, 1834.

I

1831. 1835

The following Stanzas are a memorial of a day passed with Sir Walter Scott and other Friends visiting the Banks of the Yarrow under his guidance, immediately before his departure from Abbotsford, for Naples.

The title "Yarrow Revisited" will stand in no need of explanation for Readers acquainted with the Author's previous poems suggested by that celebrated Stream.

THE gallant Youth, who may have gained,
Or seeks, a "winsome Marrow,"
Was but an Infant in the lap
When first I looked on Yarrow;
Once more, by Newark's Castle-gate
Long left without a warder,
I stood, looked, listened, and with Thee,
Great Minstrel of the Border!

Grave thoughts ruled wide on that sweet day,
Their dignity installing
In gentle bosoms, while sere leaves
Were on the bough, or falling;
But breezes played, and sunshine gleamed —
The forest to embolden;
Reddened the fiery hues, and shot
Transparence through the golden.

For busy thoughts the Stream flowed on
In foamy agitation;

And slept in many a crystal pool
For quiet contemplation:
No public and no private care
The freeborn mind enthralling,
We made a day of happy hours,
Our happy days recalling.

Brisk Youth appeared, the Morn of youth
With freaks of graceful folly, —
Life's temperate Noon, her sober Eve,
Her Night not melancholy;
Past, present, future, all appeared
In harmony united,
Like guests that meet, and some from
far,
By cordial love invited.

And if, as Yarrow, through the woods
And down the meadow ranging,
Did meet us with unaltered face,
Though we were changed and changing,
If, then, some natural shadows spread
Our inward prospect over,
The soul's deep valley was not slow
Its brightness to recover.

Eternal blessings on the Muse,
And her divine employment!
The blameless Muse, who trains her Son
For hope and calm enjoyment;
Albeit sickness, lingering yet,
Has o'er their pillow brooded;

and Care waylays their steps — a Sprite
Not easily eluded.

or thee, O SCOTT ! compelled to change
Green Eildon-hill and Cheviot 50
or warm Vesuvio's vine-clad slopes;
And leave thy Tweed and Tiviot
or mild Sorrento's breezy waves;
May classic Fancy, linking
With native Fancy her fresh aid,
Preserve thy heart from sinking !

h ! while they minister to thee,
Each vying with the other,
May Health return to mellow Age
With Strength, her venturous brother; 60
and Tiber, and each brook and rill
Renowned in song and story,
With unimagined beauty shine,
Nor lose one ray of glory !

or Thou, upon a hundred streams,
By tales of love and sorrow,
Of faithful love, undaunted truth,
Hast shed the power of Yarrow;
and streams unknown, hills yet unseen,
Wherever they invite Thee, 70
to parent Nature's grateful call,
With gladness must requite Thee.

gracious welcome shall be thine,
Such looks of love and honour
as thy own Yarrow gave to me .
When first I gazed upon her;
I held what I had feared to see,
Unwilling to surrender
streams treasured up from early days,
The holy and the tender. 80

and what, for this frail world, were all
That mortals do or suffer,
Had no responsive harp, no pen,
Memorial tribute offer ?
Nay, what were mighty Nature's self ?
Her features, could they win us,
Unhelped by the poetic voice
That hourly speaks within us ?

For deem that localised Romance
Plays false with our affections; 90
Insanctifies our tears — made sport
For fanciful dejections:
Nay, no ! the visions of the past
Sustain the heart in feeling
Life as she is — our changeful Life,
With friends and kindred dealing.

Bear witness, Ye, whose thoughts that day
In Yarrow's groves were centred;
Who through the silent portal arch
Of mouldering Newark entered; 100
And clomb the winding stair that once
Too timidly was mounted
By the "last Minstrel," (not the last !)
Ere he his Tale recounted.

Flow on for ever, Yarrow Stream !
Fulfil thy pensive duty,
Well pleased that future Bards should chant
For simple hearts thy beauty;
To dream-light dear while yet unseen,
Dear to the common sunshine, 110
And dearer still, as now I feel,
To memory's shadowy moonshine !

II

ON THE DEPARTURE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT FROM AB- BOTSFORD, FOR NAPLES

1831. 1835

A TROUBLE, not of clouds, or weeping rain,
Nor of the setting sun's pathetic light
Engendered, hangs o'er Eildon's triple
height:
Spirits of Power, assembled there, complain
For kindred Power departing from their
sight;
While Tweed, best pleased in chanting a
blithe strain,
Saddens his voice again, and yet again.
Lift up your hearts, ye Mourners ! for the
might
Of the whole world's good wishes with him
goes;
Blessings and prayers, in nobler retinue
Than sceptred king or laurelled conqueror
knows
Follow this wondrous Potentate. Be true,
Ye winds of ocean, and the midland sea,
Wafting your Charge to soft Parthenope !

III

A PLACE OF BURIAL IN THE SOUTH OF SCOTLAND

1831. 1835

Similar places for burial are not unfrequent
in Scotland. The one that suggested this Son-
net lies on the banks of a small stream called

the Wanchope that flows into the Esk near Langholme. Mickle, who, as it appears from his poem on Sir Martin, was not without genuine poetic feelings, was born and passed his boyhood in this neighbourhood, under his father, who was a minister of the Scotch Kirk. The Esk, both above and below Langholme, flows through a beautiful country, and the two streams of the Wanchope and the Ewes, which join it near that place, are such as a pastoral poet would delight in.

PART fenced by man, part by a rugged steep
That curbs a foaming brook, a Grave-yard lies;
The hare's best couching-place for fearless sleep;
Which moonlit elves, far seen by credulous eyes,
Enter in dance. Of church, or sabbath ties,
No vestige now remains; yet thither creep
Bereft Ones, and in lowly anguish weep
Their prayers out to the wind and naked skies.
Proud tomb is none; but rudely-sculptured
'knights,
By humble choice of plain old times, are seen
Level with earth, among the hillocks green:
Union not sad, when sunny daybreak smites
The spangled turf, and neighbouring thickets ring
With *jubilate* from the choirs of spring!

IV

ON THE SIGHT OF A MANSE IN
THE SOUTH OF SCOTLAND

1831. 1835

The manses in Scotland and the gardens and grounds about them have seldom that attractive appearance which is common about our English parsonages, even when the clergyman's income falls below the average of the Scotch minister's. This is not merely owing to the one country being poor in comparison with the other, but arises rather out of the equality of their benefices, so that no one has enough to spare for decorations that might serve as an example for others; whereas, with us, the taste of the richer incumbent extends its influence more or less to the poorest. After all, in these observations the surface only of the matter is

touched. I once heard a conversation in which the Roman Catholic Religion was decried on account of its abuses. "You cannot deny, however," said a lady of the party, repeating an expression used by Charles II., "that it is the religion of a gentleman." It may be left to the Scotch themselves to determine how far this observation applies to their Kirk, while it cannot be denied, if it is wanting in that characteristic quality, the aspect of common life, so far as concerns its beauty, must suffer. Sincere christian piety may be thought not to stand in need of refinement or studied ornament; but assuredly it is ever ready to adopt them, when they fall within its notice, as means allow; and this observation applies not only to manners, but to everything a christian (true so in spirit) cultivates and gathers round him, however humble his social condition.

SAY, ye far-travelled clouds, far-seeing hills —

Among the happiest-looking homes of men
Scattered all Britain over, through deep glen,

On airy upland, and by forest rills,
And o'er wide plains cheered by the lark that trills

His sky-born warblings — does aught meet your ken

More fit to animate the Poet's pen,
Aught that more surely by its aspect fills
Pure minds with sinless envy, than the Abode

Of the good Priest: who, faithful through all hours

To his high charge, and truly serving God,
Has yet a heart and hand for trees and flowers,

Enjoys the walks his predecessors trod,
Nor covets lineal rights in lands and towers.

V

COMPOSED IN ROSLIN CHAPEL
DURING A STORM

1831. 1835

We were detained by incessant rain and storm at the small inn near Roslin Chapel, and I passed a great part of the day pacing to and fro in this beautiful structure, which, though not used for public service, is not allowed to go to ruin. Here this Sonnet was composed, and I shall be fully satisfied if it has at all done justice to the feeling which the place and the storm raging without inspired. I was as a prisoner: a

enter delineating the interior of the chapel and minute features under such circumstances would have, no doubt, found his time agreeably shortened. But the movements of the mind must be more free while dealing with words than with lines and colours; such at least was my case and has been on many other occasions my relief, and, as it is allotted to few to follow both arts with success, I am grateful to my own calling for this and a thousand other commendations which are denied to that of a painter.

THE wind is now thy organist; — a clank
We know not whence) ministers for a bell
to mark some change of service. As the
swell

f music reached its height, and even when
sank

The notes, in prelude, ROSLIN ! to a blank
 of silence, how it thrilled thy sumptuous
 roof.

**'illars, and arches, — not in vain time-
proof.**

Though Christian rites be wanting ! From
what bank

Same those live herbs? by what hand were
they sown

**Where dew falls not, where rain-drops seem
unknown ?**

Yet in the Temple they a friendly niche
Share with their sculptured fellows, that,
green-grown,

**Copy their beauty more and more, and
preach,**

Though mute, of all things blending into
one.

VI

THE TROSACHS

1831. 1835

As recorded in my sister's Journal, I had first seen the Trosachs in her and Coleridge's company. The sentiment that runs through this Sonnet was natural to the season in which I again saw this beautiful spot; but this and some other sonnets that follow were coloured by the remembrance of my recent visit to Sir Walter Scott, and the melancholy errand on which he was going.

**THERE's not a nook within this solemn Pass,
But were an apt confessional for One
Taught by his summer spent, his autumn
gone,
That Life is but a tale of morning grass**

**Withered at eve. From scenes of art which
chase**

That thought away, turn, and with watchful
eyes

**Feed it 'mid Nature's old felicities,
Rocks, rivers, and smooth lakes more clear
than glass**

Untouched, unbreathed upon. Thrice
happy quest,

**If from a golden perch of aspen spray
(October's workmanship to rival May)**

The pensive warbler of the ruddy breast
That moral sweeten by a heaven-taught
lay,

Lulling the year, with all its cares, to rest !

VII

1831. 1835

**THE pibroch's note, discountenanced or
mute:**

The Roman kilt, degraded to a toy
Of quaint apparel for a half-spoilt boy;
The target mouldering like ungathered
fruit;

The smoking steam-boat eager in pursuit,
As eagerly pursued; the umbrella spread
To weather-fend the Celtic herdsman's
head —

All speak of manners withering to the
root.

And of old honours, too, and passions high:
Then may we ask, though pleased that
thought should range

Among the conquests of civility,
Survives imagination — to the change
Superior ? Help to virtue does she give ?
If not, O Mortals, better cease to live !

VIII

COMPOSED AFTER READING A
NEWSPAPER OF THE DAY

1831. 1835

**" PEOPLE ! your chains are severing link
by link ;**

**Soon shall the Rich be levelled down — the
Poor**

Meet them half way." Vain boast! for
These, the more

They thus would rise, must low and lower
sink

Till, by repentance stung, they fear to
think;
While all lie prostrate, save the tyrant
few
Bent in quick turns each other to undo,
And mix the poison, they themselves must
drink.
Mistrust thyself, vain Country! cease to
cry,
"Knowledge will save me from the threat-
ened woe."
For, if than other rash ones more thou know,
Yet on presumptuous wing as far would
fly
Above thy knowledge as they dared to
go,
Thou wilt provoke a heavier penalty.

IX

COMPOSED IN THE GLEN OF
LOCH ETIVE

1831. 1835

"That make the Patriot-spirit." It was mor-
tifying to have frequent occasions to observe the
bitter hatred of the lower orders of the High-
landers to their superiors; love of country
seemed to have passed into its opposite. Emi-
gration was the only relief looked to with
hope.

"THIS Land of Rainbows spanning glens
whose walls,
Rock-built, are hung with rainbow-coloured
mists —
Of far-stretched Meres whose salt flood
never rests —
Of tuneful Caves and playful Waterfalls —
Of Mountains varying momentarily their
crests —
Proud be this Land! whose poorest huts
are halls
Where Fancy entertains becoming guests;
While native song the heroic Past re-
calls."
Thus, in the net of her own wishes caught,
The Muse exclaimed; but Story now must
hide
Her trophies, Fancy crouch; the course of
pride
Has been diverted, other lessons taught,
That make the Patriot-spirit bow her head
Where the all-conquering Roman feared to
tread.

X

EAGLES

COMPOSED AT DUNOLLIE CASTLE IN THE
BAY OF OBAN

1831. 1835

"The last I saw was on the wing," off the
promontory of Fairhead, county of Antrim. I
mention this because, though my tour in Ire-
land with Mr. Marshall and his son was made
many years ago, this allusion to the eagle is the
only image supplied by it to the poetry I have
since written. We travelled through that coun-
try in October, and to the shortness of the day
and the speed with which we travelled (in a
carriage and four) may be ascribed this want
of notices, in my verse, of a country so interest-
ing. The deficiency I am somewhat ashamed
of, and it is the more remarkable as contrasted
with my Scotch and Continental tours, of which
are to be found in this volume so many mem-
orials.

DISHONOUR'D Rock and Ruin! that, by
law

Tyrannic, keep the Bird of Jove embarr'd
Like a lone criminal whose life is spared.
Vexed is he, and screams loud. The last
I saw

Was on the wing; stooping, he struck with
awe

Man, bird, and beast; then, with a consort
paired,

From a bold headland, their loved aery
guard,

Flew high above Atlantic waves, to draw
Light from the fountain of the setting sun.
Such was this Prisoner once; and, when his
plumes

The sea-blast ruffles as the storm comes
on,

Then, for a moment, he, in spirit, resumes
His rank 'mong freeborn creatures that live
free,

His power, his beauty, and his majesty.

XI

IN THE SOUND OF MULL

1831. 1835

Touring late in the season in Scotland is an
uncertain speculation. We were detained a
week by rain at Bunaw on Loch Etive in a rain

hope that the weather would clear up and allow me to show my daughter the beauties of Glencoe. Two days we were at the isle of Mull, on a visit to Major Campbell ; but it rained incessantly, and we were obliged to give up our intention of going to Staffa. The rain pursued us to Tyndrum, where the Twelfth Sonnet was composed in a storm.

TRADITION, be thou mute ! Oblivion, throw
Thy veil in mercy o'er the records, hung
Round strath and mountain, stamped by
the ancient tongue

On rock and ruin darkening as we go, —
Spots where a word, ghostlike, survives to
show

What crimes from hate, or desperate love,
have sprung;

From honour misconceived, or fancied
wrong,

What feuds, not quenched but fed by mutual
woe.

Yet, though a wild vindictive Race, untamed

By civil arts and labours of the pen,
Could gentleness be scorned by those fierce
Men,

Who, to spread wide the reverence they
claimed

For patriarchal occupations, named
Yon towering Peaks, "Shepherds of Etive
Glen ?"

XII

SUGGESTED AT TYNDRUM IN
A STORM

1831. 1835

ENOUGH of garlands, of the Arcadian crook,
And all that Greece and Italy have sung
Of Swains reposing myrtle groves among !
Ours couch on naked rocks, — will cross a
brook

Sworn with chill rains, nor ever cast a look
This way or that, or give it even a thought
More than by smoothest pathway may be
brought

Into a vacant mind. Can written book
Teach what *they* learn ? Up, hardy Moun-
taineer !

And guide the Bard, ambitious to be One
Of Nature's privy council, as thou art,
On cloud-sequestered heights, that see and
hear

To what dread Powers He delegates his part
On earth, who works in the heaven of
heavens, alone.

XIII

THE EARL OF BREADALBANE'S
RUINED MANSION AND FAM-
ILY BURIAL-PLACE, NEAR KIL-
LIN

1831. 1835

WELL sang the Bard who called the grave,
in strains

Thoughtful and sad, the "narrow house."
No style

Of fond sepulchral flattery can beguile
Grief of her sting; nor cheat, where he
detains

The sleeping dust, stern Death. How
reconcile

With truth, or with each other, decked re-
mains

Of a once warm Abode, and that *new* Pile,
For the departed, built with curious pains
And mausolean pomp ? Yet here they stand
Together, — 'mid trim walks and artful
bowers,

To be looked down upon by ancient hills,
That, for the living and the dead, demand
And prompt a harmony of genuine powers;
Concord that elevates the mind, and stills.

XIV

"REST AND BE THANKFUL!"

AT THE HEAD OF GLENCROE

1831. 1835

DOUBLING and doubling with laborious walk,
Who, that has gained at length the wished-
for Height,

This brief, this simple wayside Call can slight,
And rests not thankful ? Whether cheered
by talk

With some loved friend, or by the unseen
hawk

Whistling to clouds and sky-born streams
that shine,

At the sun's outbreak, as with light divine,
Ere they descend to nourish root and stalk
Of valley flowers. Nor, while the limbs
repose,

Will we forget that, as the fowl can keep

Absolute stillness, poised aloft in air,
 And fishes front, unmoved, the torrent's
 sweep, —
 So may the Soul, through powers that
 Faith bestows,
 Win rest, and ease, and peace, with bliss
 that Angels share.

XV HIGHLAND HUT

1831. 1835

SEE what gay wild flowers deck this earth-
 built Cot,
 Whose smoke, forth-issuing whence and
 how it may,
 Shines in the greeting of the sun's first ray
 Like wreaths of vapour without stain or blot.
 The limpid mountain rill avoids it not;
 And why shouldst thou? — If rightly trained
 and bred,
 Humanity is humble, finds no spot
 Which her Heaven-guided feet refuse to
 tread.
 The walls are cracked, sunk is the flowery
 roof,
 Undressed the pathway leading to the door;
 But love, as Nature loves, the lonely Poor;
 Search, for their worth, some gentle heart
 wrong-proof,
 Meek, patient, kind, and, were its trials
 fewer,
 Belike less happy. — Stand no more aloof!

XVI THE BROWNIE

1831. 1835

Upon a small island, not far from the head
 of Loch Lomond, are some remains of an an-
 cient building, which was for several years the
 abode of a solitary Individual, one of the last
 survivors of the clan of Macfarlane, once power-
 ful in that neighbourhood. Passing along the
 shore opposite this island in the year 1814,
 the Author learned these particulars, and that
 this person then living there had acquired the
 appellation of "The Brownie." See "The
 Brownie's Cell," p. 529, to which the following
 is a sequel.

"How disappeared he?" Ask the newt
 and toad;
 Ask of his fellow-men, and they will tell

How he was found, cold as an icicle,
 Under an arch of that forlorn abode;
 Where he, unpropped, and by the gather
 flood
 Of years hemmed round, had dwelt,
 pared to try
 Privation's worst extremities, and die
 With no one near save the omnipresent G
 Verily so to live was an awful choice —
 A choice that wears the aspect of a doom
 But in the mould of mercy all is cast
 For Souls familiar with the eternal Voe
 And this forgotten Taper to the last
 Drove from itself, we trust, all fright
 gloom.

XVII TO THE PLANET VENUS, AND EVENING STAR

COMPOSED AT LOCH LOMOND

1831. 1835

THOUGH joy attend Thee orient at the birth
 Of dawn, it cheers the lofty spirit near
 To watch thy course when Day-light, from
 from earth,
 In the grey sky hath left his lingering Gleam
 Perplexed as if between a splendour bright
 And splendour slowly mustering. See
 the Sun,
 The absolute, the world-absorbing One,
 Relinquished half his empire to the host
 Emboldened by thy guidance, holy Star.
 Holy as princely — who that looks on thee
 Touching, as now, in thy humility
 The mountain borders of this seat of ours
 Can question that thy countenance is bright
 Celestial Power, as much with low
 light?

XVIII BOTHWELL CASTLE

PASSED UNSEEN, ON ACCOUNT OF
STORMY WEATHER

1831. 1835

In my Sister's Journal is an account of Both-
 well Castle as it appeared to us at that time.
 IMMURED in Bothwell's towers, at times
 Brave
 (So beautiful is Clyde) forgot to mourn

liberty they lost at Bannockburn.
 on those steeps I roamed at large,
 and have
 and the landscape, as if still in sight;
 river glides, the woods before me wave;
 why repine that now in vain I crave
 less renewal of an old delight?
 er to thank a dear and long-past day
 joy its sunny hours were free to give
 blame the present, that our wish hath
 crost.
 ory, like sleep, hath powers which
 dreams obey,
 ums, vivid dreams, that are not fugitive:
 little that she cherishes is lost!

XIX

ATURE OF DANIEL IN THE
 IONS' DEN, AT HAMILTON
 ALACE

1831. 1835

D a fertile region green with wood
 fresh with rivers, well did it become
 ducal Owner, in his palace-home
 naturalise this tawny Lion brood;
 dren of Art, that claim strange brother-
 hood
 ched in their den) with those that
 roam at large
 r the burning wilderness, and charge
 wind with terror while they roar for
 food.
 ate are *these*; and stilled to eye and ear;
 ce, while we gaze, a more enduring
 fear!
 is the Prophet calm, nor would the cave
 nt him — if his Companions, now be-
 drowsed,
 stretched and listless, were by hunger
 roused:
 placed him here, and God, he knows,
 can save.

XX

THE AVON

A FEEDER OF THE ANNAN

1831. 1835

Yet is it one that other rivulets bear."
 re is the Shakspeare Avon, the Bristol
 m; the one that flows by Salisbury, and a

small river in Wales, I believe, bear the name;
 Avon being in the ancient tongue the general
 name for river.

AVON — a precious, an immortal name!
 Yet is it one that other rivulets bear
 Like this unheard-of, and their channels
 wear
 Like this contented, though unknown to
 Fame:
 For great and sacred is the modest claim
 Of Streams to Nature's love, where'er they
 flow;
 And ne'er did Genius slight them, as they
 go,
 Tree, flower, and green herb, feeding with-
 out blame.
 But Praise can waste her voice on work of
 tears,
 Anguish, and death: full oft where innocent
 blood
 Has mixed its current with the limpid
 flood,
 Her heaven-offending trophies Glory rears:
 Never for like distinction may the good
 Shrink from *thy* name, pure Rill, with un-
 pleased ears.

XXI

SUGGESTED BY A VIEW FROM
 AN EMINENCE IN INGLEWOOD
 FOREST

1831. 1835

The extensive forest of Inglewood has been
 enclosed within my memory. I was well ac-
 quainted with it in its ancient state. The
 Hart's-horn tree mentioned in the next Sonnet
 was one of its remarkable objects, as well as
 another tree that grew upon an eminence not
 far from Penrith: it was single and conspicuous;
 and being of a round shape, though it was uni-
 versally known to be a Sycamore, it was always
 called the "*Round Thorn*," so difficult is it to
 chain fancy down to fact.

THE forest huge of ancient Caledon
 Is but a name, no more is Inglewood,
 That swept from hill to hill, from flood to
 flood:
 On her last thorn the nightly moon has
 shone;
 Yet still, though inappropriate Wild be
 none,

Fair parks spread wide where Adam Bell
 might deign
 With Clym o' the Clough, were they alive
 again,
 To kill for merry feast their venison.
 Nor wants the holy Abbot's gliding Shade
 His church with monumental wreck be-
 strown;
 The feudal Warrior-chief, a Ghost unlaid,
 Hath still his castle, though a skeleton,
 That he may watch by night, and lessons con-
 Of power that perishes, and rights that
 fade.

XXII

HART'S-HORN TREE, NEAR PEN-
RITH

1831. 1835

HERE stood an Oak, that long had borne
 affixed
 To his huge trunk, or, with more subtle art,
 Among its withering topmost branches
 mixed,
 The palmy antlers of a hunted Hart,
 Whom the Dog Hercules pursued — his
 part
 Each desperately sustaining, till at last
 Both sank and died, the life-veins of the
 chased
 And chaser bursting here with one dire
 smart.
 Mutual the victory, mutual the defeat!
 High was the trophy hung with pitiless
 pride;
 Say, rather, with that generous sympathy
 That wants not, even in rudest breasts, a
 seat;
 And, for this feeling's sake, let no one
 chide
 Verse that would guard thy memory,
 HART'S-HORN TREE!

XXIII

FANCY AND TRADITION

1831. 1835

THE Lovers took within this ancient grove
 Their last embrace; beside those crystal
 springs
 The Hermit saw the Angel spread his
 wings

For instant flight; the Sage in yon ale
 Sate musing; on that hill the Bard
 rove,

Not mute, where now the linnets only
 Thus everywhere to truth Tradition
 Or Fancy localises Powers we love.
 Were only History licensed to take
 Of things gone by, her meagre
 ments

Would ill suffice for persons and events
 There is an ampler page for man to
 A readier book of manifold contents,
 Studied alike in palace and in cot.

XXIV

COUNTESS'S PILLAR

1831. 1835

Suggested by the recollection of John
 Bower and other traditions connected with
 ancient forest.

On the roadside between Penrith
 Appleby, there stands a pillar with the fol-
 lowing inscription:—

"This Pillar was erected, in the year 1631,
 Anne Countess Dowager of Pembroke, &c.,
 a memorial of her last parting with her
 mother, Margaret Countess Dowager of
 Berland, on the 2d of April, 1616; in
 whereof she hath left an annuity of 4l. to be
 distributed to the poor of the parish of
 every 2d day of April for ever, upon the
 table placed hard by. Laus Deo!"

WHILE the Poor gather round, till the
 of time

May this bright flower of Charity display
 Its bloom, unfolding at the appointed
 Flower than the loveliest of the
 prime

Lovelier — transplanted from heaven's
 purest clime!

"Charity never faileth:" on that creed
 More than on written testament or deed
 The pious Lady built with hope sublime
 Alms on this stone to be dealt out, for ever
 "LAUS DEO." Many a Stranger passing
 Has with that Parting mixed a filial
 Blest its humane Memorial's fond
 deavour;

And, fastening on those lines an eye
 glazed,

Has ended, though no Clerk, with "God
 be praised!"

XXV

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES

OM THE ROMAN STATION AT OLD
PENRITH

1831. 1835

W profitless the relics that we cull,
 Subbling the last holds of ambitious Rome,
 Less they chasten fancies that presume
 High, or idle agitations lull!
 The world's flatteries if the brain be
 full,
 Have no seat for thought were better
 doom,
 E this old helmet, or the eyeless skull
 him who gloried in its nodding plume.
 Even out of view, our wishes what are
 they?
 R fond regrets tenacious in their grasp?
 E Sage's theory? the Poet's lay?
 Are Fibulæ without a robe to clasp;
 Solete lamps, whose light no time re-
 calls;
 ns without ashes, tearless lacrymals!

XXVI

POLOGY FOR THE FOREGOING
POEMS

1831. 1835

more: the end is sudden and abrupt,
 abrupt — as without preconceived design
 as the beginning; yet the several Lays
 have moved in order, to each other bound
 by a continuous and acknowledged tie
 though unapparent — like those Shapes
 distinct
 that yet survive ensculptured on the
 walls
 of palaces, or temples, 'mid the wreck
 of famed Persepolis; each following each,
 as might beseem a stately embassy,
 a set array; these bearing in their hands
 a sign of civil power, weapon of war,
 or gift to be presented at the throne
 of the Great King; and others, as they go
 in priestly vest, with holy offerings charged,
 or leading victims drest for sacrifice.
 For will the Power we serve, that sacred
 Power,
 The Spirit of humanity, disdain
 a ministration humble but sincere,

That from a threshold loved by every Muse
 Its impulse took — that sorrow-stricken
 door,

Whence, as a current from its fountain-
 head,

Our thoughts have issued, and our feelings
 flowed,

Receiving, willingly or not, fresh strength
 From kindred sources; while around us
 sighed

(Life's three first seasons having passed
 away)

Leaf-scattering winds; and hoar-frost
 sprinklings fell

(Foretaste of winter) on the moorland
 heights;

And every day brought with it tidings new
 Of rash change, ominous for the public
 weal.

Hence, if dejection has too oft encroached³⁰
 Upon that sweet and tender melancholy
 Which may itself be cherished and caressed
 More than enough; a fault so natural
 (Even with the young, the hopeful, or the
 gay)

For prompt forgiveness will not sue in vain.

XXVII

THE HIGHLAND BROACH

1831. 1835

On ascending a hill that leads from Loch Awe
 towards Inverary, I fell into conversation with a
 woman of the humbler class who wore one of
 those Highland Broaches. I talked with her
 about it; and upon parting with her, when I
 said with a kindness I truly felt — "May that
 Broach continue in your family through many
 generations to come, as you have already pos-
 sessed it" — she thanked me most becomingly,
 and seemed not a little moved.

The exact resemblance which the old Broach
 (still in use, though rarely met with, among the
 Highlanders) bears to the Roman Fibula must
 strike every one, and concurs, with the plaid
 and kilt, to recall to mind the communication
 which the ancient Romans had with this remote
 country.

If to Tradition faith be due,
 And echoes from old verse speak true,
 Ere the meek Saint, Columba, bore
 Glad tidings to Iona's shore,
 No common light of nature blessed
 The mountain region of the west,

A land where gentle manners ruled
 O'er men in dauntless virtues schooled,
 That raised, for centuries, a bar
 Impervious to the tide of war: 10
 Yet peaceful Arts did entrance gain
 Where haughty Force had striven in vain;
 And, 'mid the works of skilful hands,
 By wanderers brought from foreign lands
 And various climes, was not unknown
 The clasp that fixed the Roman Gown;
 The Fibula, whose shape, I ween,
 Still in the Highland Broach is seen,
 The silver Broach of massy frame,
 Worn at the breast of some grave Dame 20
 On road or path, or at the door
 Of fern-thatched hut on heathy moor:
 But delicate of yore its mould,
 And the material finest gold;
 As might beseem the fairest Fair,
 Whether she graced a royal chair,
 Or shed, within a vaulted hall,
 No fancied lustre on the wall
 Where shields of mighty heroes hung,
 While Fingal heard what Ossian sung. 30

The heroic Age expired — it slept
 Deep in its tomb: — the bramble crept
 O'er Fingal's hearth; the grassy sod
 Grew on the floors his sons had trod:
 Malvina! where art thou? Their state
 The noblest-born must abdicate;
 The fairest, while with fire and sword
 Come Spoilers — horde impelling horde,
 Must walk the sorrowing mountains, drest
 By ruder hands in homelier vest. 40
 Yet still the female bosom lent,
 And loved to borrow, ornament;
 Still was its inner world a place
 Reached by the dews of heavenly grace;
 Still pity to this last retreat
 Clove fondly; to his favourite seat
 Love wound his way by soft approach,
 Beneath a massier Highland Broach.

When alternations came of rage
 Yet fiercer, in a darker age;
 And feuds, where, clan encountering clan
 The weaker perished to a man;
 For maid and mother, when despair
 Might else have triumphed, baffling prey
 One small possession lacked not power,
 Provided in a calmer hour,
 To meet such need as might befall —
 Roof, raiment, bread, or burial:
 For woman, even of tears bereft,
 The hidden silver Broach was left.

As generations come and go
 Their arts, their customs, ebb and flow,
 Fate, fortune, sweep strong powers away
 And feeble, of themselves, decay;
 What poor abodes the heir-loom hide,
 In which the castle once took pride!
 Tokens, once kept as boasted wealth,
 If saved at all, are saved by stealth.
 Lo! ships, from seas by nature barred,
 Mount along ways by man prepared;
 And in far-stretching vales, whose streams
 Seek other seas, their canvas gleams.
 Lo! busy towns spring up, on coasts
 Thronged yesterday by airy ghosts;
 Soon, like a lingering star forlorn
 Among the novelties of morn,
 While young delights on old encroach,
 Will vanish the last Highland Broach.

But when, from out their viewless bed
 Like vapours, years have rolled and spread
 And this poor verse, and worthier lays,
 Shall yield no light of love or praise;
 Then, by the spade, or cleaving plough,
 Or torrent from the mountain's brow,
 Or whirlwind, reckless what his might
 Entombs, or forces into light;
 Blind Chance, a volunteer ally,
 That oft befriends Antiquity,
 And clears Oblivion from reproach,
 May render back the Highland Broach.

DEVOTIONAL INCITEMENTS

1832. 1835

Written at Rydal Mount.

"Not to the earth confined,
 Ascend to heaven."

WHERE will they stop, those breathing
 Powers,
 The Spirits of the new-born flowers?

They wander with the breeze, they wind
 Where'er the streams a passage find;
 Up from their native ground they rise
 In mute aërial harmonies;
 From humble violet — modest thyme —
 Exhaled, the essential odours climb,
 As if no space below the sky
 Their subtle flight could satisfy:
 Heaven will not tax our thoughts with pride
 If like ambition be their guide.

Roused by this kindest of May-show-
 ers,
 The spirit-quickeners of the flowers,
 That with moist virtue softly cleaves
 The buds, and freshens the young leaves,
 The birds pour forth their souls in notes
 Of rapture from a thousand throats —
 Are checked by too impetuous haste,
 While there the music runs to waste, 20
 With bounty more and more enlarged,
 Till the whole air is overcharged;
 O Man! to their appeal
 And thirst for no inferior zeal,
 Thou, who canst *think*, as well as feel.
 Mount from the earth; aspire! aspire!
 Pleads the town's cathedral quire,
 Strains that from their solemn height
 Seek, to attain a loftier flight;
 While incense from the altar breathes 30
 Each fragrance in embodied wreaths;
 Flung from swinging censer, shrouds
 The taper-lights, and curls in clouds
 Round angelic Forms, the still
 Creation of the painter's skill,
 That on the service wait concealed
 The moment, and the next revealed.
 Cast off your bonds, awake, arise,
 And for no transient ecstasies!
 What else can mean the visual plea 40
 Of still or moving imagery —
 The iterated summons loud,
 Not wasted on the attendant crowd,
 Or wholly lost upon the throng
 Hurrying the busy streets along?
 Alas! the sanctities combined
 Of art to unsensualise the mind,
 Decay and languish; or, as creeds
 And humours change, are spurned like
 Weeds:
 The priests are from their altars thrust; 50
 Temples are levelled with the dust;
 And solemn rites and awful forms
 Sunder amid fanatic storms.
 Yet evermore, through years renewed
 Undisturbed vicissitude
 Of seasons balancing their flight
 On the swift wings of day and night,
 Mind Nature keeps a heavenly door
 Wide open for the scattered Poor.
 There flower-breathed incense to the skies
 Is wafted in mute harmonies; 60
 And ground fresh-cloven by the plough
 Is fragrant with a humbler vow;
 There birds and brooks from leafy dells
 Pour forth unwearied canticles,

And vapours magnify and spread
 The glory of the sun's bright head —
 Still constant in her worship, still
 Conforming to the eternal Will,
 Whether men sow or reap the fields, 70
 Divine monition Nature yields,
 That not by bread alone we live,
 Or what a hand of flesh can give;
 That every day should leave some part
 Free for a sabbath of the heart:
 So shall the seventh be truly blest,
 From morn to eve, with hallowed rest.

"CALM IS THE FRAGRANT AIR"

1832. 1835

CALM is the fragrant air, and loth to
 lose
 Day's grateful warmth, tho' moist with fall-
 ing dews.
 Look for the stars, you 'll say that there are
 none;
 Look up a second time, and, one by one,
 You mark them twinkling out with silvery
 light,
 And wonder how they could elude the
 sight!
 The birds, of late so noisy in their bowers,
 Warbled a while with faint and fainter
 powers,
 But now are silent as the dim-seen flowers:
 Nor does the village Church-clock's iron
 tone 10
 The time's and season's influence disown;
 Nine beats distinctly to each other bound
 In drowsy sequence — how unlike the sound
 That, in rough winter, oft inflicts a fear
 On fireside listeners, doubting what they
 hear!
 The shepherd, bent on rising with the
 sun,
 Had closed his door before the day was
 done,
 And now with thankful heart to bed doth
 creep,
 And joins his little children in their sleep.
 The bat, lured forth where trees the lane
 o'ershade, 20
 Flits and reflits along the close arcade;
 The busy dor-hawk chases the white moth
 With burring note, which Industry and
 Sloth
 Might both be pleased with, for it suits
 them both.

A stream is heard — I see it not, but know
 By its soft music whence the waters flow:
 Wheels and the tread of hoofs are heard no
 more;
 One boat there was, but it will touch the
 shore
 With the next dipping of its slackened oar;
 Faint sound, that, for the gayest of the
 gay,
 Might give to serious thought a moment's³⁰
 sway,
 As a last token of man's toilsome day !

TO B. R. HAYDON, ON SEEING
 HIS PICTURE OF NAPOLEON
 BUONAPARTE ON THE ISLAND
 OF ST. HELENA

1832 (?). 1832

This Sonnet, though said to be written on seeing the Portrait of Napoleon, was, in fact, composed some time after, extempore, in the wood at Rydal Mount.

HAYDON ! let worthier judges praise the
 skill
 Here by thy pencil shown in truth of lines
 And charm of colours; *I* applaud those
 signs
 Of thought, that give the true poetic thrill;
 That unencumbered whole of blank and still
 Sky without cloud — ocean without a wave;
 And the one Man that laboured to enslave
 The World, sole-standing high on the bare
 hill —
 Back turned, arms folded, the unapparent
 face
 Tinged, we may fancy, in this dreary place,
 With light reflected from the invisible sun
 Set, like his fortunes; but not set for aye
 Like them. The unguilty Power pursues
 his way,
 And before *him* doth dawn perpetual run.

RURAL ILLUSIONS

1832. 1835

Written at Rydal Mount. Observed a hundred times in the grounds there.

SYLPH was it ? or a Bird more bright
 Than those of fabulous stock ?
 A second darted by; — and lo !
 Another of the flock,

Through sunshine flitting from the bough
 To nestle in the rock.
 Transient deception ! a gay freak
 Of April's mimicries !
 Those brilliant strangers, hailed with joy
 Among the budding trees,
 Proved last year's leaves, pushed from
 spray
 To frolic on the breeze.

Maternal Flora ! show thy face,
 And let thy hand be seen,
 Thy hand here sprinkling tiny flowers,
 That, as they touch the green,
 Take root (so seems it) and look up
 In honour of their Queen.
 Yet, sooth, those little starry specks,
 That not in vain aspired
 To be confounded with live growths,
 Most dainty, most admired,
 Were only blossoms dropt from twigs
 Of their own offspring tired.

Not such the World's illusive shows;
 Her wingless flutterings,
 Her blossoms which, though shed, outlive
 The floweret as it springs,
 For the undeceived, smile as they may,
 Are melancholy things:
 But gentle Nature plays her part
 With ever-varying wiles,
 And transient feignings with plain truth
 So well she reconciles,
 That those fond Idlers most are pleased
 Whom oftenest she beguiles.

LOVING AND LIKING

IRREGULAR VERSES

ADDRESSED TO A CHILD

(BY MY SISTER)

1832. 1835

Written at Rydal Mount. It arose, I believe, out of a casual expression of one of Mr Swinburne's children.

THERE 's more in words than I can teach:
 Yet listen, Child ! — I would not preach;
 But only give some plain directions
 To guide your speech and your affection
 Say not you love a roasted fowl,
 But you may love a screaming owl.

d, if you can, the unwieldy toad
 at crawls from his secure abode
 thin the mossy garden wall
 en evening dews begin to fall. 10
 mark the beauty of his eye:
 at wonders in that circle lie!
 clear, so bright, our fathers said
 wears a jewel in his head!
 d when, upon some showery day,
 o a path or public way
 frog leaps out from bordering grass,
 rtling the timid as they pass,
 you observe him, and endeavour
 take the intruder into favour; 20
 urning from him to find a reason
 a light heart in a dull season.
 d you may love him in the pool,
 at is for him a happy school,
 which he swims as taught by nature,
 pattern for a human creature,
 ncing amid the water bright,
 d sending upward sparkling light.
 Nor blush if o'er your heart be stealing
 ove for things that have no feeling: 30
 e spring's first rose by you espied,
 y fill your breast with joyful pride;
 d you may love the strawberry-flower,
 d love the strawberry in its bower;
 when the fruit, so often praised
 beauty, to your lip is raised,
 not you *love* the delicate treat,
 : *like* it, enjoy it, and thankfully eat.
 ong may you love your pensioner mouse,
 ough one of a tribe that torment the
 house: 40
 : dislike for her cruel sport the cat,
 dly foe both of mouse and rat;
 emember she follows the law of her kind,
 l Instinct is neither wayward nor blind.
 n think of her beautiful gliding form,
 e tread that would scarcely crush a
 worm,
 l her soothing song by the winter fire,
 : as the dying throb of the lyre.
 would not circumscribe your love:
 ay soar with the eagle and brood with
 the dove, 50
 y pierce the earth with the patient
 mole,
 track the hedgehog to his hole.
 ing and liking are the solace of life,
 k the cradle of joy, smooth the death-
 bed of strife.
 love your father and your mother,
 r grown-up and your baby brother;

You love your sister, and your friends,
 And countless blessings which God sends:
 And while these right affections play,
 You *live* each moment of your day; 60
 They lead you on to full content,
 And likings fresh and innocent,
 That store the mind, the memory feed,
 And prompt to many a gentle deed:
 But *likings* come, and pass away;
 'T is *love* that remains till our latest day:
 Our heavenward guide is holy love,
 And will be our bliss with saints above.

UPON THE LATE GENERAL FAST

MARCH 1832

1832. 1832

RELUCTANT call it was; the rite delayed;
 And in the Senate some there were who
 doffed
 The last of their humanity, and scoffed
 At providential judgments, undismayed
 By their own daring. But the People
 prayed
 As with one voice; their flinty heart grew
 soft
 With penitential sorrow, and aloft
 Their spirit mounted, crying, "God us
 aid!"
 Oh that with aspirations more intense,
 Chastised by self-abasement more pro-
 found,
 This People, once so happy, so renowned
 For liberty, would seek from God defence
 Against far heavier ill, the pestilence
 Of revolution, impiously unbound!

FILIAL PIETY

ON THE WAYSIDE BETWEEN PRESTON
AND LIVERPOOL

1832(?). 1832

This was communicated to me by a coach-
 man at whose side I sat while he was driving.
 In the course of my many coach rambles and
 journeys, which, during the daytime always
 and often in the night, were taken on the out-
 side of the coach, I had good and frequent op-
 portunities of learning the characteristics of
 this class of men. One remark I made that is
 worth recording; that whenever I had occasion
 especially to notice their well-ordered, respect-

ful, and kind behaviour to women, of whatever age, I found them, I may say almost always, to be married men.

UNTOUCHED through all severity of cold;
Inviolatè, whate'er the cottage hearth
Might need for comfort, or for festal mirth;
That Pile of Turf is half a century old:
Yes, Traveller! fifty winters have been told
Since suddenly the dart of death went forth
'Gainst him who raised it, — his last work
on earth:

Thence has it, with the Son, so strong a
hold

Upon his Father's memory, that his hands,
Through reverence, touch it only to repair
Its waste. — Though crumbling with each
breath of air,

In annual renovation thus it stands —
Rude Mausoleum! but wrens nestle there,
And red-breasts warble when sweet sounds
are rare.

"IF THOU INDEED DERIVE THY LIGHT FROM HEAVEN"

1832. 1836

These verses were written some time after we had become residents at Rydal Mount, and I will take occasion from them to observe upon the beauty of that situation, as being backed and flanked by lofty fells, which bring the heavenly bodies to touch, as it were, the earth upon the mountain-tops, while the prospect in front lies open to a length of level valley, the extended lake, and a terminating ridge of low hills; so that it gives an opportunity to the inhabitants of the place of noticing the stars in both the positions here alluded to, namely, on the tops of the mountains, and as winter-lamps at a distance among the leafless trees.

If thou indeed derive thy light from
Heaven,

Then, to the measure of that heaven-born
light,

Shine, Poet! in thy place, and be content: —
The stars pre-eminent in magnitude,
And they that from the zenith dart their
beams,

(Visible though they be to half the earth,
Though half a sphere be conscious of their
brightness)

Are yet of no diviner origin,
No purer essence, than the one that burns,

Like an untended watch-fire on the ridge
Of some dark mountain; or than those
which seem

Humbly to hang, like twinkling winter
lamps,

Among the branches of the leafless tree
All are the undying offspring of one Sun:
Then, to the measure of the light which
safed,

Shine, Poet! in thy place, and be content.

TO THE AUTHOR'S PORTRAIT

Painted at Rydal Mount, by W. Pickersill
Esq., for St. John's College, Cambridge.

1832. 1835

The six last lines of this Sonnet are
written for poetical effect, but as a matter of
fact, which, in more than one instance, could
not escape my notice in the servants of the
house.

Go, faithful Portrait! and where long has
knelt

Margaret, the Saintly Foundress, take thy
place;

And, if Time spare the colours for the great
Which to the work surpassing skill has
dealt,

Thou, on thy rock reclined, though kingdoms
melt

And states be torn up by the roots, wilt stand
To breathe in rural peace, to hear the
stream,

And think and feel as once the Poet felt.
Whate'er thy fate, those features have not
grown

Unrecognised through many a household
tear

More prompt, more glad, to fall than dew
of dew

By morning shed around a flower
blown;

Tears of delight, that testified how true
To life thou art, and, in thy truth, how
dear!

A WREN'S NEST

1833. 1835

Written at Rydal Mount. This nest was
built, as described, in a tree that grows by
the pool in Dora's field next the Rydal Mount
garden.

ONG the dwellings framed by birds
 n field or forest with nice care,
 none that with the little Wren's
 n snugness may compare.

door the tenement requires,
 and seldom needs a laboured roof:
 is it to the fiercest sun
 mpervious, and storm-proof.

warm, so beautiful withal,
 n perfect fitness for its aim,
 at to the Kind by special grace
 Their instinct surely came.

d when for their abodes they seek
 An opportune recess,
 e hermit has no finer eye
 For shadowy quietness.

ese find, 'mid ivied abbey-walls,
 A canopy in some still nook;
 ers are pent-housed by a brae
 That overhangs a brook.

ere to the brooding bird her mate
 Warbles by fits his low clear song;
 d by the busy streamlet both
 Are sung to all day long.

in sequestered lanes they build,
 Where, till the flitting bird's return,
 r eggs within the nest repose,
 Like relics in an urn.

t still, where general choice is good,
 There is a better and a best;
 d, among fairest objects, some
 Are fairer than the rest;

is, one of those small builders proved
 In a green covert, where, from out
 e forehead of a pollard oak,
 The leafy antlers sprout;

r She who planned the mossy lodge,
 Mistrusting her evasive skill,
 d to a Primrose looked for aid
 Her wishes to fulfil.

igh on the trunk's projecting brow,
 And fixed an infant's span above
 e budding flowers, peeped forth the
 nest
 The prettiest of the grove!

The treasure proudly did I show
 To some whose minds without disdain
 Can turn to little things; but once
 Looked up for it in vain:

'T is gone — a ruthless spoiler's prey,
 Who heeds not beauty, love, or song,
 'T is gone ! (so seemed it) and we grieved
 Indignant at the wrong.

Just three days after, passing by
 In clearer light the moss-built cell
 I saw, espied its shaded mouth;
 And felt that all was well.

The Primrose for a veil had spread
 The largest of her upright leaves;
 And thus, for purposes benign,
 A simple flower deceives.

Concealed from friends who might disturb
 Thy quiet with no ill intent,
 Secure from evil eyes and hands
 On barbarous plunder bent,

Rest, Mother-bird ! and when thy young
 Take flight, and thou art free to roam,
 When withered is the guardian Flower,
 And empty thy late home,

Think how ye prospered, thou and thine,
 Amid the unviolated grove,
 Housed near the growing Primrose-tuft
 In foresight, or in love.

TO —

UPON THE BIRTH OF HER FIRST-BORN
 CHILD, MARCH 1833

1833. 1835

Written at Moresby near Whitehaven, when
 I was on a visit to my son, then Incumbent of
 that small living. While I am dictating these
 notes to my friend, Miss Fenwick, January 24,
 1843, the child upon whose birth these verses
 were written is under my roof, and is of a dispo-
 sition so promising that the wishes and prayers
 and prophecies which I then breathed forth in
 verse are, through God's mercy, likely to be
 realised.

"Tum porro puer, ut sævis projectus ab undis
 Navita, nudus humi jacet, etc." — LUCRATIUS.

LIKE a shipwrecked Sailor tost
 By rough waves on a perilous coast,
 Lies the Babe, in helplessness
 And in tenderest nakedness,
 Flung by labouring nature forth
 Upon the mercies of the earth.
 Can its eyes beseech? — no more
 Than the hands are free to implore:
 Voice but serves for one brief cry;
 Plaint was it? or prophecy
 Of sorrow that will surely come?
 Omen of man's grievous doom!

But, O Mother! by the close
 Duly granted to thy throes;
 By the silent thanks, now tending
 Incense-like to Heaven, descending
 Now to mingle and to move
 With the gush of earthly love,
 As a debt to that frail Creature,
 Instrument of struggling Nature
 For the blissful calm, the peace
 Known but to this *one* release —
 Can the pitying spirit doubt
 That for human-kind springs out
 From the penalty a sense
 Of more than mortal recompence?

As a floating summer cloud,
 Though of gorgeous drapery proud,
 To the sun-burnt traveller,
 Or the stooping labourer,
 Oft-times makes its bounty known
 By its shadow round him thrown;
 So, by chequerings of sad cheer,
 Heavenly Guardians, brooding near,
 Of their presence tell — too bright
 Haply for corporeal sight!
 Ministers of grace divine
 Feelingly their brows incline
 O'er this seeming Castaway
 Breathing, in the light of day,
 Something like the faintest breath
 That has power to baffle death —
 Beautiful, while very weakness
 Captivates like passive meekness.

And, sweet Mother! under warrant
 Of the universal Parent,
 Who repays in season due
 Them who have, like thee, been true
 To the filial chain let down
 From his everlasting throne,
 Angels hovering round thy couch,
 With their softest whispers vouch,
 That — whatever griefs may fret,
 Cares entangle, sins beset,
 This thy First-born, and with tears

Stain her cheek in future years —
 Heavenly succour, not denied
 To the babe, whate'er betide,
 Will to the woman be supplied!

Mother! blest be thy calm ease;
 Blest the starry promises, —
 And the firmament benign
 Hallowed be it, where they shine!
 Yes, for them whose souls have scope
 Ample for a wingèd hope,
 And can earthward bend an ear
 For needful listening, pledge is here,
 That, if thy new-born Charge shall tread
 In thy footsteps, and be led
 By that other Guide, whose light
 Of manly virtues, mildly bright,
 Gave him first the wished-for part
 In thy gentle virgin heart;
 Then, amid the storms of life
 Presignified by that dread strife
 Whence ye have escaped together,
 She may look for serene weather;
 In all trials sure to find
 Comfort for a faithful mind;
 Kindlier issues, holier rest,
 Than even now await her prest,
 Conscious Nursling, to thy breast!

THE WARNING

A SEQUEL TO THE FOREGOING

1833. 1835

These lines were composed during the first
 spread through the Nation by the Reform Bill.
 As the motives which led to this measure, and
 the good or evil which has attended or has
 from it, will be duly appreciated by future
 historians, there is no call for dwelling on the
 subject in this place. I will content myself
 with saying that the then condition of the
 people's mind is not, in these verses, exaggerated.

List, the winds of March are blowing;
 Her ground-flowers shrink, afraid of showing
 Their meek heads to the nipping air,
 Which ye feel not, happy pair!
 Sunk into a kindly sleep.
 We, meanwhile, our hope will keep;
 And if Time leagued with adverse Change
 (Too busy fear!) shall cross its range,
 Whatsoever check they bring,

ious duty hindering, 10
 like hope our prayers will cling.
 Thus, while the ruminating spirit feeds
 in the events of home as life proceeds,
 actions pure and holy in their source
 a fresh impulse, run a livelier course;
 as that within the Father's heart pre-
 vail,
 in the experienced Grandsire's slow to
 fail;
 if the harp pleased his gay youth, it
 rings
 his grave touch with no unready strings,
 the thoughts press on, and feelings over-
 flow, 20
 quick words round him fall like flakes
 of snow.
 Thanks to the Powers that yet maintain
 their sway,
 I have renewed the tributary Lay.
 Thoughts of the heart flock in with eager
 pace,
 I FANCY greets them with a fond em-
 brace;
 As the rising sun his beams extends
 shoots the tidings forth to distant
 friends;
 Her gifts she hails (deemed precious, as
 they prove
 the unconscious Babe so prompt a
 love!).
 From this peaceful centre of delight 30
 vague sympathies have urged her to take
 flight:
 Up into upper regions, like the bee
 that sucks from mountain heath her honey
 fee;
 Like the warbling lark intent to shroud
 her head in sunbeams or a bowery cloud,
 she soars — and here and there her pinions
 rest
 on proud towers, like this humble cottage,
 blest
 with a new visitant, an infant guest —
 where where red streamers flout the breezy
 sky
 the pomp foreseen by her creative eye, 40
 when feasts shall crowd the hall, and
 steeple bells
 and proclamation make, and heights and
 dells
 catch the blithe music as it sinks and
 swells,
 and harboured ships, whose pride is on the
 sea,

Shall hoist their topmost flags in sign of
 glee,
 Honouring the hope of noble ancestry.
 But who (though neither reckoning ill-
 assigned
 By Nature, nor reviewing in the mind
 The track that was, and is, and must be,
 worn 49
 With weary feet by all of woman born) —
 Shall *now* by such a gift with joy be moved,
 Nor feel the fulness of that joy reproved?
 Not He, whose last faint memory will
 command
 The truth that Britain was his native land;
 Whose infant soul was tutored to confide
 In the cleansed faith for which her martyrs
 died;
 Whose boyish ear the voice of her renown
 With rapture thrilled; whose Youth re-
 vered the crown
 Of Saxon liberty that Alfred wore,
 Alfred, dear Babe, thy great Progenitor! 60
 — Not He, who from her mellowed practice
 drew
 His social sense of just, and fair, and true;
 And saw, thereafter, on the soil of France
 Rash Polity begin her maniac dance,
 Foundations broken up, the deeps run wild,
 Nor grieved to see (himself not unbe-
 guiled) —
 Woke from the dream, the dreamer to up-
 braid,
 And learn how sanguine expectations fade
 When novel trusts by folly are betrayed, —
 To see Presumption, turning pale, refrain 70
 From further havoc, but repent in vain, —
 Good aims lie down, and perish in the road
 Where guilt had urged them on with cease-
 less goad,
 Proofs thickening round her that on public
 ends
 Domestic virtue vitally depends,
 That civic strife can turn the happiest
 hearth
 Into a grievous sore of self-tormenting
 earth.
 Can such a One, dear Babe! though
 glad and proud 78
 To welcome thee, repel the fears that crowd
 Into his English breast, and spare to quake
 Less for his own than for thy innocent sake?
 Too late — or, should the providence of
 God
 Lead, through dark ways by sin and sorrow
 trod,

Justice and peace to a secure abode,
Too soon — thou com'st into this breathing
world;

Ensigns of mimic outrage are unfurled.
Who shall preserve or prop the tottering
Realm?

What hand suffice to govern the state-helm?
If, in the aims of men, the surest test
Of good or bad (whate'er be sought for or
profest)

Lie in the means required, or ways or-
dained,

For compassing the end, else never gained;
Yet governors and governed both are blind
To this plain truth, or fling it to the wind;
If to expedience principle must bow;
Past, future, shrinking up beneath the in-
cumbent Now;

If cowardly concession still must feed
The thirst for power in men who ne'er con-
cede;

Nor turn aside, unless to shape a way
For domination at some riper day;
If generous Loyalty must stand in awe
Of subtle Treason, in his mask of law,
Or with bravado insolent and hard,
Provoking punishment, to win reward;
If office help the factious to conspire,
And they who *should* extinguish, fan the
fire —

Then, will the sceptre be a straw, the crown
Sit loosely, like the thistle's crest of down;
To be blown off at will, by Power that
spares it

In cunning patience, from the head that
wears it.

Lost people, trained to theoretic feud!
Lost above all, ye labouring multitude!
Bewildered whether ye, by slanderous
tongues

Deceived, mistake calamities for wrongs;
And over fancied usurpations brood,
Oft snapping at revenge in sullen mood;
Or, from long stress of real injuries, fly
To desperation for a remedy;

In bursts of outrage spread your judgments
wide,

And to your wrath cry out, "Be thou our
guide;"

Or, bound by oaths, come forth to tread
earth's floor

In marshalled thousands, darkening street
and moor

With the worst shape mock-patience ever
wore;

Or, to the giddy top of self-esteem
By Flatterers carried, mount into a dream
Of boundless suffrage, at whose sage be-
hest

Justice shall rule, disorder be suppress,
And every man sit down as Plenty's Guest!
— Oh for a bridle bitted with remorse
To stop your Leaders in their headstrong
course!

Oh may the Almighty scatter with his grace
These mists, and lead you to a safer place,
By paths no human wisdom can foretrace!
May He pour round you, from worlds far
above

Man's feverish passions, his pure light of
love,

That quietly restores the natural mien
To hope, and makes truth willing to be seen!
Else shall your blood-stained hands a
frenzy reap

Fields gaily sown when promises were
cheap. —

Why is the Past belied with wicked art,
The Future made to play so false a part,
Among a people famed for strength of
mind,

Foremost in freedom, noblest of mankind!
We act as if we joyed in the sad tune
Storms make in rising, valued in the moon
Nought but her changes. Thus, ungrate-
ful Nation!

If thou persist, and scorning moderation,
Spread for thyself the snares of tribulation,
Whom, then, shall meekness guard? What
saving skill

Lie in forbearance, strength in standing
still?

— Soon shall the widow (for the speed of
Time

Nought equals when the hours are winged
with crime)

Widow, or wife, implore on tremulous knee,
From him who judged her lord, a *divine*
decree;

The skies will weep o'er old men desolate
Ye little-ones! Earth shudders at your
fate,

Outcasts and homeless orphans —
But turn, my Soul, and from the sleeping
pair

Learn thou the beauty of omniscient care!
Be strong in faith, bid anxious thoughts
lie still;

Seek for the good and cherish it — the ill
Oppose, or bear with a submissive will

OF THIS GREAT WORLD OF JOY AND PAIN"

1833. 1835

OF this great world of joy and pain
Revolve in one sure track;
Freedom, set, will rise again,
And virtue, flown, come back;
Voe to the purblind crew who fill
The heart with each day's care;
For gain, from past or future, skill
To bear, and to forbear!

ON A HIGH PART OF THE COAST OF CUMBERLAND

Easter Sunday, April 7

THE AUTHOR'S SIXTY-THIRD BIRTHDAY

1833. 1835

The lines were composed on the road between Resby and Whitehaven while I was on a visit to my son, then rector of the former place. This and some other Voluntaries originated in the concluding lines of the last paragraph of a poem. With this coast I have been familiar from my earliest childhood, and remembering being struck for the first time by the town and port of Whitehaven, and the white waves breaking against its quays and piers, as the mole came into view from the top of the high ground down which the road (it has since been altered) then descended abruptly. My sister, when she first heard the voice of the sea from this point, and beheld the scene spread before her, burst into tears. Our family then lived at Cockermouth, and this fact was often mentioned among us as indicating the sensibility which she was so remarkable.

THE Sun, that seemed so mildly to retire,
Lung back from distant climes a streaming
fire,
Whose blaze is now subdued to tender
gleams,
Relude of night's approach with soothing
dreams.
Look round; — of all the clouds not one is
moving;
'Tis the still hour of thinking, feeling,
loving.
Silent, and stedfast as the vaulted sky,
The boundless plain of waters seems to
lie: —
Comes that low sound from breezes rustling
o'er

The grass-crowned headland that conceals
the shore?

No; 't is the earth-voice of the mighty sea,
Whispering how meek and gentle he can be!

Thou Power supreme! who, arming to
rebuke

Offenders, dost put off the gracious look,
And clothe thyself with terrors like the
flood

Of ocean roused into its fiercest mood,
Whatever discipline thy Will ordain

For the brief course that must for me re-
main;

Teach me with quick-eared spirit to rejoice
In admonitions of thy softest voice!

Whate'er the path these mortal feet may
trace,

Breathe through my soul the blessing of
thy grace,

Glad, through a perfect love, a faith sincere
Drawn from the wisdom that begins with
fear,

Glad to expand; and, for a season, free
From finite cares, to rest absorbed in Thee!

(BY THE SEASIDE)

1833. 1835

THE sun is couched, the sea-fowl gone to
rest,

And the wild storm hath somewhere found
a nest;

Air slumbers — wave with wave no longer
strives,

Only a heaving of the deep survives,
A tell-tale motion! soon will it be laid,
And by the tide alone the water swayed.

Stealthy withdrawals, interminglings mild
Of light with shade in beauty reconciled —
Such is the prospect far as sight can range,
The soothing recompence, the welcome
change.

Where, now, the ships that drove before
the blast,

Threatened by angry breakers as they
passed;

And by a train of flying clouds bemocked;
Or, in the hollow surge, at anchor rocked
As on a bed of death? Some lodge in
peace,

Saved by His care who bade the tempest
cease;

And some, too heedless of past danger,
court

*Best of later
manner*

Fresh gales to waft them to the far-off port.
But near, or hanging sea and sky between,
Not one of all those wingèd powers is seen,
Seen in her course, nor 'mid this quiet
heard;

Yet oh ! how gladly would the air be stirred
By some acknowledgment of thanks and
praise,

Soft in its temper as those vesper lays
Sung to the Virgin while accordant oars
Urge the slow bark along Calabrian shores;
A sea-born service through the mountains
felt

Till into one loved vision all things melt:

Or like those hymns that soothe with grand
sound

The gulfy coast of Norway iron-bound:
And, from the wide and open Baltic, rise
With punctual care, Lutheran harmonies
Hush, not a voice is here ! but why not
Now when the star of eve comes forth
shine

On British waters with that look benign
Ye mariners, that plough your onward way
Or in the haven rest, or sheltering bay,
May silent thanks at least to God be given
With a full heart; "our thoughts are
in heaven."

POEMS

COMPOSED OR SUGGESTED DURING A TOUR IN THE SUMMER OF 1833

My companions were H. C. Robinson and my son John.

Having been prevented by the lateness of the season, in 1831, from visiting Staffa and Islay, the author made these the principal objects of a short tour in the summer of 1833, of which the following series of poems is a Memorial. The course pursued was down the Cumberland coast to Derwent, and to Whitehaven; thence (by the Isle of Man, where a few days were passed) up the Frith of Clyde to Greenock, then to Oban, Staffa, Iona; and back towards England, by Larne, Awe, Inverary, Loch Goil-head, Greenock, and through parts of Renfrewshire, Ayrshire, and Dumfriesshire to Carlisle, and thence up the river Eden, and homewards by Ullswater.

I

1833. 1835

ADIEU, Rydalian Laurels ! that have grown
And spread as if ye knew that days might
come

When ye would shelter in a happy home,
On this fair Mount, a Poet of your own,
One who ne'er ventured for a Delphic crown
To sue the God; but, haunting your green
shade

All seasons through, is humbly pleased to
braid

Ground-flowers, beneath your guardianship,
self-sown.

Farewell ! no Minstrels now with harp new-
strung

For summer wandering quit their house-
hold bowers;

Yet not for this wants Poesy a tongue
To cheer the Itinerant on whom she pours
Her spirit, while he crosses lonely moors,
Or musing sits forsaken halls among.

II

1833. 1835

WHY should the Enthusiast, journeying
through this Isle

Repine as if his hour were come too late
Not unprotected in her mouldering state

Antiquity salutes him with a smile,
'Mid fruitful fields that ring with joyous

toil,
And pleasure-grounds where Taste, refined

Co-mate
Of Truth and Beauty, strives to imitate.

Far as she may, primeval Nature's style.
Fair land ! by Time's parental love made

free,
By Social Order's watchful arms en-
braced;

With unexampled union meet in thee,
For eye and mind, the present and the

past;
With golden prospect for futurity,

If that be revered which ought to last.

III

1833. 1835

THEY called Thee MERRY ENGLAND, in
 old time;
 happy people won for thee that name
 th envy heard in many a distant clime;
 I, spite of change, for me thou keep'st
 the same
 bearing title, a responsive chime
 the heart's fond belief; though some
 there are
 whose sterner judgments deem that word
 a snare
 : inattentive Fancy, like the lime
 which foolish birds are caught with. Can,
 I ask,
 this face of rural beauty be a mask
 for discontent, and poverty, and crime;
 these spreading towns a cloak for lawless
 will?
 forbid it, Heaven! — and MERRY ENG-
 LAND still
 shall be thy rightful name, in prose and
 rhyme!

IV

O THE RIVER GRETA, NEAR
KESWICK

1833. 1835

GRETA, what fearful listening! when huge
 stones
 tumble along thy bed, block after block:
 or, whirling with reiterated shock,
 combat, while darkness aggravates the
 groans:
 what if thou (like Cocytus from the moans
 heard on his rueful margin) thence wert
 named
 the Mourner, thy true nature was de-
 famed,
 and the habitual murmur that atones
 for thy worst rage, forgotten. Oft as
 Spring
 breaks, on thy sinuous banks, her thousand
 thrones
 seats of glad instinct and love's carolling,
 the concert, for the happy, then may vie
 with liveliest peals of birth-day har-
 mony:
 to a grieved heart, the notes are ben-
 sons.

V

IN SIGHT OF THE TOWN OF
COCKERMOUTH

1833. 1835

Where the Author was born, and his Father's remains are laid.

A POINT of life between my Parent's dust,
 And yours, my buried Little-ones! am I;
 And to those graves looking habitually
 In kindred quiet I repose my trust.
 Death to the innocent is more than just,
 And, to the sinner, mercifully bent;
 So may I hope, if truly I repent
 And meekly bear the ills which bear I
 must:
 And You, my Offspring! that do still re-
 main,
 Yet may outstrip me in the appointed race,
 If e'er, through fault of mine, in mutual
 pain
 We breathed together for a moment's space,
 The wrong, by love provoked, let love
 arraign,
 And only love keep in your hearts a place.

VI

ADDRESS FROM THE SPIRIT
OF COCKERMOUTH CASTLE

1833. 1835

"THOU look'st upon me, and dost fondly
 think,
 Poet! that, stricken as both are by years,
 We, differing once so much, are now Com-
 peers,
 Prepared, when each has stood his time, to
 sink
 Into the dust. Erewhile a sterner link
 United us; when thou, in boyish play,
 Entering my dungeon, didst become a prey
 To soul-appalling darkness. Not a blink
 Of light was there; — and thus did I, thy
 Tutor,
 Make thy young thoughts acquainted with
 the grave;
 While thou wert chasing the winged but-
 terfly
 Through my green courts; or climbing, a
 bold suitor,
 Up to the flowers whose golden progeny
 Still round my shattered brow in beauty
 wave."

VII

NUN'S WELL, BRIGHAM

1833. 1835

So named from the religious House which stood close by. I have rather an odd anecdote to relate of the Nun's Well. One day the landlady of a public-house, a field's length from the well, on the road side, said to me — "You have been to see the Nun's Well, Sir?" — "The Nun's Well! what is that?" said the Postman, who in his royal livery stopt his mail-car at the door. The landlady and I explained to him what the name meant, and what sort of people the nuns were. A countryman who was standing by, rather tipsy, stammered out — "Aye, those nuns were good people; they are gone; but we shall soon have them back again." The Reform mania was just then at its height.

THE cattle crowding round this beverage
clear

To slake their thirst, with reckless hoofs
have trod

The encircling turf into a barren clod;
Through which the waters creep, then disappear,

Born to be lost in Derwent flowing near;
Yet, o'er the brink, and round the limestone cell

Of the pure spring (they call it the "Nun's Well,"

Name that first struck by chance my startled
ear)

A tender Spirit broods — the pensive Shade
Of ritual honours to this Fountain paid
By hooded Votaresses with saintly cheer;
Albeit oft the Virgin-mother mild
Looked down with pity upon eyes beguiled
Into the shedding of "too soft a tear."

VIII

TO A FRIEND

ON THE BANKS OF THE DERWENT

1833. 1835

My son John, who was then building a parsonage on his small living at Brigham.

PASTOR and Patriot! — at whose bidding
rise

These modest walls, amid a flock that need,
For one who comes to watch them and to feed,

A fixed Abode — keep down presageful
sighs.

Threats, which the unthinking only can despise,

Perplex the Church; but be thou firm, —
be true

To thy first hope, and this good work pursue,
Poor as thou art. A welcome sacrifice

Dost Thou prepare, whose sign will be the
smoke

Of thy new hearth; and sooner shall its
wreaths,

Mounting while earth her morning incense
breathes,

From wandering fiends of air receive a
yoke,

And straightway cease to aspire, than God
disdain

This humble tribute as ill-timed or vain.

IX

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS

LANDING AT THE MOUTH OF THE DERWENT, WORKINGTON

1833. 1835

I will mention for the sake of the friend who is writing down these notes, that it was among the fine Scotch firs near Ambleside, and particularly those near Green Bank, that I have over and over again paused at the sight of this image. Long may they stand to afford a like gratification to others! — This wish is not uncalled for, several of their brethren having already disappeared.

DEAR to the Loves, and to the Graces
vowed,

The Queen drew back the wimple that she
wore;

And to the throng, that on the Cumbrian
shore

Her landing hailed, how touchingly she
bowed!

And like a Star (that, from a heavy cloud
Of pine-tree foliage poised in air, forth
darts,

When a soft summer gale at evening parts
The gloom that did its loveliness enshroud)

She smiled; but Time, the old Saturnian
seer,

Sighed on the wing as her foot pressed the
strand,

With step prelude to a long array
 of woes and degradations hand in hand —
 Weeping captivity, and shuddering fear
 killed by the ensanguined block of Fother-
 ingay !

X

TANZAS SUGGESTED IN A
 STEAMBOAT OFF SAINT BEES'
 HEADS, ON THE COAST OF
 CUMBERLAND

1833. 1835

Life were slumber on a bed of down,
 oil unimposed, vicissitude unknown,
 and were our lot: no hunter of the hare
 rults like him whose javelin from the lair
 as roused the lion; no one plucks the rose,
 whose proffered beauty in safe shelter
 blows
 did a trim garden's summer luxuries,
 with joy like his who climbs, on hands and
 knees,
 or some rare plant, yon Headland of St.
 Bees.

his independence upon oar and sail, 10
 his new indifference to breeze or gale,
 his straight-lined progress, furrowing a
 flat lea,
 and regular as if locked in certainty —
 oppress the hours. Up, Spirit of the
 storm !
 What Courage may find something to per-
 form;
 What Fortitude, whose blood disdains to
 freeze
 at Danger's bidding, may confront the
 seas,
 firm as the towering Headlands of St.
 Bees.

read cliff of Baruth ! that wild wish may
 sleep,
 old as if men and creatures of the Deep
 reathed the same element; too many
 wrecks 21
 have struck thy sides, too many ghastly
 decks
 hast thou looked down upon, that such a
 thought
 should here be welcome, and in verse en-
 wrought:

With thy stern aspect better far agrees
 Utterance of thanks that we have past with
 ease,
 As millions thus shall do, the Headlands of
 St. Bees.

Yet, while each useful Art augments her
 store,
 What boots the gain if Nature should lose
 more ?
 And Wisdom, as she holds a Christian
 place 30
 In man's intelligence sublimed by grace ?
 When Bega sought of yore the Cumbrian
 coast,
 Tempestuous winds her holy errand crossed:
 She knelt in prayer — the waves their wrath
 appease;
 And, from her vow well weighed in Hea-
 ven's decrees,
 Rose, where she touched the strand, the
 Chantry of St. Bees.

"Cruel of heart were they, bloody of
 hand,"
 Who in these Wilds then struggled for
 command;
 The strong were merciless, without hope
 the weak;
 Till this bright Stranger came, fair as day-
 break, 40
 And as a cresset true that darts its length
 Of beamy lustre from a tower of strength;
 Guiding the mariner through troubled
 seas,
 And cheering oft his peaceful reveries,
 Like the fixed Light that crowns yon Head-
 land of St. Bees.

To aid the Votaress, miracles believed
 Wrought in men's minds, like miracles
 achieved;
 So piety took root; and Song might tell
 What humanizing virtues near her cell
 Sprang up, and spread their fragrance wide
 around; 50
 How savage bosoms melted at the sound
 Of gospel-truth enchained in harmonies
 Wafted o'er waves, or creeping through
 close trees,
 From her religious Mansion of St. Bees.

When her sweet Voice, that instrument of
 love,
 Was glorified, and took its place, above

The silent stars, among the angelic quire,
 Her chantry blazed with sacrilegious fire,
 And perished utterly; but her good
 deeds
 Had sown the spot, that witnessed them,
 with seeds 60
 Which lay in earth expectant, till a breeze
 With quickening impulse answered their
 mute pleas,
 And lo! a *statelier* pile, the Abbey of St.
 Bees.

There are the naked clothed, the hungry
 fed;
 And Charity extendeth to the dead
 Her intercessions made for the soul's rest
 Of tardy penitents; or for the best
 Among the good (when love might else have
 slept,
 Sickened, or died) in pious memory kept.
 Thanks to the austere and simple Devo-
 tees, 70
 Who, to that service bound by venial
 fees,
 Keep watch before the altars of St. Bees.

Are not, in sooth, their Requiem's sacred
 ties
 Woven out of passion's sharpest agonies,
 Subdued, composed, and formalized by
 art,
 To fix a wiser sorrow in the heart?
 The prayer for them whose hour is past
 away
 Says to the Living, profit while ye may!
 A little part, and that the worst, he sees
 Who thinks that priestly cunning holds the
 keys 80
 That best unlock the secrets of St. Bees.

Conscience, the timid being's inmost light,
 Hope of the dawn and solace of the
 night,
 Cheers these Recluses with a steady ray
 In many an hour when judgment goes
 astray.

Ah! scorn not hastily their rule who try
 Earth to despise, and flesh to mortify;
 Consume with zeal, in wingèd ecstasies
 Of prayer and praise forget their rosaries,
 Nor hear the loudest surges of St. Bees. 90

Yet none so prompt to succour and pro-
 tect
 The forlorn traveller, or sailor wrecked

On the bare coast; nor do they grudge the
 boon
 Which staff and cockle hat and sand-
 shoon
 Claim for the pilgrim: and, though clat-
 tings sharp
 May sometimes greet the strolling na-
 strel's harp,
 It is not then when, swept with sportive
 ease,
 It charms a feast-day throng of all the
 grees,
 Brightening the archway of revered St.
 Bees.

How did the cliffs and echoing hills re-
 joice
 What time the Benedictine Brethren
 voice,
 Imploring, or commanding with meet pri-
 Summoned the Chiefs to lay their feet
 aside,
 And under one blest ensign serve the
 Lord
 In Palestine. Advance, indignant Swarth-
 Flaming till thou from Panyim hands re-
 lease
 That Tomb, dread centre of all sanctities
 Nursed in the quiet Abbey of St. Bees.

But look we now to them whose minds
 from far
 Follow the fortunes which they may
 share.
 While in Judea Fancy loves to roam,
 She helps to make a Holy-land at home:
 The Star of Bethlehem from its sphere re-
 vites
 To sound the crystal depth of maiden
 rights;
 And wedded Life, through scriptural my-
 steries,
 Heavenward ascends with all her char-
 ties,
 Taught by the hooded Celibates of St.
 Bees.

Nor be it e'er forgotten how, by skill
 Of cloistered Architects, free their souls to
 fill
 With love of God, throughout the Land
 were raised
 Churches, on whose symbolic beauty gazed
 Peasant and mail-clad Chief with proud
 awe;

At this day men seeing what they saw,
The bare wreck of faith's solemnities,
Fire to more than earthly destinies;
Gleam yon Pile that greets us from St.
Bees.

more; around those Churches, gathered
Towns
From the feudal Castle's haughty
frowns;
Useful abodes, where Justice might up-
hold
Scales with even hand, and culture
mould 130
Heart to pity, train the mind in care
Rules of life, sound as the Time could
bear.
Dost thou fail, thro' abject love of
ease,
Hindrance raised by sordid purposes,
Bear thy part in this good work, St.
Bees.

Who with the ploughshare clove the barren
moors,
And to green meadows changed the swampy
shores?
Cleared the rank woods; and for the cheer-
ful grange
Made room, where wolf and boar were used
to range?
Who taught, and showed by deeds, that
gentler chains 140
Could bind the vassal to his lord's do-
mains? —
O thoughtful Monks, intent their God to
please,
For Christ's dear sake, by human sympa-
thies
Nurtured from the bosom of thy Church, St.
Bees!

But all availed not; by a mandate given
Through lawless will the Brotherhood was
driven
North from their cells; their ancient House
laid low
By Reformation's sweeping overthrow.
But now once more the local Heart re-
vives,
The inextinguishable Spirit strives. 150
Who may that Power who hushed the stormy
seas,
And cleared a way for the first Votaries,
Prosper the new-born College of St. Bees!

Alas! the Genius of our age, from Schools
Less humble, draws her lessons, aims, and
rules.

To Prowess guided by her insight keen
Matter and Spirit are as one Machine;
Boastful Idolatress of formal skill
She in her own would merge the eternal
will:
Better, if Reason's triumphs match with
these, 160
Her flight before the bold credulities
That furthered the first teaching of St.
Bees.

XI

IN THE CHANNEL, BETWEEN
THE COAST OF CUMBERLAND
AND THE ISLE OF MAN

1833. 1835

RANGING the heights of Scawfell or Black-
comb,
In his lone course the Shepherd oft will
pause,
And strive to fathom the mysterious laws
By which the clouds, arrayed in light or
gloom,
On Mona settle, and the shapes assume
Of all her peaks and ridges. What he
draws
From sense, faith, reason, fancy, of the
cause,
He will take with him to the silent tomb.
Or, by his fire, a child upon his knee,
Haply the untaught Philosopher may speak
Of the strange sight, nor hide his theory
That satisfies the simple and the meek,
Blest in their pious ignorance, though
weak
To cope with Sages undevoutly free.

XII

AT SEA OFF THE ISLE OF MAN

1833. 1835

BOLD words affirmed, in days when faith
was strong
And doubts and scruples seldom teased the
brain,
That no adventurer's bark had power to gain
These shores if he approached them bent
on wrong;

For, suddenly up-conjured from the Main,
 Mists rose to hide the Land — that search,
 though long
 And eager, might be still pursued in vain.
 O Fancy, what an age was *that* for song!
 That age, when not by *laws* inanimate,
 As men believed, the waters were impelled,
 The air controlled, the stars their courses
 held;
 But element and orb on *acts* did wait
 Of *Powers* endued with visible form, in-
 stinct
 With will, and to their work by passion
 linked.

XIII

1833. 1835

DESIRE we past illusions to recall?
 To reinstate wild Fancy, would we hide
 Truths whose thick veil Science has drawn
 aside?
 No, — let this Age, high as she may, instal
 In her esteem the thirst that wrought man's
 fall,
 The universe is infinitely wide;
 And conquering Reason, if self-glorified,
 Can nowhere move uncrossed by some new
 wall
 Or gulf of mystery, which thou alone,
 Imaginative Faith! canst overleap,
 In progress toward the fount of Love, —
 the throne
 Of Power whose ministers the records keep
 Of periods fixed, and laws established, less
 Flesh to exalt than prove its nothingness.

XIV

ON ENTERING DOUGLAS BAY,
ISLE OF MAN

1833. 1835

"Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori."

THE feudal Keep, the bastions of Cohorn,
 Even when they rose to check or to repel
 Tides of aggressive war, oft served as
 well
 Greedy ambition, armed to treat with
 scorn
 Just limits; but yon Tower, whose smiles
 adorn
 This perilous bay, stands clear of all offence;

Blest work it is of love and innocence,
 A Tower of refuge built for the else forlorn
 Spare it, ye waves, and lift the mariner,
 Struggling for life, into its saving arms!
 Spare, too, the human helpers! Do they
 stir
 'Mid your fierce shock like men afraid to
 die?
 No; their dread service nerves the heart to
 warms,
 And they are led by noble HILLARY.

XV

BY THE SEASHORE, ISLE OF
MAN

1833. 1835

WHY stand we gazing on the sparkling
 Brine,
 With wonder smit by its transparency,
 And all-enraptured with its purity? —
 Because the unstained, the clear, the crys-
 talline,
 Have ever in them something of benign;
 Whether in gem, in water, or in sky,
 A sleeping infant's brow, or wakeful eye
 Of a young maiden, only not divine.
 Scarcely the hand forbears to dip its palm
 For beverage drawn as from a mountain
 well;
 Temptation centres in the liquid Calm;
 Our daily raiment seems no obstacle
 To instantaneous plunging in, deep Sea!
 And revelling in long embrace with thee

XVI

ISLE OF MAN

1833. 1835

My son William is here the person alluded
 to as saving the life of the youth, and the cir-
 cumstances were as mentioned in the Sonnet.

A YOUTH too certain of his power to wade
 On the smooth bottom of this clear bright
 sea,
 To sight so shallow, with a bather's glee
 Leapt from this rock, and but for timely aid
 He, by the alluring element betrayed,
 Had perished. Then might Sea-nymphs
 (and with sighs

Of self-reproach) have chanted elegies
 bewailing his sad fate, when he was laid
 on peaceful earth: for, doubtless, he was
 frank,
 utterly in himself devoid of guile;
 knew not the double-dealing of a smile;
 for aught that makes men's promises a
 blank,
 or deadly snare: and He survives to bless
 the Power that saved him in his strange
 distress.

XVII

ISLE OF MAN

1833. 1835

And pangs of grief for lenient time too
 keen,
 grief that devouring waves had caused, or
 guilt
 which they had witnessed — sway the man
 who built
 his Homestead, placed where nothing
 could be seen,
 sought heard, of ocean troubled or serene?
 A tired Ship-soldier on paternal land,
 that o'er the channel holds august com-
 mand,
 the dwelling raised, — a veteran Marine.
 He, in disgust, turned from the neighbour-
 ing sea
 to shun the memory of a listless life
 that hung between two callings. May no
 strife
 more hurtful here beset him, doomed
 though free,
 self-doomed, to worse inaction, till his eye
 shrink from the daily sight of earth and
 sky!

XVIII

BY A RETIRED MARINER, H. H.

Mrs. Wordsworth's Brother Henry.

1833. 1835

From early youth I ploughed the restless
 Main,
 My mind as restless and as apt to change;
 through every clime and ocean did I range,
 I hope at length a competence to gain;
 or poor to Sea I went, and poor I still
 remain.

Year after year I strove, but strove in vain,
 And hardships manifold did I endure,
 For Fortune on me never deigned to smile;
 Yet I at last a resting-place have found,
 With just enough life's comforts to procure,
 In a snug Cove on this our favoured Isle,
 A peaceful spot where Nature's gifts
 abound;
 Then sure I have no reason to complain,
 Though poor to Sea I went, and poor I
 still remain.

XIX

AT BALA-SALA, ISLE OF MAN

1833. 1835

Supposed to be written by a friend (Mr.
 Cookson) who died there a few years after.

BROKEN in fortune, but in mind entire
 And sound in principle, I seek repose
 Where ancient trees this convent-pile en-
 close,
 In ruin beautiful. When vain desire
 Intrudes on peace, I pray the eternal Sire
 To cast a soul-subduing shade on me,
 A grey-haired, pensive, thankful Refugee;
 A shade — but with some sparks of hea-
 venly fire
 Once to these cells vouchsafed. And when
 I note
 The old Tower's brow yellowed as with the
 beams
 Of sunset ever there, albeit streams
 Of stormy weather-stains that semblance
 wrought,
 I thank the silent Monitor, and say
 "Shine so, my aged brow, at all hours of
 the day!"

XX

TYNWALD HILL

1833. 1835

Mr. Robinson and I walked the greater part
 of the way from Castle-town to Piel, and
 stopped some time at Tynwald Hill. One of
 my companions was an elderly man, who in a
 muddled way (for he was tipsy) explained and
 answered, as far as he could, my enquiries
 about this place and the ceremonies held here.
 I found more agreeable company in some little
 children; one of whom, upon my request, re-

cited the Lord's Prayer to me, and I helped her to a clearer understanding of it as well as I could; but I was not at all satisfied with my own part; hers was much better done, and I am persuaded that, like other children, she knew more about it than she was able to express, especially to a stranger.

ONCE on the top of Tynwald's formal mound
(Still marked with green turf circles narrowing
Stage above stage) would sit this Island's King,
The laws to promulgate, enrobed and crowned:
While, compassing the little mount around,
Degrees and Orders stood, each under each:
Now, like to things within fate's easiest reach
The power is merged, the pomp a grave has found.
Off with yon cloud, old Snafell! that thine eye
Over three Realms may take its widest range;
And let, for them, thy fountains utter strange
Voices, thy winds break forth in prophecy,
If the whole State must suffer mortal change
Like Mona's miniature of sovereignty.

XXI

1833. 1835

DESPOND who will — I heard a voice exclaim,
"Though fierce the assault, and shattered the defence,
It cannot be that Britain's social frame,
The glorious work of time and providence,
Before a flying season's rash pretence,
Should fall; that She, whose virtue put to shame,
When Europe prostrate lay, the Conqueror's aim,
Should perish, self-subverted. Black and dense
The cloud is; but brings *that* a day of doom
To Liberty? Her sun is up the while,
That orb whose beams round Saxon Alfred shone:
Then laugh, ye innocent Vales! ye Streams,
sweep on,
Nor let one billow of our heaven-blest Isle
Toss in the fanning wind a humbler plume."

XXII

IN THE FRITH OF CLYDE, AILSA CRAG

DURING AN ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, JULY 17

1833. 1835

The morning of the eclipse was exquisitely beautiful while we passed the Crag as described in the Sonnet. On the deck of the steamer were several persons of the poor and labouring class, and I could not but be struck by their cheerful talk with each other, while not one of them seemed to notice the magnificent object with which we were surrounded; and even the phenomenon of the eclipse attracted but little of their attention. Was it right not to regret this? They appeared to me, however, so much alive in their own minds to their own concerns that I could not look upon it as a misfortune that they had little perception for such pleasures as cannot be cultivated without ease and leisure. Yet if one surveys life in all its duties and relations, such ease and leisure will not be found so enviable a privilege as it may at first appear. Natural Philosophy, Painting, and Poetry, and refined taste, are no doubt great acquisitions to society; but among those who dedicate themselves to such pursuits it is to be feared that few are as happy, and as consistent in the management of their lives, as the class of persons who at that time led me in this course of reflection. I do not mean by this to be understood to derogate from intellectual pursuits, for that would be monstrous: I say in deep gratitude for this compensation to those whose cares are limited to the necessities of daily life. Among them, self-tormentors are numerous in the higher classes of society, and rare.

SINCE risen from ocean, ocean to defy,
Appeared the crag of Ailsa, ne'er did man
With gleaming lights more gracefully adorn
His sides, or wreath with mist his forehead high:
Now, faintly darkening with the sun's eclipse,
Still is he seen, in lone sublimity,
Towering above the sea and little ships;
For dwarfs the tallest seem while sailing by,
Each for her haven; with her freight of
Care,
Pleasure, or Grief, and Toil that seldom looks
Into the secret of to-morrow's fare;
Though poor, yet rich, without the wealth
of books,

night that watchful Love to Nature owes
her mute Powers, fixed Forms, or
transient Shows.

XXIII

ON THE FRITH OF CLYDE

IN A STEAMBOAT

1833. 1835

the mountain outline on the north of this
d, as seen from the Frith of Clyde, is much
finest I have ever noticed in Scotland or
where.

AN ! a single-crested Teneriffe,
t. Helena next — in shape and hue,
ying her crowded peaks and ridges blue;
o but must covet a cloud-seat, or skiff
t for the air, or winged Hippogriff ?
t he might fly, where no one could
pursue,
m this dull Monster and her sooty crew;
l, as a God, light on thy topmost cliff.
otent wish ! which reason would despise
he mind knew no union of extremes,
natural bond between the boldest
schemes,
bition frames, and heart-humilities.
death stern mountains many a soft vale
lies,
d lofty springs give birth to lowly
streams.

XXIV

ON REVISITING DUNOLLY
CASTLE

1833. 1835

the former series, "Yarrow Revisited," etc.,
1835.

the captive Bird was gone; — to cliff or
moor
chance had flown, delivered by the
storm;
he had pined, and sunk to feed the
worm:
m found we not: but, climbing a tall
tower,
ere saw, impaved with rude fidelity
art mosaic, in a roofless floor,
an Eagle with stretched wings, but beam-
less eye —

An Eagle that could neither wail nor soar.
Effigy of the Vanished — (shall I dare
To call thee so ?) or symbol of fierce deeds
And of the towering courage which past
times

Rejoiced in — take, whate'er thou be, a share,
Not undeserved, of the memorial rhymes
That animate my way where'er it leads !

XXV

THE DUNOLLY EAGLE

1833. 1835

NOT to the clouds, not to the cliff, he flew;
But when a storm, on sea or mountain bred,
Came and delivered him, alone he sped
Into the castle-dungeon's darkest mew.
Now, near his master's house in open view
He dwells, and hears indignant tempests
howl,
Kennelled and chained. Ye tame domestic
fowl,
Beware of him ! Thou, saucy cockatoo,
Look to thy plumage and thy life ! — The
roe,
Fleet as the west wind, is for *him* no quarry;
Balanced in ether he will never tarry,
Eyeing the sea's blue depths. Poor Bird !
even so
Doth man of brother man a creature make
That clings to slavery for its own sad sake.

XXVI

WRITTEN IN A BLANK LEAF OF
MACPHERSON'S OSSIAN

1824. 1827

The verses —

"Or strayed
From hope and promise, self-betrayed,"
were, I am sorry to say, suggested from appre-
hensions of the fate of my friend, H. C., the
subject of the verses addressed to "H. C. when
six years old." The piece to "Memory" arose
out of similar feelings.

ORT have I caught, upon a fitful breeze,
Fragments of far-off melodies,
With ear not coveting the whole,
A part so charmed the pensive soul.
While a dark storm before my sight
Was yielding, on a mountain height

Loose vapours have I watched, that won
 Prismatic colours from the sun;
 Nor felt a wish that heaven would show
 The image of its perfect bow. 10
 What need, then, of these finished Strains?
 Away with counterfeit Remains!
 An abbey in its lone recess,
 A temple of the wilderness,
 Wrecks though they be, announce with
 feeling

The majesty of honest dealing.
 Spirit of Ossian! if imbound
 In language thou may'st yet be found,
 If aught (intrusted to the pen
 Or floating on the tongues of men, 20
 Albeit shattered and impaired)
 Subsist thy dignity to guard,
 In concert with memorial claim
 Of old grey stone, and high-born name
 That cleaves to rock or pillared cave
 Where moans the blast, or beats the wave,
 Let Truth, stern arbitress of all,
 Interpret that Original,
 And for presumptuous wrongs atone;—
 Authentic words be given, or none! 30
 Time is not blind;—yet He, who spares
 Pyramid pointing to the stars,
 Hath preyed with ruthless appetite
 On all that marked the primal flight
 Of the poetic ecstasy
 Into the land of mystery.
 No tongue is able to rehearse
 One measure, Orpheus! of thy verse;
 Musæus, stationed with his lyre
 Supreme among the Elysian quire, 40
 Is, for the dwellers upon earth,
 Mute as a lark ere morning's birth.
 Why grieve for these, though past away
 The music, and extinct the lay?
 When thousands, by severer doom,
 Full early to the silent tomb
 Have sunk, at Nature's call; or strayed
 From hope and promise, self-betrayed;
 The garland withering on their brows;
 Stung with remorse for broken vows; 50
 Frantic—else how might they rejoice?
 And friendless, by their own sad choice!
 Hail, Bards of mightier grasp! on you
 I chiefly call, the chosen Few,
 Who cast not off the acknowledged guide,
 Who faltered not, nor turned aside;
 Whose lofty genius could survive
 Privation, under sorrow thrive;
 In whom the fiery Muse revered
 The symbol of a snow-white beard, 60

Bedewed with meditative tears
 Dropped from the lenient cloud of years
 Brothers in soul! though distant time
 Produced you nursed in various climes,
 Ye, when the orb of life had waned,
 A plenitude of love retained:
 Hence, while in you each sad regret
 By corresponding hope was met,
 Ye lingered among human kind,
 Sweet voices for the passing wind,
 Departing sunbeams, loth to stop,
 Though smiling on the last hill top!
 Such to the tender-hearted maid
 Even ere her joys begin to fade;
 Such, haply, to the rugged chief
 By fortune crushed, or tamed by grief;
 Appears, on Morven's lonely shore,
 Dim-gleaming through imperfect lore,
 The Son of Fingal; such was blind
 Mæonides of ampler mind;
 Such Milton, to the fountain head
 Of glory by Urania led!

XXVII

CAVE OF STAFFA

1833. 1835

WE saw, but surely, in the motley crowd
 Not One of us has felt the far-famed spot
 How *could* we feel it? each the other's sight
 Hurried and hurrying, volatile and loud
 O for those motions only that invite
 The Ghost of Fingal to his tuneful Cave
 By the breeze entered, and wave after wave
 Softly embosoming the timid light!
 And by *one* Votary who at will might stand
 Gazing and take into his mind and heart
 With undistracted reverence, the effect
 Of those proportions where the almighty
 hand
 That made the worlds, the sovereign Architect,
 Has deigned to work as if with human Art

XXVIII

CAVE OF STAFFA

AFTER THE CROWD HAD DEPARTED

1833. 1835

THANKS for the lessons of this Spot—
 school
 For the presumptuous thoughts that well
 assign

anic laws to agency divine;
 measuring heaven by earth, would
 overrule
 ite Power. The pillared vestibule,
 anding yet precise, the roof embowed,
 at seem designed to humble man, when
 proud
 is best workmanship by plan and tool.
 n-bearing with his whole Atlantic weight
 ide and tempest on the Structure's base,
 flashing to that Structure's topmost
 height,
 an has proved its strength, and of its
 grace
 alms is conscious, finding for his freight
 softest music some responsive place.

XXIX

CAVE OF STAFFA

1833. 1835

shadowy Beings, that have rights and
 claims
 every cell of Fingal's mystic Grot,
 here are ye? Driven or venturing to the
 spot,
 or fathers glimpses caught of your thin
 Frames,
 and, by your mien and bearing knew your
 names;
 and they could hear his ghostly song who
 trod
 earth, till the flesh lay on him like a load,
 while he struck his desolate harp without
 hopes or aims.
 vanished ye are, but subject to recall;
 why keep we else the instincts whose dread
 law
 ruled here of yore, till what men felt they
 saw,
 not by black arts but magic natural!
 eyes be still sworn vassals of belief,
 on light shapes forth a Bard, that shade a
 Chief.

XXX

FLOWERS ON THE TOP OF THE
PILLARS AT THE ENTRANCE
OF THE CAVE

1833. 1835

Hope smiled when your nativity was cast,
 Children of Summer! Ye fresh Flowers
 that brave

What Summer here escapes not, the fierce
 wave,
 And whole artillery of the western blast,
 Battering the Temple's front, its long-drawn
 nave
 Smiting, as if each moment were their last.
 But ye, bright Flowers on frieze and archi-
 trave
 Survive, and once again the Pile stands fast:
 Calm as the Universe, from specular towers
 Of heaven contemplated by Spirits pure
 With mute astonishment, it stands sus-
 tained
 Through every part in symmetry, to endure,
 Unhurt, the assault of Time with all his
 hours,
 As the supreme Artificer ordained.

XXXI

IONA

1833. 1835

ON to Iona! — What can she afford
 To us save matter for a thoughtful sigh,
 Heaved over ruin with stability
 In urgent contrast? To diffuse the WORD
 (Thy Paramount, mighty Nature! and
 Time's Lord)
 Her Temples rose, 'mid pagan gloom; but
 why,
 Even for a moment, has our verse deplored
 Their wrongs, since they fulfilled their
 destiny?
 And when, subjected to a common doom
 Of mutability, those far-famed Piles
 Shall disappear from both the sister Isles,
 Iona's Saints, forgetting not past days,
 Garlands shall wear of amaranthine bloom,
 While heaven's vast sea of voices chants
 their praise.

XXXII

IONA

UPON LANDING

1833. 1835

How sad a welcome! To each voyager
 Some ragged child holds up for sale a store
 Of wave-worn pebbles, pleading on the
 shore
 Where once came monk and nun with gen-
 tle stir,

Blessings to give, news ask, or suit prefer.
 Yet is yon neat trim church a grateful speck
 Of novelty amid the sacred wreck
 Strewn far and wide. Think, proud Philo-
 sopher!
 Fallen though she be, this Glory of the
 west,
 Still on her sons the beams of mercy shine;
 And "hopes, perhaps more heavenly bright
 than thine,
 A grace by thee unsought and unpossess,
 A faith more fixed, a rapture more divine,
 Shall gild their passage to eternal rest."

XXXIII

THE BLACK STONES OF IONA

1833. 1835

See Martin's *Voyage among the Western Isles*.

HERE on their knees men swore: the stones
 were black,
 Black in the people's minds and words, yet
 they
 Were at that time, as now, in colour grey.
 But what is colour, if upon the rack
 Of conscience souls are placed by deeds
 that lack
 Concord with oaths? What differ night
 and day
 Then, when before the Perjured on his way
 Hell opens, and the heavens in vengeance
 crack
 Above his head uplifted in vain prayer
 To Saint, or Fiend, or to the Godhead
 whom
 He had insulted — Peasant, King, or Thane?
 Fly where the culprit may, guilt meets a
 doom;
 And, from invisible worlds at need laid
 bare,
 Come links for social order's awful chain.

XXXIV

1833. 1835

HOMEWARD we turn. Isle of Columba's
 Cell,
 Where Christian piety's soul-cheering
 spark
 (Kindled from Heaven between the light
 and dark

Of time) shone like the morning-star, far
 well! —

And fare thee well, to Fancy visible,
 Remote St. Kilda, lone and loved as
 mark
 For many a voyage made in her
 bark,
 When with more hues than in the rainbow
 dwell
 Thou a mysterious intercourse dost hold,
 Extracting from clear skies and air serene
 And out of sun-bright waves, a lucid veil
 That thickens, spreads, and, mingling
 with fold,
 Makes known, when thou no longer canst
 be seen,
 Thy whereabouts, to warn the approaching
 sail.

XXXV

GREENOCK

1833. 1835

Per me si va nella Città dolente.

WE have not passed into a doleful City,
 We who were led to-day down a grim
 By some too boldly named "the Jaw of
 Hell:"
 Where be the wretched ones, the sights
 of
 pity?
 These crowded streets resound no plaintive
 ditty: —
 As from the hive where bees in summer
 dwell,
 Sorrow seems here excluded; and the
 knell,
 It neither damps the gay, nor checks the
 witty.
 Alas! too busy Rival of old Tyre,
 Whose merchants Princes were, whose
 decks were thrones;
 Soon may the punctual sea in vain respond
 To serve thy need, in union with the
 Clyde
 Whose nursing current brawls o'er mossy
 stones,
 The poor, the lonely, herdsman's joy and
 pride.

XXXVI

1833. 1835

Moogiel was thus pointed out to me by a
 young man on the top of the coach on my way

in Glasgow to Kilmarnock. It is remarkable that, though Burns lived some time here, during much the most productive period of his poetical life, he nowhere adverts to the verdid prospects stretching towards the sea bounded by the peaks of Arran on one side, which in clear weather he must have had before his eyes. In one of his poetical visions he speaks of describing "fair Nature's smile" as a privilege on which he sets a high value; nevertheless, natural appearances rarely find a lead in his poetry. It is as a human being, eminently sensitive and intelligent, and as a poet, clad in his priestly robes and wearing the ensigns of sacerdotal office, that his interests and affects us. Whether he speaks of rivers, hills, and woods, it is not so much on account of the properties with which they are absolutely endowed, as relatively to local poetic remembrances and associations, or as they ministered to personal feelings, especially those of love, whether happy or otherwise; — but it is not always so. Soon after we had passed Mosgiel Farm we crossed the Ayr, murmuring and winding through a narrow woody glen. His line — "Auld hermit Ayr strays through his woods" — came at once to my mind with Irwin, Lugar, Ayr, and Doon, — the trishire streams over which he breathes a sigh being unnamed in song; and surely his own attempts to make them known were as successful as his heart could desire.

"THERE!" said a Stripling, pointing with
meet pride
towards a low roof with green trees half
concealed,
'tis Mosgiel Farm; and that's the very
field
where Burns ploughed up the Daisy." Far
and wide
the plain below stretched seaward, while,
descried
above sea-clouds, the Peaks of Arran
rose;
and, by that simple notice, the repose
of earth, sky, sea, and air, was vivified.
Beneath "the random *bield* of clod or
stone"
Myriads of daisies have shone forth in
flower
near the lark's nest, and in their natural
hour
have passed away; less happy than the
One
that, by the unwilling ploughshare, died to
prove
The tender charm of poetry and love.

XXXVII

THE RIVER EDEN, CUMBER-
LAND

1833. 1835

"Nature gives thee flowers that have no rivals among British bowers." This can scarcely be true to the letter; but, without stretching the point at all, I can say that the soil and air appear more congenial with many upon the banks of this river than I have observed in any other parts of Great Britain.

EDEN! till now thy beauty had I viewed
By glimpses only, and confess with shame
That verse of mine, whate'er its varying
mood,
Repeats but once the sound of thy sweet
name:
Yet fetched from Paradise that honour
came,
Rightfully borne; for Nature gives thee
flowers
That have no rivals among British bowers;
And thy bold rocks are worthy of their
fame.
Measuring thy course, fair Stream! at
length I pay
To my life's neighbour dues of neighbour-
hood;
But I have traced thee on thy winding way
With pleasure sometimes by this thought
restrained —
For things far off we toil, while many a
good
Not sought, because too near, is never
gained.

XXXVIII

MONUMENT OF MRS. HOWARD

by Nollekens

IN WETHERAL CHURCH, NEAR CORBY,
ON THE BANKS OF THE EDEN

1833. 1835

Before this monument was put up in the Church at Wetheral, I saw it in the sculptor's studio. Nollekens, who, by the bye, was a strange and grotesque figure that interfered much with one's admiration of his works, showed me at the same time the various models in clay which he had made, one after another, of the Mother and her Infant: the improvement on each was surprising; and how so much grace,

and tenderness had come out of such a
sadly puzzled to conceive. Upon a
at in his parlour lay two casts of
of the Duchess of Devonshire, so
er day; and the other of Mr. Pitt,
r his death, a ghastly resemblance,
hings always are, even when taken
living subject, and more ghastly in
ce from the peculiarity of the fea-
e heedless and apparently neglect-
r in which the faces of these two
re left—the one so distinguished in
ociety, and the other upon whose
nd public conduct, during a most
s period, depended the fate of this
pire and perhaps of all Europe—
lesson to which the dullest of casual
ld scarcely be insensible. It touched
re because I had so often seen Mr.
his own ground at Cambridge and
oor of the House of Commons.

ED on the dying Mother's lap, lies
ad
born Babe; dire ending of bright
oe!
ture here, with the divinest scope
ous faith, heavenward hath raised
t head
tly; and through one hand has
ead
tender for the insensate Child—
lingering love to parting recon-
ed,
ing, for the spirit is all but fled) —
who contemplate the turns of life
his still medium, are consoled and
eered;
the Mother, think the severed
fe
be lamented than revered;
that Art, triumphant over strife
hath powers to Eternity endeared.

XXXIX

ESTED BY THE FORE-
GOING

1833. 1835

ILITY! the sovereign aim wert
u
n schools of philosophic lore;
cken by stern destiny of yore
c Muse thee served with thought-
vow;

And what of hope Elysium could allow
Was fondly seized by Sculpture, to restore
Peace to the Mourner. But when He who
wore

The crown of thorns around his bleeding
brow

Warmed our sad being with celestial light,
Then Arts which still had drawn a soften-
ing grace

From shadowy fountains of the Infinite,
Communed with that Idea face to face:
And move around it now as planets run,
Each in its orbit round the central Sun.

XL

NUNNERY

1833. 1835

I became acquainted with the walks of Nun-
nery when a boy: they are within easy reach
of a day's pleasant excursion from the town of
Penrith, where I used to pass my summer holi-
days under the roof of my maternal Grand-
father. The place is well worth visiting:
though, within these few years, its privacy, and
therefore the pleasure which the scene is so
well fitted to give, has been injuriously affected
by walks cut in the rocks on that side the
stream which had been left in its natural state.

THE floods are roused, and will not soon
be weary;

Down from the Pennine Alps how fiercely
sweeps

CROGLIN, the stately Eden's tributary!

He raves, or through some moody passage
creeps

Plotting new mischief — out again he leaps
Into broad light, and sends, through regions
airy,

That voice which soothed the Nuns while
on the steep

They knelt in prayer, or sang to blissful
Mary.

That union ceased: then, cleaving easy
walks

Through crags, and smoothing paths best
with danger,

Came studious Taste; and many a pensive
stranger

Dreams on the banks, and to the river talks
What change shall happen next to Nunnery
Dell?

Canal, and Viaduct, and Railway, tell!

572
MORRONS
Vat old po
Small ye, by
For shall you
The loveliness
To the Mind's
if future cha
whence
May be discove
In spite of all th
In your harsh
brace
The awful offspr
flamed with you
Space,
keeps from you
crown
of hope, and sn
sublime.

THE MONUM
CALLED LON
DAUGHTERS,
RIVER EDEN

1833.

A story of awe, not
the suddenly upon my
the dread bosom
past,
The first I saw that f
Thou, whose m
nature scorn
power of years —
placed
to overlook the circ
Giant-mother! tell
The she dispels the cum
Night;
the Moon hear, eme
cloud;
a voice behest uprose on
the Fatherhood, in hieroglyph
The shadowing, some have
infinite
The visible God, that tam

XLI

TEAMBOATS, VIADUCTS, AND
RAILWAYS

1833. 1835

CTIONS and Means, on land and sea at
war

With old poetic feeling, not for this,
Call ye, by Poets even, be judged amiss !
Or shall your presence, howsoe'er it mar
The loveliness of Nature, prove a bar
To the Mind's gaining that prophetic sense
Of future change, that point of vision,
Whence

May be discovered what in soul ye are.
In spite of all that beauty may disown
Your harsh features, Nature doth em-
brace

Her lawful offspring in Man's art; and Time,
Leased with your triumphs o'er his brother
Space,

Accepts from your bold hands the proffered
crown

Of hope, and smiles on you with cheer
sublime.

XLII

THE MONUMENT COMMONLY
CALLED LONG MEG AND HER
DAUGHTERS, NEAR THE
RIVER EDEN

1833. 1835

A WEIGHT of awe, not easy to be borne,
Fell suddenly upon my Spirit — cast
From the dread bosom of the unknown
past,

When first I saw that family forlorn.
Speak Thou, whose massy strength and
stature scorn

The power of years — pre-eminent, and
placed

Apart, to overlook the circle vast —
Speak, Giant-mother ! tell it to the Morn
While she dispels the cumbrous shades of
Night;

Let the Moon hear, emerging from a
cloud;

At whose behest uprose on British ground
That Sisterhood, in hieroglyphic round
Forth-shadowing, some have deemed, the
infinite

The inviolable God, that tames the proud !

XLIII

LOWTHER

1833. 1835

"Cathedral pomp." It may be questioned
whether this union was in the contemplation of
the artist when he planned the edifice. How-
ever this might be, a poet may be excused for
taking the view of the subject presented in this
Sonnet.

LOWTHER ! in thy majestic Pile are seen
Cathedral pomp and grace, in apt accord
With the baronial castle's sterner mien;
Union significant of God adored,
And charters won and guarded by the
sword

Of ancient honour; whence that goodly
state

Of polity which wise men venerate,
And will maintain, if God his help afford.
Hourly the democratic torrent swells;
For airy promises and hopes suborned
The strength of backward-looking thoughts
is scorned.

Fall if ye must, ye Towers and Pinnacles,
With what ye symbolise; authentic Story
Will say, Ye disappeared with England's
Glory !

XLIV

TO THE EARL OF LONSDALE

1833. 1835

"Magistratus indicat virum"

LONSDALE ! it were unworthy of a Guest,
Whose heart with gratitude to thee in-
clines,

If he should speak, by fancy touched, of
signs

On thy Abode harmoniously imprest,
Yet be unmoved with wishes to attest
How in thy mind and moral frame agree
Fortitude, and that Christian Charity
Which, filling, consecrates the human breast.
And if the Motto on thy 'scutcheon teach
With truth, "THE MAGISTRACY SHOWS
THE MAN;"

That searching test thy public course has
stood;

As will be owned alike by bad and good,
Soon as the measuring of life's little span
Shall place thy virtues out of Envy's
reach.

XLV

THE SOMNAMBULIST

1833. 1835

This poem might be dedicated to my friends, Sir G. Beaumont and Mr. Rogers, jointly. While we were making an excursion together in this part of the Lake District we heard that Mr. Glover, the artist, while lodging at Lyulph's Tower, had been disturbed by a loud shriek, and upon rising he had learnt that it had come from a young woman in the house who was in the habit of walking in her sleep. In that state she had gone downstairs, and, while attempting to open the outer door, either from some difficulty or the effect of the cold stone upon her feet, had uttered the cry which alarmed him. It seemed to us all that this might serve as a hint for a poem, and the story here told was constructed and soon after put into verse by me as it now stands.

List, ye who pass by Lyulph's Tower
At eve; how softly then
Doth Aira-force, that torrent hoarse,
Speak from the woody glen!
Fit music for a solemn vale!
And holier seems the ground
To him who catches on the gale
The spirit of a mournful tale,
Embodied in the sound.

Not far from that fair site whereon
The Pleasure-house is reared,
As story says, in antique days
A stern-browed house appeared;
Foil to a Jewel rich in light
There set, and guarded well;
Cage for a Bird of plumage bright,
Sweet-voiced, nor wishing for a flight
Beyond her native dell.

To win this bright Bird from her cage,
To make this Gem their own,
Came Barons bold, with store of gold,
And Knights of high renown;
But one She prized, and only one;
Sir Eglamore was he;
Full happy season, when was known,
Ye Dales and Hills! to you alone
Their mutual loyalty —

Known chiefly, Aira! to thy glen,
Thy brook, and bowers of holly;
Where Passion caught what Nature taught,
That all but love is folly;

Where Fact with Fancy stooped to play;
Doubt came not, nor regret —
To trouble hours that winged their way,
As if through an immortal day
Whose sun could never set.

But in old times Love dwelt not long
Sequestered with repose;
Best throve the fire of chaste desire,
Fanned by the breath of foes.
"A conquering lance is beauty's test,
And proves the Lover true;"
So spake Sir Eglamore, and pressed
The drooping Emma to his breast,
And looked a blind adieu.

They parted. — Well with him it fared
Through wide-spread regions errant;
A knight of proof in love's behoof,
The thirst of fame his warrant:
And She her happiness can build
On woman's quiet hours;
Though faint, compared with spear and
shield,
The solace beads and masses yield,
And needlework and flowers.

Yet blest was Emma when she heard
Her Champion's praise recounted;
Though brain would swim, and eyes grow
dim,
And high her blushes mounted;
Or when a bold heroic lay
She warbled from full heart;
Delightful blossoms for the May
Of absence! but they will not stay,
Born only to depart.

Hope wanes with her, while lustre fills
Whatever path he chooses;
As if his orb, that owns no curb,
Received the light hers loses.
He comes not back; an ampler space
Requires for nobler deeds;
He ranges on from place to place,
Till of his doings is no trace,
But what her fancy breeds.

His fame may spread, but in the past
Her spirit finds its centre;
Clear sight She has of what he was,
And that would now content her.
"Still is he my devoted Knight?"
The tear in answer flows;

Month falls on month with heavier weight;
 By sickens round her, and the night 80
 Is empty of repose.

sleep She sometimes walked abroad,
 Deep sighs with quick words blending,
 Like that pale Queen whose hands are
 seen
 With fancied spots contending;
 Not *she* is innocent of blood, —
 The moon is not more pure
 That shines aloft, while through the wood
 She thrills her way, the sounding Flood
 Her melancholy lure ! 90

While 'mid the fern-brake sleeps the doe,
 And owls alone are waking,
 A white arrayed, glides on the Maid
 The downward pathway taking,
 That leads her to the torrent's side
 And to a holly bower;
 By whom on this still night descried ?
 By whom in that lone place espied ?
 By thee, Sir Eglamore !

A wandering Ghost, so thinks the Knight,
 His coming step has thwarted, 101
 Beneath the boughs that heard their
 vows,
 Within whose shade they parted.
 Hush, hush, the busy Sleeper see !
 Perplexed her fingers seem,
 As if they from the holly tree
 Green twigs would pluck, as rapidly
 Flung from her to the stream.

What means the Spectre ? Why intent
 To violate the Tree, 110
 Thought Eglamore, by which I swore
 Unfading constancy ?
 Here am I, and to-morrow's sun,
 To her I left, shall prove
 That bliss is ne'er so surely won
 As when a circuit has been run
 Of valour, truth, and love.

So from the spot whereon he stood,
 He moved with stealthy pace;
 And, drawing nigh, with his living eye, 120
 He recognised the face;
 And whispers caught, and speeches small,
 Some to the green-leaved tree,
 Some muttered to the torrent-fall; —
 "Roar on, and bring him with thy call;
 I heard, and so may He !"

Soul-shattered was the Knight, nor knew
 If Emma's Ghost it were,
 Or boding Shade, or if the Maid
 Her very self stood there. 130
 He touched; what followed who shall
 tell ?

The soft touch snapped the thread
 Of slumber — shrieking back she fell,
 And the Stream whirled her down the
 dell
 Along its foaming bed.

In plunged the Knight ! — when on firm
 ground
 The rescued Maiden lay,
 Her eyes grew bright with blissful light,
 Confusion passed away;
 She heard, ere to the throne of grace 140
 Her faithful Spirit flew,
 His voice — beheld his speaking face;
 And, dying, from his own embrace,
 She felt that he was true.

So was he reconciled to life:
 Brief words may speak the rest;
 Within the dell he built a cell,
 And there was Sorrow's guest;
 In hermits' weeds repose he found, 150
 From vain temptations free;
 Beside the torrent dwelling — bound
 By one deep heart-controlling sound,
 And awed to piety.

Wild stream of Aira, hold thy course,
 Nor fear memorial lays,
 Where clouds that spread in solemn shade,
 Are edged with golden rays !
 Dear art thou to the light of heaven,
 Though minister of sorrow; 160
 Sweet is thy voice at pensive even;
 And thou, in lovers' hearts forgiven,
 Shalt take thy place with Yarrow !

XLVI

TO CORDELIA M—

HALLSTEADS, ULLSWATER

1833. 1835

Not in the mines beyond the western main,
 You say, Cordelia, was the metal sought,
 Which a fine skill, of Indian growth, has
 wrought

Into this flexible yet faithful Chain;
 Nor is it silver of romantic Spain
 But from our loved Helvellyn's depths was
 brought,
 Our own domestic mountain. Thing and
 thought
 Mix strangely; trifles light, and partly
 vain,
 Can prop, as you have learnt, our nobler
 being:
 Yes, Lady, while about your neck is
 wound
 (Your casual glance oft meeting) this bright
 cord,
 What witchery, for pure gifts of inward
 seeing,
 Lurks in it, Memory's Helper, Fancy's
 Lord,
 For precious tremblings in your bosom
 found!

XLVII

1833. 1835

Most sweet it is with unuplifted eyes
 To pace the ground, if path be there or none,
 While a fair region round the traveller lies
 Which he forbears again to look upon;
 Pleased rather with some soft ideal scene,
 The work of Fancy, or some happy tone
 Of meditation, slipping in between
 The beauty coming and the beauty gone.
 If Thought and Love desert us, from that day
 Let us break off all commerce with the
 Muse:
 With Thought and Love companions of our
 way,
 Whate'er the senses take or may refuse,
 The Mind's internal heaven shall shed her
 dews
 Of inspiration on the humblest lay.

COMPOSED BY THE SEASHORE

1833. 1845

These lines were suggested during my residence under my Son's roof at Moresby, on the coast near Whitehaven, at the time when I was composing those verses among the "Evening Voluntaries" that have reference to the sea. It was in that neighbourhood I first became acquainted with the ocean and its appearances and movements. My infancy and early childhood were passed at Cockermouth, about eight miles from the coast, and I well remember that mysterious awe with which I used to listen to anything said about storms and shipwrecks. Sea-shells of many descriptions were common in the town; and I was not a little surprised when I heard that Mr. Landor had denounced me as a plagiarist from himself for having described a boy applying a sea-shell to his ear and listening to it for intimations of what was going on in its native element. This I had done myself scores of times, and it was a belief among us that we could know from the sound whether the tide was ebbing or flowing.

WHAT mischief cleaves to unsubdued regret,
 How fancy sickens by vague hopes beset;
 How baffled projects on the spirit prey,
 And fruitless wishes eat the heart away,
 The Sailor knows; he best, whose lot is cast
 On the relentless sea that holds him fast

On chance dependent, and the fickle star
 Of power, through long and melancholy war.
 O sad it is, in sight of foreign shores,
 Daily to think on old familiar doors,
 Hearths loved in childhood, and ancestral
 floors;
 Or, tossed about along a waste of foam,
 To ruminate on that delightful home
 Which with the dear Betrothed was to
 come;
 Or came and was and is, yet meets the eye
 Never but in the world of memory;
 Or in a dream recalled, whose smoothest
 range
 Is crossed by knowledge, or by dread, of
 change,
 And if not so, whose perfect joy makes
 sleep
 A thing too bright for breathing man to
 keep.
 Hail to the virtues which that perilous life
 Extracts from Nature's elemental strife;
 And welcome glory won in battles fought
 As bravely as the foe was keenly sought.
 But to each gallant Captain and his crew
 A less imperious sympathy is due,
 Such as my verse now yields, while moon-
 beams play
 On the mute sea in this unruffled bay;
 Such as will promptly flow from every
 breast,

re good men, disappointed in the quest
wealth and power and honours, long for
rest; 31
having known the splendours of success,
for the obscurities of happiness.

NOT IN THE LUCID INTER- VALS OF LIFE"

1834. 1835

ie lines following "nor do words" were
en with Lord Byron's character, as a poet,
re me, and that of others, his contempo-
a, who wrote under like influences.

in the lucid intervals of life
t come but as a curse to party-strife;
in some hour when Pleasure with a sigh
anguor puts his rosy garland by;
in the breathing-times of that poor slave
o daily piles up wealth in Mammon's
cave —

ature felt, or can be; nor do words,
ich practised talent readily affords,
ve that her hand has touched responsive
chords;

has her gentle beauty power to move 10
h genuine rapture and with fervent love
soul of Genius, if he dare to take
e's rule from passion craved for passion's
sake;

taught that meekness is the cherished
bent

all the truly great and all the innocent.
but who is innocent? By grace divine,
t otherwise, O Nature! we are thine,
rough good and evil thine, in just degree
rational and manly sympathy.

all that Earth from pensive hearts is
stealing, 20

d Heaven is now to gladdened eyes re-
vealing,

d every charm the Universe can show
rough every change its aspects undergo —
re may be respited, but not repealed;
perfect cure grows on that bounded
field.

in is the pleasure, a false calm the peace,
He, through whom alone our conflicts
cease,

ur virtuous hopes without relapse advance,
ome not to speed the Soul's deliverance;
o the distempered Intellect refuse 30
is gracious help, or give what we abuse.

BY THE SIDE OF RYDAL MERE

1834. 1835

THE linnet's warble, sinking towards a
close,

Hints to the thrush 't is time for their re-
pose;

The shrill-voiced thrush is heedless, and
again

The monitor revives his own sweet strain;
But both will soon be mastered, and the copse
Be left as silent as the mountain-tops,
Ere some commanding star dismiss to rest
The throng of rooks, that now, from twig
or nest,

(After a steady flight on home-bound wings,
And a last game of mazy hoverings 10
Around their ancient grove) with cawing
noise

Disturb the liquid music's equipoise.

O Nightingale! Who ever heard thy
song

Might here be moved, till Fancy grows so
strong

That listening sense is pardonably cheated
Where wood or stream by thee was never
greeted.

Surely, from fairest spots of favoured lands,
Were not some gifts withheld by jealous
hands,

This hour of deepening darkness here would
be

As a fresh morning for new harmony; 20
And lays as prompt would hail the dawn of
Night:

A dawn she has both beautiful and bright,
When the East kindles with the full moon's
light;

Not like the rising sun's impatient glow
Dazzling the mountains, but an overflow
Of solemn splendour, in mutation slow.

Wanderer by spring with gradual pro-
gress led,

For sway profoundly felt as widely spread;
To king, to peasant, to rough sailor, dear,
And to the soldier's trumpet-wearied ear;
How welcome wouldst thou be to this green
Vale 31

Fairer than Tempe! Yet, sweet Nightin-
gale!

From the warm breeze that bears thee on,
alight

At will, and stay thy migratory flight;
Build, at thy choice, or sing, by pool or
fount.

Who shall complain, or call thee to account?
 The wisest, happiest, of our kind are they
 That ever walk content with Nature's
 way,
 God's goodness — measuring bounty as it
 may;
 For whom the gravest thought of what
 they miss,
 Chastening the fulness of a present bliss,
 Is with that wholesome office satisfied,
 While unrepining sadness is allied
 In thankful bosoms to a modest pride.

"SOFT AS A CLOUD IS YON
 BLUE RIDGE"

1834. 1835

SOFT as a cloud is yon blue Ridge — the
 Mere
 Seems firm as solid crystal, breathless,
 clear,
 And motionless; and, to the gazer's eye,
 Deeper than ocean, in the immensity
 Of its vague mountains and unreal sky!
 But, from the process in that still retreat,
 Turn to minuter changes at our feet;
 Observe how dewy Twilight has with-
 drawn
 The crowd of daisies from the shaven lawn,
 And has restored to view its tender green,
 That, while the sun rode high, was lost
 beneath their dazzling sheen.
 — An emblem this of what the sober Hour
 Can do for minds disposed to feel its power!
 Thus oft, when we in vain have wished
 away
 The petty pleasures of the garish day,
 Meek eve shuts up the whole usurping
 host
 (Unbashful dwarfs each glittering at his
 post)
 And leaves the disencumbered spirit free
 To reassume a staid simplicity.
 'Tis well — but what are helps of time
 and place,
 When wisdom stands in need of nature's
 grace;
 Why do good thoughts, invoked or not,
 descend,
 Like Angels from their bowers, our virtues
 to befriend;
 If yet To-morrow, unbelied, may say,
 "I come to open out, for fresh display,
 The elastic vanities of yesterday"?

"THE LEAVES THAT RUSTLED
 ON THIS OAK-CROWNED HILL"

1834. 1835

Composed by the side of Grasmere lake. The mountains that enclose the vale, especially towards Easdale, are most favourable to the reverberation of sound. There is a passage in the "Excursion," towards the close of the fourth book, where the voice of the raven in flight is traced through the modifications it undergoes as I have often heard it in that vale and other of this district.

"Often, at the hour
 When issue forth the first pale stars, is heard,
 Within the circuit of this fabric huge,
 One voice — the solitary raven."

THE leaves that rustled on this oak-crowned
 hill,
 And sky that danced among those leaves,
 are still;
 Rest smooths the way for sleep; in field and
 bower
 Soft shades and dew have shed their
 blended power
 On drooping eyelid and the closing flower;
 Sound is there none at which the faintest
 heart
 Might leap, the weakest nerve of supersti-
 tion start;
 Save when the Owlet's unexpected scream
 Pierces the ethereal vault; and ('mid the
 gleam
 Of unsubstantial imagery, the dream,
 From the hushed vale's realities, transferred
 To the still lake) the imaginative Bird
 Seems, 'mid inverted mountains, not un-
 heard.
 Grave Creature! — whether, while the
 moon shines bright
 On thy wings opened wide for smooth
 flight,
 Thou art discovered in a roofless tower,
 Rising from what may once have been a
 lady's bower;
 Or spied where thou sitt'st moping in thy
 mew
 At the dim centre of a churchyard yew;
 Or, from a rifted crag or ivy tod
 Deep in a forest, thy secure abode,
 Thou giv'st, for pastime's sake, by shriek
 or shout,
 A puzzling notice of thy whereabouts —
 May the night never come, nor day be seen
 When I shall scorn thy voice or mock thy
 mien!

classic ages men perceived a soul
 pience in thy aspect, headless Owl !
 Athens revered in the studious
 grove;
 near the golden sceptre grasped by Jove,
 Eagle's favourite perch, while round
 him sate 30
 Gods revolving the decrees of Fate,
 too, wert present at Minerva's side: —
 to that second larum ! — far and wide
 elements have heard, and rock and
 cave replied.

THE LABOURER'S NOON-DAY HYMN

1834. 1835

shop Ken's Morning and Evening Hymns
 as they deserve to be, familiarly known.
 y other hymns have also been written on
 ame subject ; but, not being aware of any
 g designed for noon-day, I was induced to
 pose these verses. Often one has occasion
 bserve cottage children carrying, in their
 cets, dinner to their Fathers engaged with
 r daily labours in the fields and woods. How
 ifying would it be to me could I be assured
 any portion of these stanzas had been sung
 uch a domestic concert under such circum-
 ces. A friend of mine has told me that she
 oduced this Hymn into a village-school
 ch she superintended, and the stanzas in
 session furnished her with texts to comment
 n in a way which without difficulty was
 le intelligible to the children, and in which
 y obviously took delight, and they were
 ght to sing it to the tune of the old 100th
 hm.

to the throne of God is borne
 e voice of praise at early morn,
 d he accepts the punctual hymn
 ng as the light of day grows dim:

or will he turn his ear aside
 om holy offerings at noontide:
 en here reposing let us raise
 song of gratitude and praise.

hat though our burthen be not light,
 e need not toil from morn to night; 10
 e respite of the mid-day hour
 in the thankful Creature's power.

lest are the moments, doubly blest,
 hat, drawn from this one hour of rest,

Are with a ready heart bestowed
 Upon the service of our God !

Each field is then a hallowed spot,
 An altar is in each man's cot,
 A church in every grove that spreads
 Its living roof above our heads. 20

Look up to Heaven ! the industrious Sun
 Already half his race hath run;
 He cannot halt nor go astray,
 But our immortal Spirits may.

Lord ! since his rising in the East,
 If we have faltered or transgressed,
 Guide, from thy love's abundant source,
 What yet remains of this day's course:

Help with thy grace, through life's short
 day,
 Our upward and our downward way; 30
 And glorify for us the west,
 When we shall sink to final rest.

THE REDBREAST

SUGGESTED IN A WESTMORELAND
COTTAGE

1834. 1835

Written at Rydal Mount. All our cats
 having been banished the house, it was soon
 frequented by redbreasts. Two or three of
 them, when the window was open, would come
 in, particularly when Mrs. Wordsworth was
 breakfasting alone, and hop about the table
 picking up the crumbs. My sister being then
 confined to her room by sickness, as, dear
 creature, she still is, had one that, without be-
 ing caged, took up its abode with her, and at
 night used to perch upon a nail from which a
 picture had hung. It used to sing and fan her
 face with its wings in a manner that was very
 touching.

DRIVEN in by Autumn's sharpening air
 From half-stripped woods and pastures bare,
 Brisk Robin seeks a kindlier home:
 Not like a beggar is he come,
 But enters as a looked-for guest,
 Confiding in his ruddy breast,
 As if it were a natural shield
 Charged with a blazon on the field,
 Due to that good and pious deed
 Of which we in the Ballad read. 20

But pensive fancies putting by,
 And wild-wood sorrows, speedily
 He plays the expert ventriloquist;
 And, caught by glimpses now — now missed,
 Puzzles the listener with a doubt
 If the soft voice he throws about
 Comes from within doors or without !
 Was ever such a sweet confusion,
 Sustained by delicate illusion ?
 He 's at your elbow — to your feeling 20
 The notes are from the floor or ceiling;
 And there 's a riddle to be guessed,
 'Till you have marked his heaving chest,
 And busy throat whose sink and swell,
 Betray the Elf that loves to dwell
 In Robin's bosom, as a chosen cell.

Heart-pleased we smile upon the Bird
 If seen, and with like pleasure stirred
 Commend him, when he 's only heard.
 But small and fugitive our gain 30
 Compared with *hers* who long hath lain,
 With languid limbs and patient head
 Reposing on a lone sick-bed;
 Where now, she daily hears a strain
 That cheats her of too busy cares,
 Eases her pain, and helps her prayers.
 And who but this dear Bird beguiled
 The fever of that pale-faced Child;
 Now cooling, with his passing wing,
 Her forehead, like a breeze of Spring: 40
 Recalling now, with descant soft
 Shed round her pillow from aloft,
 Sweet thoughts of angels hovering nigh,
 And the invisible sympathy
 Of "Matthew, Mark, and Luke, and John,
 Blessing the bed she lies upon" ?
 And sometimes, just as listening ends
 In slumber, with the cadence blends
 A dream of that low-warbled hymn
 Which old folk, fondly pleased to trim 50
 Lamps of faith, now burning dim,
 Say that the Cherubs, carved in stone,
 When clouds gave way at dead of night
 And the ancient church was filled with
 light,

Used to sing in heavenly tone,
 Above and round the sacred places
 They guard, with wingèd baby-faces.

Thrice happy Creature ! in all lands
 Nurtured by hospitable hands:
 Free entrance to this cot has he, 60
 Entrance and exit both yet free;
 And, when the keen unruffled weather
 That thus brings man and bird together,
 Shall with its pleasantness be past,

And casement closed and door made fast,
 To keep at bay the howling blast,
 He needs not fear the season's rage,
 For the whole house is Robin's cage.
 Whether the bird flit here or there,
 O'er table *lilt*, or perch on chair,
 Though some may frown and make a stir,
 To scare him as a trespasser,
 And he belike will flinch or start,
 Good friends he has to take his part;
 One chiefly, who with voice and look
 Pleads for him from the chimney-nook,
 Where sits the Dame, and wears away
 Her long and vacant holiday;
 With images about her heart,
 Reflected from the years gone by,
 On human nature's second infancy.

LINES

SUGGESTED BY A PORTRAIT FROM THE
 PENCIL OF F. STONE

1834. 1835

This Portrait has hung for many years in our principal sitting-room, and represents J. Q. as she was when a girl. The picture, though it is somewhat thinly painted, has much merit in tone and general effect: it is chiefly valuable however, from the sentiment that pervades it. The Anecdote of the saying of the Monk in sight of Titian's picture was told in this house by Mr. Wilkie, and was, I believe, first communicated to the public in this poem, the former portion of which I was composing at the time. Southey heard the story from Mrs. Hutchinson, and transferred it to the "Doctor" but it is not easy to explain how my friend Mr. Rogers, in a note subsequently added to his "Italy," was led to speak of the same remarkable words having many years before been spoken in his hearing by a monk or priest in front of a picture of the Last Supper, placed over a Refectory-table in a convent at Padua.

BEGUILED into forgetfulness of care
 Due to the day's unfinished task; of pen
 Or book regardless, and of that fair scene
 In Nature's prodigality displayed
 Before my window, oftentimes and long
 I gaze upon a Portrait whose mild gleam
 Of beauty never ceases to enrich
 The common light; whose stillness charms 70
 the air,
 Or seems to charm it, into like repose;
 Whose silence, for the pleasure of the ear,

passes sweetest music. There she sits
 In emblematic purity attired
 A white vest, white as her marble neck
 And the pillar of the throat would be
 For the shadow by the drooping chin
 Into that recess — the tender shade,
 A shade and light, both there and every-
 where,
 And through the very atmosphere she
 breathes,
 And, clear, and toned harmoniously, with
 skill
 That might from nature have been learnt
 in the hour
 When the lone shepherd sees the morning
 spread
 on the mountains. Look at her, whoe'er
 thou be that, kindling with a poet's soul,
 That loved the painter's true Promethean
 craft
 Sensely — from Imagination take
 the treasure, — what mine eyes behold,
 see thou,
 When though the Atlantic ocean roll be-
 tween.
 A silver line, that runs from brow to
 crown
 And in the middle parts the braided hair,
 That serves to show how delicate a soil
 The golden harvest grows in; and those
 eyes,
 Soft and capacious as a cloudless sky
 Whose azure depth their colour emulates,
 Must needs be conversant with upward
 looks,
 Prayer's voiceless service; but now, seeking
 nought
 And shunning nought, their own peculiar
 life
 Of motion they renounce, and with the head
 Partake its inclination towards earth
 In humble grace, and quiet pensiveness
 Caught at the point where it stops short of
 sadness.
 Offspring of soul-bewitching Art, make
 me
 Thy confidant ! say, whence derived that air
 Of calm abstraction ? Can the ruling
 thought
 Come with some lover far away, or one
 Crossed by misfortune, or of doubted faith ?
 A apt conjecture ! Childhood here, a moon
 Rescent in simple loveliness serene,
 As but approached the gates of woman-
 hood,

Not entered them; her heart is yet un-
 pierced
 By the blind Archer-god; her fancy free: 50
 The fount of feeling if unsought elsewhere,
 Will not be found.
 Her right hand, as it lies
 Across the slender wrist of the left arm
 Upon her lap reposing, holds — but mark ;
 How slackly, for the absent mind permits
 No firmer grasp — a little wild-flower,
 joined
 As in a posy, with a few pale ears
 Of yellowing corn, the same that overtopped
 And in their common birthplace sheltered
 it
 'Till they were plucked together; a blue
 flower
 Called by the thrifty husbandman a weed; 60
 But Ceres, in her garland, might have worn
 That ornament, unblamed. The floweret,
 held
 In scarcely conscious fingers, was, she
 knows,
 (Her Father told her so) in youth's gay
 dawn
 Her Mother's favourite; and the orphan
 Girl,
 In her own dawn — a dawn less gay and
 bright,
 Loves it, while there in solitary peace
 She sits, for that departed Mother's sake.
 — Not from a source less sacred is derived
 (Surely I do not err) that pensive air 71
 Of calm abstraction through the face dif-
 fused
 And the whole person.
 Words have something told
 More than the pencil can, and verily
 More than is needed, but the precious Art
 Forgives their interference — Art divine,
 That both creates and fixes, in despite
 Of Death and Time, the marvels it hath
 wrought.
 Strange contrasts have we in this world
 of ours !
 That posture, and the look of filial love 80
 Thinking of past and gone, with what is
 left
 Dearly united, might be swept away
 From this fair Portrait's fleshly Archetype,
 Even by an innocent fancy's slightest freak
 Banished, nor ever, haply, be restored
 To their lost place, or meet in harmony
 So exquisite; but here do they abide,
 Enshrined for ages. Is not then the Art

Godlike, a humble branch of the divine,
 In visible quest of immortality,
 Stretched forth with trembling hope? — In
 every realm,
 From high Gibraltar to Siberian plains,
 Thousands, in each variety of tongue
 That Europe knows, would echo this ap-
 peal;

One above all, a Monk who waits on God
 In the magnific Convent built of yore
 To sanctify the Escorial palace. He —
 Guiding, from cell to cell and room to
 room,

A British Painter (eminent for truth
 In character, and depth of feeling, shown
 By labours that have touched the hearts of
 kings,

And are endeared to simple cottagers —
 Came, in that service, to a glorious work,
 Our Lord's Last Supper, beautiful as when
 first

The appropriate Picture, fresh from Titian's
 hand,

Graced the Refectory: and there, while
 both

Stood with eyes fixed upon that master-
 piece,

The hoary Father in the Stranger's ear
 Breathed out these words: — "Here daily
 do we sit,

Thanks given to God for daily bread, and
 here

Pondering the mischiefs of these restless
 times,

And thinking of my Brethren, dead, dis-
 persed,

Or changed and changing, I not seldom
 gaze

Upon this solemn Company unmoved
 By shock of circumstance, or lapse of
 years,

Until I cannot but believe that they —
 They are in truth the Substance, we the
 Shadows."

So spake the mild Jeronymite, his griefs
 Melting away within him like a dream
 Ere he had ceased to gaze, perhaps to
 speak:

And I, grown old, but in a happier land,
 Domestic Portrait! have to verse consigned
 In thy calm presence those heart-moving
 words:

Words that can soothe, more than they
 agitate;

Whose spirit, like the angel that went down

Into Bethesda's pool, with healing virtue
 Informs the fountain in the human breast
 Which by the visitation was disturbed
 — But why this stealing tear? Companion
 mute,
 On thee I look, not sorrowing; fare thee
 well,
 My Song's Inspirer, once again farewell

THE FOREGOING SUBJECT RESUMED

1834. 1835

AMONG a grave fraternity of Monks,
 For One, but surely not for One alone,
 Triumphs, in that great work, the Painter's
 skill,

Humbling the body, to exalt the soul;
 Yet representing, amid wreck and wrong
 And dissolution and decay, the warm
 And breathing life of flesh, as if already
 Clothed with impassive majesty, and grasped
 With no mean earnest of a heritage
 Assigned to it in future worlds. The
 too,

With thy memorial flower, meek Portia
 ure!

From whose serene companionship I pass
 Pursued by thoughts that haunt me still
 thou also —

Though but a simple object, into light
 Called forth by those affections that are
 dear

The private hearth; though keeping the
 sole seat

In singleness, and little tried by time,
 Creation, as it were, of yesterday —

With a congenial function art endowed
 For each and all of us, together joined

In course of nature under a low roof
 By charities and duties that proceed
 Out of the bosom of a wiser vow.

To a like salutary sense of awe
 Or sacred wonder, growing with the power
 Of meditation that attempts to weigh,

In faithful scales, things and their oppor-
 tunities,

Can thy enduring quiet gently raise
 A household small and sensitive, — what
 love,

Dependent as in part its blessings are
 Upon frail ties dissolving or dissolved
 On earth, will be revived, we trust, in
 heaven.

TO A CHILD

WRITTEN IN HER ALBUM

1834-1835

This quatrain was extempore on observing
image, as I had often done, on the lawn of
a Mount. It was first written down in the
arm of my God-daughter, Rotha Quillinan.

ALL service is true service while it lasts:
humblest Friends, bright Creature!
scorn not one:

Daisy, by the shadow that it casts,
protects the lingering dew-drop from the
Sun.

LINES

WRITTEN IN THE ALBUM OF THE COUNTESS
OF LONSDALE. NOV. 5, 1834

1834-1835

This is a faithful picture of that amiable
ly, as she then was. The youthfulness of
re and demeanour and habits, which she
ained in almost unprecedented degree, de-
ted a very few years after, and she died
hout violent disease by gradual decay before
reached the period of old age.

BY! a Pen (perhaps with thy regard,
long the Favoured, favoured not the
least)

ft, 'mid the Records of this Book in-
scribed,

liberate traces, registers of thought
d feeling, suited to the place and time
at gave them birth:—months passed,
and still this hand,

at had not been too timid to imprint
ords which the virtues of thy Lord in-
spired,

as yet not bold enough to write of Thee.
d why that scrupulous reserve? In
sooth

ie blameless cause lay in the Theme itself.
owers are there many that delight to
strive

ith the sharp wind, and seem to court
the shower,

st are by nature careless of the sun
hether he shine on them or not; and
some,

here'er he moves along the unclouded sky,
urn a broad front full on his flattering
beams:

Others do rather from their notice shrink,
Loving the dewy shade, — a humble band,
Modest and sweet, a progeny of earth, 20
Congenial with thy mind and character,
High-born Augusta!

Witness, Towers and Groves!
And Thou, wild Stream, that giv'st the
honoured name

Of Lowther to this ancient Line, bear wit-
ness

From thy most secret haunts; and ye
Parterres,

Which She is pleased and proud to call her
own,

Witness how oft upon my noble Friend
Mute offerings, tribute from an inward
sense

Of admiration and respectful love,
Have waited — till the affections could no
more 30

Endure that silence, and broke out in song,
Snatches of music taken up and dropt
Like those self-solacing, those under, notes
Trilled by the redbreast, when autumnal
leaves

Are thin upon the bough. Mine, only mine,
The pleasure was, and no one heard the
praise,

Checked, in the moment of its issue,
checked

And reprehended, by a fancied blush
From the pure qualities that called it forth.

Thus Virtue lives debarred from Virtue's
meed; 40

Thus, Lady, is retiredness a veil
That, while it only spreads a softening
charm

O'er features looked at by discerning eyes,
Hides half their beauty from the common
gaze;

And thus, even on the exposed and breezy
hill

Of lofty station, female goodness walks,
When side by side with lunar gentleness,
As in a cloister. Yet the grateful Poor
(Such the immunities of low estate,
Plain Nature's enviable privilege, 50

Her sacred recompence for many wants)
Open their hearts before Thee, pouring out
All that they think and feel, with tears of
joy;

And benedictions not unheard in heaven.
And friend in the ear of friend, where
speech is free

To follow truth, is eloquent as they.

Godlike, a
In visible
Stretched :

ever

From high
Thousand
That Eur

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One above
In the m
To sanct
Guiding.

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sensitive, a tender, part
 unt touch in every human
 l composure. — But, as least
 billows ever have confessed
 on; as the whole vast Sea
 her lowest depths thy
 gnty;
 t countenance with especial
 50
 urge the keel her *plains* to
 way right onward. The most
 home and country, may have
 gazing hath bedimmed his eye,
 rapture ended in a sigh —
 accordance of thy placid cheer,
 internal lights to memory dear,
 tealing forth to soothe the breast
 ts daily share of earth's unrest, —
 kenings, visitations meek; 60
 fluence whereof few will speak,
 can wet with tears the hardest
 ak.
 en thy beauty in the shadowy
 e
 buried in its monthly grave;
 le the Sailor, 'mid an open sea
 a favouring wind that leaves
 ought free,
 deck — no star perhaps in sight,
 ning save the moving ship's own
 ght
 e the long dark hours of vacant
 ight — 69
 his musings does thy image blend,
 and's eye thy crescent horns ascend,
 art still, O Moon, that SAILOR'S
 FRIEND !

TO THE MOON

RYDAL

1835. 1836

π of the stars ! — so gentle, so benign,
 ancient Fable did to thee assign,
 , darkness creeping o'er thy silver brow
 ved thee these upper regions to forego,
 nate empire in the shades below —
 rd, who, lately near the wide-spread sea
 ersed by gleaming ships, looked up
 to thee

With grateful thoughts, doth now thy ris-
ing hail
From the close confines of a shadowy vale.
Glory of night, conspicuous yet serene, 10
Nor less attractive when by glimpses seen
Through cloudy umbrage, well might that
fair face,
And all those attributes of modest grace,
In days when Fancy wrought unchecked by
fear,
Down to the green earth fetch thee from
thy sphere,
To sit in leafy woods by fountains clear !
O still beloved (for thine, meek Power,
are charms
That fascinate the very Babe in arms,
While he, uplifted towards thee, laughs
outright,
Spreading his little palms in his glad
Mother's sight) 20
O still beloved, once worshipped ! Time,
that frowns
In his destructive flight on earthly crowns,
Spares thy mild splendour; still those far-
shot beams
Tremble on dancing waves and rippling
streams
With stainless touch, as chaste as when thy
praise
Was sung by Virgin-choirs in festal lays;
And through dark trials still dost thou
explore
Thy way for increase punctual as of yore,
When teeming Matrons — yielding to rude
faith
In mysteries of birth and life and death 30
And painful struggle and deliverance —
prayed
Of thee to visit them with lenient aid.
What though the rites be swept away, the
fanes
Extinct that echoed to the votive strains;
Yet thy mild aspect does not, cannot, cease
Love to promote and purity and peace;
And Fancy, unproved, even yet may trace
Faint types of suffering in thy beamless
face.

Then, silent Monitress ! let us — not blind
To worlds unthought of till the searching
mind
Of Science laid them open to mankind —
Told, also, how the voiceless heavens de-
clare
God's glory; and acknowledging thy share
In that blest charge; let us — without offence

To aught of highest, holiest influence —
Receive whatever good 't is given thee to
dispense.

May sage and simple, catching with one eye
The moral intimations of the sky,
Learn from thy course, where'er their own
be taken,

"To look on tempests, and be never
shaken;"

To keep with faithful step the appointed
way,

Eclipsing or eclipsed, by night or day,
And from example of thy monthly range
Gently to brook decline and fatal change;
Meek, patient, steadfast, and with loftier
scope,

Than thy revival yields, for gladsome hope!

WRITTEN AFTER THE DEATH OF CHARLES LAMB

1835. 1836

Light will be thrown upon the tragic circumstance alluded to in this poem when, after the death of Charles Lamb's Sister, his biographer, Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, shall be at liberty to relate particulars which could not, at the time his Memoir was written, be given to the public. Mary Lamb was ten years older than her brother, and has survived him as long a time. Were I to give way to my own feelings, I should dwell not only on her genius and intellectual powers, but upon the delicacy and refinement of manner which she maintained inviolable under most trying circumstances. She was loved and honoured by all her brother's friends; and others, some of them strange characters, whom his philanthropic peculiarities induced him to countenance. The death of C. Lamb himself was doubtless hastened by his sorrow for that of Coleridge, to whom he had been attached from the time of their being school-fellows at Christ's Hospital. Lamb was a good Latin scholar, and probably would have gone to college upon one of the school foundations but for the impediment in his speech. Had such been his lot, he would most likely have been preserved from the indulgences of social humours and fancies which were often injurious to himself, and causes of severe regret to his friends, without really benefiting the object of his misapplied kindness.

To a good Man of most dear memory
This Stone is sacred. Here he lies apart
From the great city where he first drew
breath,

Was reared and taught; and humbly earned
his bread,

To the strict labours of the merchant's
By duty chained. Not seldom did the
tasks

Tease, and the thought of time so
depress,

His spirit, but the recompence was high.
Firm Independence, Bounty's rightful

Affections, warm as sunshine, free as air
And when the precious hours of life

came,

Knowledge and wisdom, gained from
verse sweet

With books, or while he ranged the crowded
streets

With a keen eye, and overflowing heart
So genius triumphed over seeming wrong

And poured out truth in works by thought
ful love

Inspired — works potent over smiles and
tears.

And as round mountain-tops the lightning
plays,

Thus innocently sported, breaking forth
As from a cloud of some grave sympathy.

Humour and wild instinctive wit, and
The vivid flashes of his spoken words.

From the most gentle creature nurtured
fields

Had been derived the name he bore —
name,

Wherever Christian altars have been raised
Hallowed to meekness and to innocence.

And if in him meekness at times gave way
Provoked out of herself by troubles strange

Many and strange, that hung about his life
Still, at the centre of his being, lodged

A soul by resignation sanctified:

And if too often, self-reproached, he felt

That innocence belongs not to our kind,
A power that never ceased to abide

him,

Charity, 'mid the multitude of sins

That she can cover, left not his exposed

To an unforgiving judgment from
Heaven.

Oh, he was good, if e'er a good Man lived

From a reflecting mind and sorrowing heart
Those simple lines flowed with an earnest

wish,

Though but a doubting hope, that the
might serve

Fitly to guard the precious dust of him

se virtues called them forth. That
aim is missed;
much that truth most urgently required
from a faltering pen been asked in
vain:

haply, on the printed page received,
imperfect record, there, may stand un-
blamed

ong as verse of mine shall breathe the
air

memory, or see the light of love.

hou wert a scorner of the fields, my
Friend,

more in show than truth; and from the
fields,

from the mountains, to thy rural grave
nsported, my soothed spirit hovers o'er
green untrodden turf, and blowing
flowers;

l taking up a voice shall speak (tho' still
ed by the theme's peculiar sanctity
ich words less free presumed not even
to touch)

that fraternal love, whose heaven-lit
lamp

m infancy, through manhood, to the last
threescore years, and to thy latest hour,
nt on with ever-strengthening light,
enshrined

thin thy bosom.

"Wonderful" hath been
e love established between man and man,
assing the love of women;" and between
n and his help-mate in fast wedlock
joined

rough God, is raised a spirit and soul of
love

ithout whose blissful influence Paradise
d been no Paradise; and earth were now
waste where creatures bearing human
form,

rest of savage beasts, would roam in fear,
yless and comfortless. Our days glide
on;

ad let him grieve who cannot choose but
grieve

hat he hath been an Elm without his Vine,
ad her bright dower of clustering char-
ities,

hat, round his trunk and branches, might
have clung

uriching and adorning. Unto thee,
ot so enriched, not so adorned, to thee
as given (say rather, thou of later birth
ert given to her) a Sister — 't is a word

Timidly uttered, for she *lives*, the meek, so
The self-restraining, and the ever-kind;
In whom thy reason and intelligent heart
Found — for all interests, hopes, and tender
cares,

All softening, humanising, hallowing
powers,

Whether withheld, or for her sake un-
sought —

More than sufficient recompence!

Her love
(What weakness prompts the voice to tell
it here?)

Was as the love of mothers; and when
years,

Lifting the boy to man's estate, had called
The long-protected to assume the part 90
Of a protector, the first filial tie

Was undissolved; and, in or out of sight,
Remained imperishably interwoven

With life itself. Thus, 'mid a shifting
world,

Did they together testify of time
And season's difference — a double tree

With two collateral stems sprung from one
root;

Such were they — such thro' life they *might*
have been

In union, in partition only such;
Otherwise wrought the will of the Most
High;

Yet, thro' all visitations and all trials,
Still they were faithful; like two vessels
launched

From the same beach one ocean to explore
With mutual help, and sailing — to their
league

True, as inexorable winds, or bars
Floating or fixed of polar ice, allow.

But turn we rather, let my spirit turn
With thine, O silent and invisible Friend!
To those dear intervals, nor rare nor brief,
When reunited, and by choice withdrawn
From miscellaneous converse, ye were
taught

That the remembrance of foregone distress,
And the worse fear of future ill (which oft
Doth hang around it, as a sickly child
Upon its mother) may be both alike
Disarmed of power to unsettle present good
So prized, and things inward and outward
held

In such an even balance, that the heart
Acknowledges God's grace, his mercy feels,
And in its depth of gratitude is still.

O gift divine of quiet sequestration !
 The hermit, exercised in prayer and praise,
 And feeding daily on the hope of heaven,
 Is happy in his vow, and fondly cleaves
 To life-long singleness; but happier far
 Was to your souls, and, to the thoughts of
 others,
 A thousand times more beautiful appeared,
 Your *dual* loneliness. The sacred tie
 Is broken; yet why grieve? for Time but
 holds
 His moiety in trust, till Joy shall lead 130
 To the blest world where parting is un-
 known.

EXTEMPORE EFFUSION UPON THE DEATH OF JAMES HOGG

1835. 1836

These verses were written extempore, immediately after reading a notice of the Ettrick Shepherd's death in the Newcastle paper, to the Editor of which I sent a copy for publication. The persons lamented in these verses were all either of my friends or acquaintance. In Lockhart's *Life of Sir Walter Scott* an account is given of my first meeting with him in 1803. How the Ettrick Shepherd and I became known to each other has already been mentioned in these notes. He was undoubtedly a man of original genius, but of coarse manners and low and offensive opinions. Of Coleridge and Lamb I need not speak here. Crabbe I have met in London at Mr. Rogers's, but more frequently and favourably at Mr. Hoare's upon Hampstead Heath. Every spring he used to pay that family a visit of some length, and was upon terms of intimate friendship with Mrs. Hoare, and still more with her daughter-in-law, who has a large collection of his letters addressed to herself. After the Poet's decease, application was made to her to give up these letters to his biographer, that they, or at least part of them, might be given to the public. She hesitated to comply, and asked my opinion on the subject. "By no means," was my answer, grounded not upon any objection there might be to publishing a selection from these letters, but from an aversion I have always felt to meet idle curiosity by calling back the recently departed to become the object of trivial and familiar gossip. Crabbe obviously for the most part preferred the company of women to that of men, for this among other reasons, that he did not like to be put upon the stretch in general conversation: accordingly in miscel-

laneous society his *talk* was so much below what might have been expected from a man so deservedly celebrated, that to me it seemed trifling. It must upon other occasions have been of a different character, as I found in our rambles together on Hampstead Heath, and not so much from a readiness to communicate his knowledge of life and manners as of natural history in all its branches. His mind was inquisitive, and he seems to have taken refuge from the remembrance of the distresses he had gone through, in these studies and the employments to which they led. Moreover, such contemplations might tend profitably to counterbalance the painful truths which he had collected from his intercourse with mankind. Had I been more intimate with him, I should have ventured to touch upon his office as a minister of the Gospel, and how far his heart and soul were in it so as to make him a zealous and diligent labourer: in poetry, though he wrote much, as we all know, he assuredly was not. I happened once to speak of pains as necessary to produce merit of a certain kind which I highly valued: his observation was — "It is not worth while." You are quite right, though I, if the labour encroaches upon the time due to teach truth as a steward of the mysteries of God: if there be cause to fear *that*, write less: but, if poetry is to be produced at all, make what you do produce as good as you can. Mr. Rogers once told me that he expressed his regret to Crabbe that he wrote in his later work so much less correctly than in his earlier. "Yes," replied he, "but then I had a reputation to make; now I can afford to relax." Whether it was from a modest estimate of his own qualifications, or from causes less creditable, his motives for writing verse and his hopes and aims were not so high as is to be desired. After being silent for more than twenty years he again applied himself to poetry, upon the spur of applause he received from the periodical publications of the day, as he himself tells us in one of his prefaces. Is it not to be lamented that a man who was so conversant with permanent truth, and whose writings are so valuable an acquisition to our country's literature, should have required an impulse from such a quarter? — Mrs. Hemans was unfortunate as a poetess in being obliged by circumstances to write for money, and that so frequently and so much, that she was compelled to look out for subjects wherever she could find them, and to write as expeditiously as possible. As a woman, she was to a considerable degree a spoilt child of the world. She had been early in life distinguished for talent, and poems of hers were published while she was a girl. She had also been handsome in

er youth, but her education had been most unfortunate. She was totally ignorant of housewifery, and could as easily have managed the spear of Minerva as her needle. It was from observing these deficiencies, that, one day while she was under my roof, I *purposely* directed her attention to household economy, and told her I had purchased *Scales*, which I intended to present to a young lady as a wedding present; pointed out their utility (for her special benefit), and said that no *ménage* ought to be without them. Mrs. Hemans, not in the least suspecting my drift, reported this saying, in a letter to a friend at the time, as a proof of my simplicity. Being disposed to make large allowances for the faults of her education and the circumstances in which she was placed, I felt most kindly disposed towards her, and took her part upon all occasions, and I was not a little affected by learning that after she withdrew to Ireland, a long and severe sickness raised her spirit as it depressed her body. This I heard from her most intimate friends, and there is striking evidence of it in a poem written and published not long before her death. These notices of Mrs. Hemans would be very unsatisfactory to her intimate friends, as indeed they are to myself, not so much for what is said, but what for brevity's sake is left unsaid. Let it suffice to add, there was much sympathy between us, and, if opportunity had been allowed me to see more of her, I should have loved and valued her accordingly; as it is, I remember her with true affection for her amiable qualities, and, above all, for her delicate and irreproachable conduct during her long separation from an unfeeling husband, whom she had been led to marry from the romantic notions of inexperienced youth. Upon this husband I never heard her cast the least reproach, nor did I ever hear her even name him, though she did not wholly forbear to touch upon her domestic position; but never so as that any fault could be found with her manner of adverting to it.

WHEN first, descending from the moor-lands,
I saw the Stream of Yarrow glide
Along a bare and open valley,
The Ettrick Shepherd was my guide.

When last along its banks I wandered,
Through groves that had begun to shed
Their golden leaves upon the pathways,
My steps the Border-minstrel led.

The mighty Minstrel breathes no longer,
Mid mouldering ruins low he lies; 10

And death upon the braes of Yarrow,
Has closed the Shepherd-poet's eyes:

Nor has the rolling year twice measured,
From sign to sign, its stedfast course,
Since every mortal power of Coleridge
Was frozen at its marvellous source;

The rapt One, of the godlike forehead,
The heaven-eyed creature sleeps in earth:
And Lamb, the frolic and the gentle,
Has vanished from his lonely hearth. 20

Like clouds that rake the mountain-summits,
Or waves that own no curbing hand,
How fast has brother followed brother
From sunshine to the sunless land!

Yet I, whose lids from infant slumber
Were earlier raised, remain to hear
A timid voice, that asks in whispers,
"Who next will drop and disappear?"

Our haughty life is crowned with darkness,
Like London with its own black wreath, 30
On which with thee, O Crabbe! forth-
looking,
I gazed from Hampstead's breezy heath.

As if but yesterday departed,
Thou too art gone before; but why,
O'er ripe fruit, seasonably gathered,
Should frail survivors heave a sigh?

Mourn rather for that holy Spirit,
Sweet as the spring, as ocean deep;
For Her who, ere her summer faded,
Has sunk into a breathless sleep. 40

No more of old romantic sorrows,
For slaughtered Youth or love-lorn Maid!
With sharper grief is Yarrow smitten,
And Ettrick mourns with her their Poet
dead.

UPON SEEING A COLOURED
DRAWING OF THE BIRD OF
PARADISE IN AN ALBUM

1835. 1836

I cannot forbear to record that the last seven lines of this Poem were composed in bed during the night of the day on which my sister

Sara Hutchinson died about 6 P.M., and it was the thought of her innocent and beautiful life that, through faith, prompted the words —

"On wings that fear no glance of God's pure sight,
No tempest from his breath."

The reader will find two poems on pictures of this bird among my Poems. I will here observe that in a far greater number of instances than have been mentioned in these notes one poem has, as in this case, grown out of another, either because I felt the subject had been inadequately treated, or that the thoughts and images suggested in course of composition have been such as I found interfered with the unity indispensable to every work of art, however humble in character.

Who rashly strove thy Image to portray?
Thou buoyant minion of the tropic air;
How could he think of the live creature —
gay

With a divinity of colours, drest
In all her brightness, from the dancing crest
Far as the last gleam of the filmy train
Extended and extending to sustain
The motions that it graces — and forbear
To drop his pencil! Flowers of every clime
Depicted on these pages smile at time; 10
And gorgeous insects copied with nice care
Are here, and likenesses of many a shell
Tossed ashore by restless waves,
Or in the diver's grasp fetched up from
caves

Where sea-nymphs might be proud to
dwell:

But whose rash hand (again I ask) could
dare,

'Mid casual tokens and promiscuous shows,
To circumscribe this Shape in fixed repose;
Could imitate for indolent survey,

Perhaps for touch profane, 20
Plumes that might catch, but cannot keep,
a stain;

And, with cloud-streaks lightest and loftiest,
share

The sun's first greeting, his last farewell
ray!

Resplendent Wanderer! followed with
glad eyes

Where'er her course; mysterious Bird!

To whom, by wondering Fancy stirred,

Eastern Islanders have given

A holy name — the Bird of Heaven!

And even a title higher still,

The Bird of God! whose blessed will 30
She seems performing as she flies

Over the earth and through the skies
In never-wearied search of Paradise —
Region that crowns her beauty with the
name

She bears for us — for us how blest,
How happy at all seasons, could like air
Uphold our Spirits urged to kindred flight
On wings that fear no glance of God's pure
sight,
No tempest from his breath, their promised
rest

Seeking with indefatigable quest
Above a world that deems itself most wise
When most enslaved by gross realities!

"BY A BLEST HUSBAND GUIDED,
MARY CAME"

1835. 1835

This lady was named Carleton; she, along with a sister, was brought up in the neighbourhood of Ambleside. The epitaph, a part of it at least, is in the church at Bromsgrove, where she resided after her marriage.

By a blest Husband guided, Mary came
From nearest kindred, Vernon her true
name;

She came, though meek of soul, in seeming
pride

Of happiness and hope, a youthful Bride.
O dread reverse! if aught be so, which
proves

That God will chasten whom he dearly
loves.

Faith bore her up through pains in mercy
given,

And troubles that were each a step to
Heaven:

Two Babes were laid in earth before she
died;

A third now slumbers at the Mother's
side;

Its Sister-twin survives, whose smiles afford
A trembling solace to her widowed Lord.

Reader! if to thy bosom cling the pain
Of recent sorrow combated in vain;
Or if thy cherished grief have failed to
thwart

Time still intent on his insidious part,
Lulling the mourner's best good thoughts
asleep,

Pilfering regrets we would, but cannot
keep;

Bear with Him — judge *Him* gently who
 makes known
 His bitter loss by this memorial Stone;
 And pray that in his faithful breast the
 grace
 Of resignation find a hallowed place.

SONNETS

I

1835(?). 1835

DESPONDING Father! mark this altered
 bough,
 So beautiful of late, with sunshine warmed,
 Or moist with dews; what more unsightly
 now,
 Its blossoms shrivelled, and its fruit, if
 formed,
 Invisible? yet Spring her genial brow
 Knits not o'er that discolouring and decay
 As false to expectation. Nor fret thou
 At like unlovely process in the May
 Of human life: a Stripling's graces blow,
 Fade and are shed, that from their timely
 fall
 (Misdeem it not a cankerous change) may
 grow
 Rich mellow bearings, that for thanks shall
 call:
 In all men, sinful is it to be slow
 To hope — in Parents, sinful above all.

II

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED AT
 BISHOPSTONE, HEREFORDSHIRE

1835(?). 1835

My attention to these antiquities was directed
 by Mr. Walker, son to the itinerant Eidouranian
 Philosopher. The beautiful pavement was dis-
 covered within a few yards of the front door of
 his parsonage, and appeared from the site (in
 full view of several hills upon which there had
 formerly been Roman encampments) as if it
 might have been the villa of the commander of
 the forces, at least such was Mr. Walker's con-
 jecture.

WHILE poring Antiquarians search the
 ground
 Upturned with curious pains, the Bard, a
 Seer,
 Takes fire: — The men that have been re-
 appear;

Romans for travel girt, for business gowned;
 And some recline on couches, myrtle-
 crowned,
 In festal glee: why not? For fresh and
 clear,
 As if its hues were of the passing year,
 Dawns this time-buried pavement. From
 that mound
 Hoards may come forth of Trajans, Maxi-
 mins,
 Shrunk into coins with all their warlike
 toil:
 Or a fierce impress issues with its foil
 Of tenderness — the Wolf, whose suckling
 Twins
 The unlettered ploughboy pities when he
 wins
 The casual treasure from the furrowed soil.

III

ST. CATHERINE OF LEDBURY

1835(?). 1835

Written on a journey from Brinsop Court,
 Herefordshire.

WHEN human touch (as monkish books
 attest)
 Nor was applied nor could be, Ledbury
 bells
 Broke forth in concert flung adown the
 dells,
 And upward, high as Malvern's cloudy
 crest;
 Sweet tones, and caught by a noble Lady
 blest
 To rapture! Mabel listened at the side
 Of her loved mistress: soon the music died,
 And Catherine said, ~~Where I set up my rest.~~
 Warned in a dream, the Wanderer long
 had sought
 A home that by such miracle of sound
 Must be revealed: — she heard it now, or
 felt
 The deep, deep joy of a confiding thought;
 And there, a saintly anchoress, she dwelt
 Till she exchanged for heaven that happy
 ground.

IV

1835(?). 1835

In the month of January, when Dora and I
 were walking from Town-end, Grasmere, across
 the vale, snow being on the ground, she espied,

in the thick though leafless hedge, a bird's nest half filled with snow. Out of this comfortless appearance arose this Sonnet, which was, in fact, written without the least reference to any individual object, but merely to prove to myself that I could, if I thought fit, write in a strain that Poets have been fond of. On the 14th of February in the same year, my daughter, in a sportive mood, sent it as a Valentine, under a fictitious name, to her cousin C. W.

WHY art thou silent ! Is thy love a plant
Of such weak fibre that the treacherous air
Of absence withers what was once so fair ?
Is there no debt to pay, no boon to grant ?
Yet have my thoughts for thee been vigilant —

Bound to thy service with unceasing care,
The mind's least generous wish a mendicant
For nought but what thy happiness could
spare.

Speak — though this soft warm heart, once
free to hold

A thousand tender pleasures, thine and
mine,

Be left more desolate, more dreary cold
Than a forsaken bird's-nest filled with snow
'Mid its own bush of leafless eglantine —

Speak, that my torturing doubts their end
may know !

V

1835(?). 1835

Suggested on the road between Preston and Lancaster where it first gives a view of the Lake country, and composed on the same day, on the roof of the coach.

FOUR fiery steeds impatient of the rein
Whirled us o'er sunless ground beneath a
sky

As void of sunshine, when, from that wide
plain,

Clear tops of far-off mountains we descry,
Like a Sierra of cerulean Spain,
All light and lustre. Did no heart reply ?

Yes, there was One; — for One, asunder fly
The thousand links of that ethereal chain;
And green vales open out, with grove and
field,

And the fair front of many a happy Home;
Such tempting spots as into vision come
While Soldiers, weary of the arms they wield
And sick at heart of strife-ful Christendom,
Gaze on the moon by parting clouds re-
vealed.

VI

TO —

1835(?). 1835

The fate of this poor Dove, as described was told to me at Brinsop Court, by the lady to whom I have given the name of L.

"Miss not the occasion: by the forelock take
That subtle Power, the never-halting Time,
Lest a mere moment's putting-off should make
Mischance almost as heavy as a crime."

"WAIT, prithee, wait!" this answer L.
broke threw

Forth to her Dove, and took no further
heed;

Her eye was busy, while her fingers flew
Across the harp, with soul-engrossing speed
But from that bondage when her thoughts
were freed

She rose, and toward the close-shut curtain
ment drew,

Whence the poor unregarded Favourite
To old affections, had been heard to plead
With flapping wing for entrance. What
shriek !

Forced from that voice so lately tuned to
strain

Of harmony ! — a shriek of terror, pain,
And self-reproach ! for, from aloft, a hawk
Pounced, — and the Dove, which from its
ruthless beak

She could not rescue, perished in her sight

VII

1835(?). 1835

SAID Secrecy to Cowardice and Fraud
Falsehood and Treachery, in close con-
met,

Deep under ground, in Pluto's cabinet,
"The frost of England's pride will soon
thawed;

Hooded the open brow that overawed
Our schemes; the faith and honour, now
yet

By us with hope encountered, be upset; —
For once I burst my bands, and cry, "I
plaud !"

Then whispered she, "The Bill is carried
out !"

They heard, and, starting up, the Brotherhood
Night

Clapped hands, and shook with glee their
matted locks;

All Powers and Places that abhor the light

ed in the transport, echoed back their
shout,
rah for —, hugging his Ballot-box!

NOVEMBER 1836

1836. 1837

N so for me a Vision sanctified
sway of Death; long ere mine eyes had
seen
countenance — the still rapture of thy
mien —
en thou, dear Sister! wert become
Death's Bride:
trace of pain or languor could abide
t change: — age on thy brow was
smoothed — thy cold
n cheek at once was privileged to unfold
veliness to living youth denied.
! if within me hope should e'er decline,

The lamp of faith, lost Friend! too faintly
burn;
Then may that heaven-revealing smile of
thine,
The bright assurance, visibly return:
And let my spirit in that power divine
Rejoice, as, through that power, it ceased
to mourn.

“SIX MONTHS TO SIX YEARS
ADDED HE REMAINED”

1836. 1836

Six months to six years added he remained
Upon this sinful earth, by sin unstained:
O blessed Lord! whose mercy then removed
A Child whom every eye that looked on
loved;
Support us, teach us calmly to resign
What we possessed, and now is wholly thine!

MEMORIALS OF A TOUR IN ITALY

1837-42. 1842

During my whole life I had felt a strong desire to visit Rome and the other celebrated cities
regions of Italy, but did not think myself justified in incurring the necessary expense till I
received from Mr. Moxon, the publisher of a large edition of my poems, a sum sufficient to en-
able me to gratify my wish without encroaching upon what I considered due to my family. My
excellent friend H. C. Robinson readily consented to accompany me, and in March 1837, we set
from London, to which we returned in August, earlier than my companion wished or I should
myself have desired had I been, like him, a bachelor. These Memorials of that tour touch upon
but a very few of the places and objects that interested me, and, in what they do advert to, are
in the most part much slighter than I could wish. More particularly do I regret that there is
no notice in them of the South of France, nor of the Roman antiquities abounding in that dis-
trict, especially of the Pont de Degard, which, together with its situation, impressed me full as
much as any remains of Roman architecture to be found in Italy. Then there was Vaucluse, with
its Fountain, its Petrarch, its rocks of all seasons, its small plots of lawn in their first vernal
freshness, and the blossoms of the peach and other trees embellishing the scene on every side.
The beauty of the stream also called forcibly for the expression of sympathy from one who from
his childhood had studied the brooks and torrents of his native mountains. Between two and
three hours did I run about climbing the steep and rugged crags from whose base the water of
Vaucluse breaks forth. “Has Laura's Lover,” often said I to myself, “ever sat down upon
this stone? or has his foot ever pressed that turf?” Some, especially of the female sex, would
have felt sure of it: my answer was (impute it to my years), “I fear not.” Is it not in fact
evident that many of his love verses must have flowed, I do not say from a wish to display his
own talent, but from a habit of exercising his intellect in that way rather than from an impulse
of his heart? It is otherwise with his Lyrical poems, and particularly with the one upon the
degradation of his country: there he pours out his reproaches, lamentations, and aspirations like
an ardent and sincere patriot. But enough: it is time to turn to my own effusions, such as they are.

TO

HENRY CRABB ROBINSON

COMPANION! by whose buoyant Spirit cheered,
In whose experience trusting, day by day
Treasures I gained with zeal that neither feared
The toils nor felt the crosses of the way,

These records take, and happy should I be
Were but the Gift a meet Return to thee
For kindnesses that never ceased to flow,
And prompt self-sacrifice to which I owe
Far more than any heart but mine can know.

W. WORDSWORTH.

RYDAL MOUNT, Feb. 14th, 1842.

The Tour of which the following Poems are very inadequate remembrances was shortened by report, too well founded, of the prevalence of Cholera at Naples. To make some amends for what was reluctantly left unseen in the South of Italy, we visited the Tuscan Sanctuaries among the Apennines, and the principal Italian Lakes among the Alps. Neither of those lakes, nor of Venice, is there any notice in these Poems, chiefly because I have touched upon them elsewhere. See, in particular, "Descriptive Sketches," "Memorials of a Tour on the Continent in 1820," and a Sonnet upon the extinction of the Venetian Republic.

I

MUSINGS NEAR AQUAPENDENTE

APRIL 1837. 1842

"Not the less

Had his sunk eye kindled at those dear words
That spake of bards and minstrels."

His, Sir Walter Scott's eye, *did* in fact kindle at them, for the lines, "Places forsaken now," and the two that follow were adopted from a poem of mine which nearly forty years ago was in part read to him, and he never forgot them.

"Old Helvellyn's brow,

Where once together, in his day of strength,
We stood rejoicing."

Sir Humphrey Davy was with us at the time. We had ascended from Paterdale, and I could not but admire the vigour with which Scott scrambled along that horn of the mountain called "Striding Edge." Our progress was necessarily slow, and was beguiled by Scott's telling many stories and amusing anecdotes, as was his custom. Sir H. Davy would have probably been better pleased if other topics had occasionally been interspersed, and some discussion entered upon: at all events he did not remain with us long at the top of the mountain, but left us to find our way down its steep side together into the vale of Grasmere, where, at my cottage, Mrs. Scott was to meet us at dinner.

"With faint smile

He said, — 'When I am there, although 't is fair,
'T will be another Yarrow.'"

See among these notes the one on "Yarrow Revisited."

"A few short steps (painful they were)."

This, though introduced here, I did not know till it was told me at Rome by Miss Mackenzie of Seaforth, a lady whose friendly attentions

during my residence at Rome I have gratefully acknowledged, with expressions of sincere regret that she is no more. Miss M. told me that she accompanied Sir Walter to the Janiculum Mount, and, after showing him the grave of Tasso in the church upon the top, a mural monument there erected to his memory, they left the church and stood together on the brow of the hill overlooking the city of Rome: his daughter Anne was with them, and she, naturally desirous, for the sake of Miss Mackenzie especially, to have some expression of pleasure from her father, half reproached him for showing nothing of that kind either in his looks or voice: "How can I," replied he, "having only one leg to stand upon, and in extreme pain!" so that the prophecy was more than fulfilled.

"Over waves rough and deep."

We took boat near the lighthouse at the point of the right horn of the bay which makes a sort of natural port for Genoa; but the weather was high, and the waves long and rough, so that I did not feel quite recompensed by the view of the city, splendid as it was, for the danger apparently incurred. The boatman (who had only one) encouraged me, saying we were quite safe, but I was not a little glad when we gained the shore, though Shelley and Byron, one of them at least, who seemed to be courted agitation from any quarter — would have probably rejoiced in such a situation more than once I believe were they both in extreme danger even on the Lake of Geneva. Every man however has his fears of some kind or other; and no doubt they had theirs: of men whom I have ever known, Coleridge had the most of passive courage in bodily peril, and no one was so easily cowed when moral firmness was required in miscellaneous conversation or in the daily intercourse of social life.

"How lovely robed in forenoon light and shade,
Each ministering to each, didst thou appear,
Savona."

There is not a single bay along this beautiful coast that might not raise in a traveller a wish to take up his abode there, each as it seems more inviting than the other; but the desolated convent on the cliff in the bay of Savona struck my fancy most; and had I, for the sake of my own health or that of a dear friend, or any other cause, been desirous of residence abroad, I should have let my thoughts loose upon a scheme of turning some part of this building into a habitation provided as far as might be with English comforts. There is close by it a row or avenue, I forget which

cypresses. I could not forbear saying to self — "What a sweet family walk, or one lonely musings, would be found under the shade!" but there, probably, the trees remained unnoticed and seldom enjoyed.

"This flowering broom's dear neighbourhood."

The broom is a great ornament through the months of March and April to the vales and hills of the Apennines, in the wild parts of which it blows in the utmost profusion, and of course successively at different elevations as the season advances. It surpasses ours in beauty and fragrance, but, speaking from my own limited observation only, I cannot affirm the name of several of their wild spring flowers, the anemones in particular, which I saw not uncommonly but thinly scattered and languishing compared to ours.

The note at the close of this poem, upon the forced movement, was intrusted to my friend Mr. Frederick Faber. I told him what I wished to be said, and begged that, as he was intimately acquainted with several of the Leaders of the movement, he would express my thought in the way most likely to be taken amiss by them. Much of the work they are undertaking was grievously wanted, and God grant their endeavours may continue to prosper as they have done.

O Apennines! with all your fertile vales deeply embosomed, and your winding shores of either sea — an Islander by birth,

Mountaineer by habit, would resound your praise, in meet accordance with your claims

bestowed by Nature, or from man's great deeds

inherited: — presumptuous thought! — it fled

like vapour, like a towering cloud, dissolved.

Not, therefore, shall my mind give way to sadness; —

On snow-white torrent-fall, plumb down it drops

Yet ever hangs or seems to hang in air, calling the leisure of that high perched town,

AQUAPENDENTE, in her lofty site its neighbour and its namesake — town, and flood

North flashing out of its own gloomy chasm Bright sunbeams — the fresh verdure of this lawn

strewn with grey rocks, and on the horizon's verge,

O'er intervenient waste, through glimmering haze,

Unquestionably kenned, that cone-shaped hill

With fractured summit, no indifferent sight To travellers, from such comforts as are thine,

Bleak Radicofani! escaped with joy —

These are before me; and the varied scene May well suffice, till noon-tide's sultry heat Relax, to fix and satisfy the mind

Passive yet pleased. What! with this Broom in flower

Close at my side! She bids me fly to greet Her sisters, soon like her to be attired

With golden blossoms opening at the feet Of my own Fairfield. The glad greeting given,

Given with a voice and by a look returned Of old companionship, Time counts not minutes

Ere, from accustomed paths, familiar fields, The local Genius hurries me aloft,

Transported over that cloud-wooling hill, Seat Sandal, a fond suitor of the clouds,

With dream-like smoothness, to Helvellyn's top,

There to alight upon crisp moss and range, Obtaining ampler boon, at every step,

Of visual sovereignty — hills multitudinous, (Not Apennine can boast of fairer) hills

Pride of two nations, wood and lake and plains,

And prospect right below of deep coves shaped

By skeleton arms, that, from the mountain's trunk

Extended, clasp the winds, with mutual moan

Struggling for liberty, while undismayed The shepherd struggles with them. Onward thence

And downward by the skirt of Greenside fell,

And by Glenridding-screes, and low Glen-coign,

Places forsaken now, though loving still

The muses, as they loved them in the days Of the old minstrels and the border bards. —

But here am I fast bound; and let it pass, The simple rapture; — who that travels far

To feed his mind with watchful eyes could share

Or wish to share it? — One there surely was,

"The Wizard of the North," with anxious
 hope
 Brought to this genial climate, when dis-
 ease
 Preyed upon body and mind — yet not the
 less
 Had his sunk eye kindled at those dear
 words 60
 That spake of bards and minstrels; and
 his spirit
 Had flown with mine to old Helvellyn's
 brow,
 Where once together, in his day of strength,
 We stood rejoicing, as if earth were free
 From sorrow, like the sky above our heads.
 Years followed years, and when, upon
 the eve
 Of his last going from Tweed-side, thought
 turned,
 Or by another's sympathy was led,
 To this bright land, Hope was for him no
 friend,
 Knowledge no help; Imagination shaped 70
 No promise. Still, in more than ear-deep
 seats,
 Survives for me, and cannot but survive
 The tone of voice which wedded borrowed
 words
 To sadness not their own, when, with
 faint smile
 Forced by intent to take from speech its
 edge,
 He said, "When I am there, although 't is
 fair,
 'T will be another Yarrow." Prophecy
 More than fulfilled, as gay Campania's
 shores
 Soon witnessed, and the city of seven hills,
 Her sparkling fountains and her moulder-
 ing tombs; . 80
 And more than all, that Eminence which
 showed
 Her splendours, seen, not felt, the while
 he stood
 A few short steps (painful they were) apart
 From Tasso's Convent-haven, and retired
 grave.
 Peace to their Spirits! why should Poesy
 Yield to the lure of vain regret, and hover
 In gloom on wings with confidence out-
 spread
 To move in sunshine? — Utter thanks, my
 Soul!
 Tempered with awe, and sweetened by
 compassion

For them who in the shades of ~~men~~
 dwell,
 That I — so near the term to human ~~life~~
 Appointed by man's common heritage.
 Frail as the frailest, one withal (if ~~the~~
 Deserve a thought) but little known
 fame —
 Am free to rove where Nature's ~~breath~~
 looks,
 Art's noblest relics, history's rich ~~bequest~~
 Failed to reanimate and but feebly ~~cherish~~
 The whole world's Darling — free to ~~move~~
 at will
 O'er high and low, and if requiring ~~rest~~
 Rest from enjoyment only.
 Thanks poured ~~in~~
 For what thus far hath blessed my ~~various~~
 ings, thanks
 Fervent but humble as the lips can ~~brave~~
 Where gladness seems a duty — ~~let~~
 guard
 Those seeds of expectation which the ~~time~~
 Already gathered in this favoured ~~land~~
 Enfolds within its core. The faith ~~in~~
 mine,
 That He who guides and governs all ~~things~~
 proves
 When gratitude, though disciplined to ~~wait~~
 Beyond these transient spheres, doth ~~wear~~
 a crown
 Of earthly hope put on with trembling
 hand;
 Nor is least pleased, we trust, when ~~golden~~
 beams,
 Reflected through the mists of age, ~~in~~
 hours
 Of innocent delight, remote or recent,
 Shoot but a little way — 't is all they ~~can~~
 Into the doubtful future. Who would be
Power must resolve to cleave to it through
life,
 Else it deserts him, surely as he ~~lives~~
 Saints would not grieve nor guardian ~~angels~~
 frown
 If one — while tossed, as was my lot to ~~be~~
 In a frail bark urged by two slender oars
 Over waves rough and deep, that, ~~when~~
 they broke,
 Dashed their white foam against the ~~pointed~~
 walls
 Of Genoa the superb — should there be ~~left~~
 To meditate upon his own appointed ~~task~~
 However humble in themselves, ~~with~~
 thoughts
 Raised and sustained by memory of Him

oftentimes within those narrow bounds
 ed on the surge, there tried his spirit's
 strength
 grasp of purpose, long ere sailed his
 ship
 ay a new world open.

Nor less prized
 those impressions which incline the
 heart 131
 mild, to lowly, and to seeming weak,
 that way her desires. The dew, the
 storm —

dew whose moisture fell in gentle
 drops
 the small hyssop destined to become,
 Hebrew ordinance devoutly kept,
 purifying instrument — the storm
 t shook on Lebanon the cedar's top,
 as it shook, enabling the blind roots
 ther to force their way, endowed its
 trunk 140
 h magnitude and strength fit to uphold
 glorious temple — did alike proceed
 on the same gracious will, were both an
 offspring
 bounty infinite.

Between Powers that aim
 her to lift their lofty heads, impelled
 no profane ambition, Powers that thrive
 conflict, and their opposites, that trust
 lowliness — a midway tract there lies
 thoughtful sentiment for every mind
 gnant with good. Young, Middle-aged,
 and Old, 150
 m century on to century, must have
 known

emotion — nay, more fitly were it said —
 blest tranquillity that sunk so deep
 o my spirit, when I paced, enclosed
 Pisa's Campo Santo, the smooth floor
 its Arcades paved with sepulchral slabs,
 d through each window's open fretwork
 looked

or the blank Area of sacred earth
 tched from Mount Calvary, or haply
 delved
 precincts nearer to the Saviour's tomb, 160
 hands of men, humble as brave, who
 fought

r its deliverance — a capacious field
 at to descendants of the dead it holds
 d to all living mute memento breathes,
 ore touching far than aught which on the
 walls
 pictured, or their epitaphs can speak,

Of the changed City's long-departed power,
 Glory, and wealth, which, perilous as they
 are,

Here did not kill, but nourished, Piety.
 And, high above that length of cloistral
 roof, 170

Peering in air and backed by azure sky,
 To kindred contemplations ministers
 The Baptistery's dome, and that which
 swells

From the Cathedral pile; and with the
 twain

Conjoined in prospect mutable or fixed
 (As hurry on in eagerness the feet,
 Or pause) the summit of the Leaning-
 tower.

Nor less remuneration waits on him
 Who having left the Cemetery stands
 In the Tower's shadow, of decline and fall
 Admonished not without some sense of
 fear, 181

Fear that soon vanishes before the sight
 Of splendour unextinguished, pomp un-
 scathed,

And beauty unimpaired. Grand in itself,
 And for itself, the assemblage, grand and
 fair

To view, and for the mind's consenting eye
 A type of age in man, upon its front
 Bearing the world-acknowledged evidence
 Of past exploits, nor fondly after more
 Struggling against the stream of destiny, 190
 But with its peaceful majesty content.

— Oh what a spectacle at every turn
 The Place unfolds, from pavement skinned
 with moss

Or grass-grown spaces, where the heaviest
 foot

Provokes no echoes, but must softly tread;
 Where Solitude with Silence paired stops
 short

Of Desolation, and to Ruin's scythe
 Decay submits not.

But where'er my steps
 Shall wander, chiefly let me cull with care
 Those images of genial beauty, oft 200
 Too lovely to be pensive in themselves
 But by reflection made so, which do best
 And fittest serve to crown with fragrant
 wreaths

Life's cup when almost filled with years,
 like mine.

— How lovely robed in forenoon light and
 shade,

Each ministering to each, didst thou appear

Savona, Queen of territory fair
 As aught that marvellous coast thro' all its
 length
 Yields to the Stranger's eye. Remembrance
 holds

As a selected treasure thy one cliff, 210
 That, while it wore for melancholy crest
 A shattered Convent, yet rose proud to have
 Clinging to its steep sides a thousand herbs
 And shrubs, whose pleasant looks gave
 proof how kind

The breath of air can be where earth had
 else

Seemed churlish. And behold, both far
 and near,

Garden and field all decked with orange
 bloom,

And peach and citron, in Spring's mildest
 breeze

Expanding; and, along the smooth shore
 curved

Into a natural port, a tideless sea, 220
 To that mild breeze with motion and with
 voice

Softly responsive; and, attuned to all
 Those vernal charms of sight and sound,
 appeared

Smooth space of turf which from the guard-
 ian fort

Sloped seaward, turf whose tender April
 green,

In coolest climes too fugitive, might even
 here

Plead with the sovereign Sun for longer
 stay

Than his unmitigated beams allow,
 Nor plead in vain, if beauty could preserve,
 From mortal change, aught that is born on
 earth 230

Or doth on time depend.

While on the brink
 Of that high Convent-crested cliff I stood,
 Modest Savona! over all did brood
 A pure poetic Spirit — as the breeze,
 Mild — as the verdure, fresh — the sun-
 shine, bright —

Thy gentle Chiabrera! — not a stone,
 Mural or level with the trodden floor,
 In Church or Chapel, if my curious quest
 Missed not the truth, retains a single name
 Of young or old, warrior, or saint, or sage,
 To whose dear memories his sepulchral
 verse 241

Paid simple tribute, such as might have
 flowed

From the clear spring of a plain English
 heart,

Say rather, one in native fellowship
 With all who want not skill to couple grief
 With praise, as genuine admiration prompts
 The grief, the praise, are severed from the
 dust,

Yet in his page the records of that worth
 Survive, uninjured; — glory then to words
 Honour to word-preserving Arts, and hail
 Ye kindred local influences that still, 250

If Hope's familiar whispers merit faith,

Await my steps when they the breezy heights

Shall range of philosophic Tusculum;

Or Sabine vales explored inspire a wish

To meet the shade of Horace by the side

Of his Bandusian fount; or I invoke

His presence to point out the spot where
 once

He sat, and eulogized with earnest pen

Peace, leisure, freedom, moderate desires:

And all the immunities of rural life 260

Extolled, behind Vacuna's crumbling fane

Or let me loiter, soothed with what is
 given

Nor asking more, on that delicious Bay,

Parthenope's Domain — Virgilian haunt,

Illustrated with never-dying verse,

And, by the Poet's laurel-shaded tomb,

Age after age to Pilgrims from all lands

Endeared.

And who — if not a man as cold

In heart as dull in brain — while pacing
 ground

Chosen by Rome's legendary Bards, by
 minds

Out of her early struggles well inspired

To localize heroic acts — could look

Upon the spots with undelighted eye,

Though even to their last syllable the
 Lays

And very names of those who gave the
 birth

Have perished? — Verily, to her statue
 depth,

Imagination feels what Reason fears not

To recognize, the lasting virtue lodged

In those bold fictions that, by deeds assigned

To the Valerian, Fabian, Curian Race, 270

And others like in fame, created Powers

With attributes from History derived,

By Poesy irradiate, and yet graced,

Through marvellous felicity of skill,

With something more propitious to high
 aims

Than either, pent within her separate
sphere,
Can oft with justice claim.

And not disdaining
Union with those primeval energies
To virtue consecrate, stoop ye from your
height 290

Christian Traditions ! at my Spirit's call
Descend, and, on the brow of ancient Rome
As she survives in ruin, manifest
Your glories mingled with the brightest
hues

Of her memorial halo, fading, fading,
But never to be extinct while Earth endures.
O come, if undishonoured by the prayer,
From all her Sanctuaries ! — Open for my
feet

Ye Catacombs, give to mine eyes a glimpse
Of the Devout, as, 'mid your glooms con-
vened 300

For safety, they of yore enclasped the
Cross

On knees that ceased from trembling, or
intoned

Their orisons with voices half-suppressed,
But sometimes heard, or fancied to be
heard,

Even at this hour.

And thou Mamertine prison,
Into that vault receive me from whose
depth

Issues, revealed in no presumptuous vision,
Albeit lifting human to divine,

A Saint, the Church's Rock, the mystic
Keys

Grasped in his hand; and lo ! with upright
sword 310

Prefiguring his own impendent doom,
The Apostle of the Gentiles; both prepared
To suffer pains with heathen scorn and
hate

Inflicted; — blessed Men, for so to Heaven
They follow their dear Lord !

Time flows — nor winds,
Nor stagnates, nor precipitates his course,
But many a benefit borne upon his breast
For human-kind sinks out of sight, is gone,
No one knows how; nor seldom is put forth
An angry arm that snatches good away, 320
Never perhaps to reappear. The Stream
Has to our generation brought and brings
Innumerable gains; yet we, who now
Walk in the light of day, pertain full surely
To a chilled age, most pitiably shut out
From that which is and actuates, by forms,

Abstractions, and by lifeless fact to fact
Minutely linked with diligence uninspired,
Unrectified, unguided, unsustained,
By godlike insight. To this fate is doomed
Science, wide-spread and spreading still as
be 331

Her conquests, in the world of sense made
known,

So with the internal mind it fares; and so
With morals, trusting, in contempt or fear
Of vital principle's controlling law,
To her purblind guide Expediency; and so
Suffers religious faith. Elate with view
Of what is won, we overlook or scorn

The best that should keep pace with it, and
must,

Else more and more the general mind will
droop, 340

Even as if bent on perishing. There lives
No faculty within us which the Soul
Can spare, and humblest earthly Weal de-
mands,

For dignity not placed beyond her reach,
Zealous co-operation of all means

Given or acquired, to raise us from the
mire,

And liberate our hearts from low pursuits.

By gross Utilities enslaved, we need
More of ennobling impulse from the past,

If to the future aught of good must come
Sounder and therefore holier than the ends

Which, in the giddiness of self-applause, 352
We covet as supreme. O grant the crown

That Wisdom wears, or take his treacher-
ous staff

From Knowledge ! — If the Muse, whom I
have served

This day, be mistress of a single pearl
Fit to be placed in that pure diadem;

Then, not in vain, under these chestnut
boughs

Reclined, shall I have yielded up my soul
To transports from the secondary founts

Flowing of time and place, and paid to
both 361

Due homage; nor shall fruitlessly have
striven,

By love of beauty moved, to enshrine in
verse

Accordant meditations, which in times
Vexed and disordered, as our own, may
shed

Influence, at least among a scattered few,
To soberness of mind and peace of heart
Friendly; as here to my repose hath been

This flowering broom's dear neighbourhood,
 the light
 And murmur issuing from yon pendent
 flood,
 And all the varied landscape. Let us now ³⁷⁰
 Rise, and to-morrow greet magnificent
 Rome.

II

THE PINE OF MONTE MARIO
AT ROME

1837. 1842

Sir George Beaumont told me that, when he first visited Italy, pine-trees of this species abounded, but that on his return thither, which was more than thirty years after, they had disappeared from many places where he had been accustomed to admire them, and had become rare all over the country, especially in and about Rome. Several Roman villas have within these few years passed into the hands of foreigners, who, I observed with pleasure, have taken care to plant this tree, which in course of years will become a great ornament to the city and to the general landscape. May I venture to add here, that having ascended the Monte Mario, I could not resist embracing the trunk of this interesting monument of my departed friend's feelings for the beauties of nature, and the power of that art which he loved so much, and in the practice of which he was so distinguished.

I SAW far off the dark top of a Pine
 Look like a cloud — a slender stem the tie
 That bound it to its native earth — poised
 high
 'Mid evening hues, along the horizon line,
 Striving in peace each other to outshine.
 But when I learned the Tree was living
 there,
 Saved from the sordid axe by Beaumont's
 care,
 Oh, what a gush of tenderness was mine!
 The rescued Pine-Tree, with its sky so
 bright
 And cloud-like beauty, rich in thoughts of
 home,
 Death-parted friends, and days too swift in
 flight,
 Supplanted the whole majesty of Rome
 (Then first apparent from the Pincian
 Height)
 Crowned with St. Peter's everlasting Dome.

III

AT ROME

1837. 1842

Sight is at first a sad enemy to imagination and to those pleasures belonging to old times with which some exertions of that power will always mingle: nothing perhaps brings this truth home to the feelings more than the city of Rome; not so much in respect to the impression made at the moment when it is first seen and looked at as a whole, for then the imagination may be invigorated and the mind's eye quickened; but when particular spots or objects are sought out, disappointment is I believe invariably felt. Ability to recover from this disappointment will exist in proportion to knowledge, and the power of the mind to reconstruct out of fragments and parts, and to make details in the present subservient to more adequate comprehension of the past.

Is this, ye Gods, the Capitoline Hill?
 Yon petty Steep in truth the fearful Rock,
 Tarpeian named of yore, and keeping still
 That name, a local Phantom proud to mock
 The Traveller's expectation? — Could our
 Will

Destroy the ideal Power within, 't were done
 Thro' what men see and touch, — slaves
 wandering on,
 Impelled by thirst of all but Heaven-taught
 skill.

Full oft, our wish obtained, deeply we sigh;
 Yet not unrecompensed are they who learn
 From that depression raised, to mount a
 high

With stronger wing, more clearly to discern
 Eternal things; and, if need be, defy
 Change, with a brow not insolent, though
 stern.

IV

AT ROME — REGRETS — IN ALLU-
SION TO NIEBUHR AND
OTHER MODERN HISTORIANS

1837. 1842

THOSE old credulities, to nature dear,
 Shall they no longer bloom upon the stock
 Of History, stript naked as a rock
 'Mid a dry desert? What is it we hear?
 The glory of Infant Rome must disappear,
 Her morning splendours vanish, and their
 place

them no more. If Truth, who veiled
 her face
 those bright beams yet hid it not,
 must steer
 forth a humbler course perplexed and
 slow;
 solace yet remains for us who came
 this world in days when story lacked
 research, that in our hearts we know
 for exciting youth's heroic flame,
 it is power, belief the soul of fact.

V

CONTINUED

1837-42. 1842

PLACENT Fictions were they, yet the
 same
 lived a history of no doubtful sense,
 story that proves by inward evidence
 in what a precious source of truth it
 came.
 nor could the boldest Eulogist have dared
 deeds to paint, such characters to
 frame,
 for coeval sympathy prepared
 greet with instant faith their loftiest
 claim.
 but a noble people could have loved
 story in Ancient Rome's pure-minded
 style:
 in like sort the Runic Scald was moved;
 nursed 'mid savage passions that de-
 file
 humanity, sang feats that well might call
 the blood-thirsty mead of Odin's riot-
 ous Hall.

VI

PLEA FOR THE HISTORIAN

1837-42. 1842

BEAR to deem the Chronicler unwise,
 gentle, or untouched by seemly ruth,
 ho, gathering up all that Time's envious
 tooth
 spared of sound and grave realities,
 only rejects those dazzling flatteries,
 as they are to unsuspecting Youth,
 that might have drawn down Clio from the
 skies
 vindicate the majesty of truth.

Such was her office while she walked with
 men,
 A Muse, who, not unmindful of her Sire
 All-ruling Jove, whate'er the theme might
 be,
 Revered her Mother, sage Mnemosyne,
 And taught her faithful servants how the
 lyre
 Should animate, but not mislead, the pen.

VII

AT ROME

1837-42. 1842

I have a private interest in this Sonnet, for
 I doubt whether it would ever have been writ-
 ten but for the lively picture given me by
 Anna Ricketts of what they had witnessed of
 the indignation and sorrow expressed by some
 Italian noblemen of their acquaintance upon
 the surrender, which circumstances had obliged
 them to make, of the best portion of their fam-
 ily mansions to strangers.

THEY — who have seen the noble Roman's
 scorn
 Break forth at thought of laying down his
 head,
 When the blank day is over, garreted
 In his ancestral palace, where, from morn
 To night, the desecrated floors are worn
 By feet of purse-proud strangers; they —
 who have read
 In one meek smile, beneath a peasant's shed,
 How patiently the weight of wrong is borne;
 They — who have heard some learned
 Patriot treat
 Of freedom, with mind grasping the whole
 theme
 From ancient Rome, downwards through
 that bright dream
 Of Commonwealths, each city a starlike seat
 Of rival glory; they — fallen Italy —
 Nor must, nor will, nor can, despair of
 Thee!

VIII

NEAR ROME, IN SIGHT OF ST.
PETER'S

1837-42. 1842

LONG has the dew been dried on tree and
 lawn:
 O'er man and beast a not unwelcome boon

Is shed, the languor of approaching noon;
To shady rest withdrawing or withdrawn
Mute are all creatures, as this couchant
fawn,

Save insect-swarms that hum in air afloat,
Save that the Cock is crowing, a shrill note,
Startling and shrill as that which roused the
dawn.

— Heard in that hour, or when, as now, the
nerve

Shrinks from the note as from a mistimed
thing,

Oft for a holy warning may it serve,
Charged with remembrance of his sudden
sting,

His bitter tears, whose name the Papal
Chair

And yon resplendent Church are proud to
bear.

IX

AT ALBANO

1837-42. 1842

This Sonnet is founded on simple fact, and was written to enlarge, if possible, the views of those who can see nothing but evil in the intercessions countenanced by the Church of Rome. That they are in many respects lamentably pernicious must be acknowledged; but, on the other hand, they who reflect, while they see and observe, cannot but be struck with instances which will prove that it is a great error to condemn in all cases such mediation as purely idolatrous. This remark bears with especial force upon addresses to the Virgin.

DAYS passed — and Monte Calvo would not
clear

His head from mist; and, as the wind
sobbed through

Albano's dripping Ilex avenue,
My dull forebodings in a Peasant's ear
Found casual vent. She said, "Be of
good cheer;

Our yesterday's procession did not sue
In vain; the sky will change to sunny blue,
Thanks to our Lady's grace." I smiled to
hear,

But not in scorn: — the Matron's Faith may
lack

The heavenly sanction needed to ensure
Fulfilment; but, we trust, her upward track
Stops not at this low point, nor wants the
lure

Of flowers the Virgin without fear
own,
For by her Son's blest hand the seed
sown.

X

1837-42. 1842

NEAR Anio's stream, I spied a gentle Bird
Perched on an olive branch, and heard
cooing

'Mid new-born blossoms that soft airs
wooing,

While all things present told of joy
love.

But restless Fancy left that olive green
To hail the exploratory Bird renewing
Hope for the few, who, at the world's
doing,

On the great flood were spared to live
move.

O bounteous Heaven! signs true as
and bough

Brought to the ark are coming ever
Given though we seek them not, but
we plough

This sea of life without a visible shore.
Do neither promise ask nor grace import
In what alone is ours, the living Now.

XI

FROM THE ALBAN HILLS
LOOKING TOWARDS ROME

1837-42. 1842

FORGIVE, illustrious Country! these
sighs,

Heaved less for thy bright plains and
bestrown

With monuments decayed or overthrown
For all that tottering stands or prostrate
lies,

Than for like scenes in moral vision shown
Ruin perceived for keener sympathies;
Faith crushed, yet proud of weeds, and
gaudy crown;

Virtues laid low, and mouldering empires
Yet why prolong this mournful strain?
Fallen Power,

Thy fortunes, twice exalted, might prove
Verse to glad notes prophetic of the hour
When thou, uprisen, shalt break thy
yoke,

and enter, with prompt aid from the Most
High,
at the third stage of thy great destiny.

XII

NEAR THE LAKE OF THRASY-
MENE

1837-42. 1842

WHEN here with Carthage Rome to conflict
came,
in earthquake, mingling with the battle's
shock,
checked not its rage; unfelt the ground
did rock,
word dropped not, javelin kept its deadly
aim. —
Now all is sun-bright peace. Of that day's
shame,
or glory, not a vestige seems to endure,
save in this Rill that took from blood the
name
Which yet it bears, sweet Stream! as
crystal pure.
So may all trace and sign of deeds aloof
from the true guidance of humanity,
thro' Time and Nature's influence, purify
their spirit; or, unless they for reproof
or warning serve, thus let them all, on
ground
that gave them being, vanish to a sound.

XIII

NEAR THE SAME LAKE

1837-42. 1842

FOR action born, existing to be tried,
Powers manifold we have that intervene
To stir the heart that would too closely
screen
Her peace from images to pain allied.
What wonder if at midnight, by the side
Of Sanguinetto, or broad Thrasymene,
The clang of arms is heard, and phantoms
glide,
Unhappy ghosts in troops by moonlight seen;
And singly thine, O vanquished Chief!
whose corse,
Unburied, lay hid under heaps of slain:
But who is He? — the Conqueror. Would
he force

His way to Rome? Ah, no, — round hill
and plain
Wandering, he haunts, at fancy's strong
command,
This spot — his shadowy death-cup in his
hand.

XIV

THE CUCKOO AT LAVERNA

MAY 25, 1837

1837. 1842

Among a thousand delightful feelings connected in my mind with the voice of the cuckoo, there is a personal one which is rather melancholy. I was first convinced that age had rather dulled my hearing, by not being able to catch the sound at the same distance as the younger companions of my walks; and of this failure I had a proof upon the occasion that suggested these verses. I did not hear the sound till Mr. Robinson had twice or thrice directed my attention to it.

LIST — 't was the Cuckoo. — O with what
delight
Heard I that voice! and catch it now, though
faint,
Far off and faint, and melting into air,
Yet not to be mistaken. Hark again!
Those louder cries give notice that the Bird,
Although invisible as Echo's self,
Is wheeling hitherward. Thanks, happy
Creature,
For this unthought-of greeting!

While allured
From vale to hill, from hill to vale led on,
We have pursued, through various lands,
a long
And pleasant course; flower after flower¹⁰
has blown,
Embellishing the ground that gave them
birth
With aspects novel to my sight; but still
Most fair, most welcome, when they drank
the dew
In a sweet fellowship with kinds beloved,
For old remembrance sake. And oft —
where Spring
Displayed her richest blossoms among files
Of orange-trees bedecked with glowing
fruit
Ripe for the hand, or under a thick shade
Of Ilex, or, if better suited to the hour,²⁰
The lightsome Olive's twinkling canopy —

Oft have I heard the Nightingale and Thrush

Blending as in a common English grove
Their love-songs; but, where'er my feet
might roam,

Whate'er assemblages of new and old,
Strange and familiar, might beguile the
way,

A gratulation from that vagrant Voice
Was wanting, — and most happily till now.

For see, Laverna! mark the far-famed
Pile,

High on the brink of that precipitous rock,
Implanted like a Fortress, as in truth 31

It is, a Christian Fortress, garrisoned
In faith and hope, and dutiful obedience,
By a few Monks, a stern society,

Dead to the world and scorning earth-born
joys.

Nay — though the hopes that drew, the
fears that drove,

St. Francis, far from Man's resort, to abide
Among these sterile heights of Apennine,
Bound him, nor, since he raised yon House,
have ceased

To bind his spiritual Progeny, with rules 40
Stringent as flesh can tolerate and live;
His milder Genius (thanks to the good God
That made us) over those severe restraints
Of mind, that dread heart-freezing disci-
pline,

Doth sometimes here predominate, and
works

By unsought means for gracious purposes;
For earth through heaven, for heaven, by
changeeful earth,

Illustrated, and mutually endeared.

Rapt though He were above the power
of sense,

Familiarly, yet out of the cleansed heart
Of that once sinful Being overflowed 51

On sun, moon, stars, the nether elements,
And every shape of creature they sustain,
Divine affections; and with beast and bird
(Stilled from afar — such marvel story
tells —

By casual outbreak of his passionate words,
And from their own pursuits in field or
grove

Drawn to his side by look or act of love
Humane, and virtue of his innocent life)

He went to hold companionship so free, 60
So pure, so fraught with knowledge and
delight,

As to be likened in his Followers' minds

To that which our first Parents, ere the
fall

From their high state darkened the Earth
with fear,

Held with all kinds in Eden's blissful
bowers.

Then question not that, 'mid the austere
Band,

Who breathe the air he breathed, tread
where he trod,

Some true Partakers of his loving spirit
Do still survive, and, with those gentle
hearts

Consorted, Others, in the power, the faith,
Of a baptized imagination, prompt
To catch from Nature's humblest monitors
Whate'er they bring of impulses sublime.

Thus sensitive must be the Monk, though
pale

With fasts, with vigils worn, depressed by
years,

Whom in a sunny glade I chanced to see,
Upon a pine-tree's storm-uprooted trunk,
Seated alone, with forehead sky-ward raised,

Hands clasped above the crucifix he wore
Appended to his bosom, and lips closed 6

By the joint pressure of his musing mood
And habit of his vow. That ancient Man —

Nor haply less the Brother whom I marked,
As we approached the Convent gate, aloft

Looking far forth from his aerial cell,
A young Ascetic — Poet, Hero, Sage,

He might have been, Lover belike he was —
If they received into a conscious ear

The notes whose first faint greeting startled
me,

Whose sedulous iteration thrilled with joy
My heart — may have been moved like me

to think,

Ah! not like me who walk in the world's
ways,

On the great Prophet, styled *the Voice of
One*

Crying amid the wilderness, and given,
Now that their snows must melt, their herbs
and flowers

Revive, their obstinate winter pass away,
That awful name to Thee, thee, simple

Cuckoo,

Wandering in solitude, and evermore
Foretelling and proclaiming, ere thou leave

This thy last haunt beneath Italian skies 70
To carry thy glad tidings over heights

Still loftier, and to climes more near the
Pole.

vice of the Desert, fare-thee-well; sweet
 Bird !
 at substantial title please thee more,
 well ! — but go thy way, no need hast
 thou
 good wish sent after thee; from bower
 ower as green, from sky to sky as clear,
 gentle breezes waft — or airs, that
 meet
 course and sport around thee, softly
 fan —
 Night, descending upon hill and vale,
 at to thy mission a brief term of
 silence,
 folds thy pinions up in blest repose.

XV

THE CONVENT OF CAMAL-
DOLI

1837-42. 1842

EVE for the Man who hither came be-
 reft,
 d seeking consolation from above;
 r grieve the less that skill to him was
 left
 paint this picture of his lady-love:
 n she, a blessed saint, the work approve ?
 d oh, good Brethren of the cowl, a thing
 fair, to which with peril he must cling,
 stroy in pity, or with care remove.
 at bloom — those eyes — can they assist
 to bind
 oughts that would stray from Heaven ?
 The dream must cease
 be; by Faith, not sight, his soul must
 live;
 se will the enamoured Monk too surely
 find
 ow wide a space can part from inward
 peace
 he most profound repose his cell can
 give.

XVI

CONTINUED

1837-42. 1842

HE world forsaken, all its busy cares
 and stirring interests shunned with desper-
 ate flight,
 All trust abandoned in the healing might

Of virtuous action; all that courage dares,
 Labour accomplishes, or patience bears —
 Those helps rejected, they, whose minds
 perceive
 How subtly works man's weakness, sighs
 may heave
 For such a One beset with cloistral snares.
 Father of Mercy ! rectify his view,
 If with his vows this object ill agree;
 Shed over it thy grace, and thus subdue
 Imperious passion in a heart set free: —
 That earthly love may to herself be true,
 Give him a soul that cleaveth unto thee.

XVII

AT THE EREMITES OR UPPER
CONVENT OF CAMALDOLI

1837-42. 1842

WHAT aim had they, the Pair of Monks,
 in size
 Enormous, dragged, while side by side
 they sate,
 By panting steers up to this convent gate ?
 How, with empurpled cheeks and pampered
 eyes,
 Dare they confront the lean austerities
 Of Brethren who, here fixed, on Jesu wait
 In sackcloth, and God's anger deprecate
 Through all that humbles flesh and morti-
 fies ?
 Strange contrast ! — verily the world of
 dreams,
 Where mingle, as for mockery combined,
 Things in their very essences at strife,
 Shows not a sight incongruous as the ex-
 tremes
 That everywhere, before the thoughtful
 mind,
 Meet on the solid ground of waking life.

XVIII

AT VALLOMBROSA

1837-42. 1842

" Thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks
 In Vallombrosa, where Etrurian shades
 High over-arch'd embower."

Paradise Lost.

I must confess, though of course I did not
 acknowledge it in the few lines I wrote in the
 Strangers' book kept at the convent, that I was

somewhat disappointed at Vallombrosa. I had expected, as the name implies, a deep and narrow valley overshadowed by enclosing hills; but the spot where the convent stands is in fact not a valley at all, but a cove or crescent open to an extensive prospect. In the book before mentioned, I read the notice in the English language that if any one would ascend the steep ground above the convent, and wander over it, he would be abundantly rewarded by magnificent views. I had not time to act upon this recommendation, and only went with my young guide to a point, nearly on a level with the site of the convent, that overlooks the vale of Arno for some leagues. To praise great and good men has ever been deemed one of the worthiest employments of poetry, but the objects of admiration vary so much with time and circumstances, and the noblest of mankind have been found, when intimately known, to be of characters so imperfect, that no eulogist can find a subject which he will venture upon with the animation necessary to create sympathy, unless he confines himself to a particular art or he takes something of a one-sided view of the person he is disposed to celebrate. This is a melancholy truth, and affords a strong reason for the poetic mind being chiefly exercised in works of fiction: the poet can then follow wherever the spirit of admiration leads him, unchecked by such suggestions as will be too apt to cross his way if all that he is prompted to utter is to be tested by fact. Something in this spirit I have written in the note attached to the sonnet on the king of Sweden; and many will think that in this poem and elsewhere I have spoken of the author of "Paradise Lost" in a strain of panegyric scarcely justifiable by the tenor of some of his opinions, whether theological or political, and by the temper he carried into public affairs in which, unfortunately for his genius, he was so much concerned.

"VALLOMBROSA — I longed in thy shadiest
wood
To slumber, reclined on the moss-covered
floor!"
Fond wish that was granted at last, and
the Flood,
That lulled me asleep bids me listen once
more.
Its murmur how soft! as it falls down the
steep,
Near that Cell — yon sequestered Retreat
high in air —
Where our Milton was wont lonely vigils
to keep
For converse with God, sought through
study and prayer.

The Monks still repeat the tradition
pride,
And its truth who shall doubt? for
Spirit is here;
In the cloud-piercing rocks doth
grandeur abide,
In the pines pointing heavenward her
austere;
In the flower-besprent meadows his
we trace
Turned to humbler delights, in which
might confide,
That would yield him fit help while
figuring that Place
Where, if Sin had not entered, Love
had died.

When with life lengthened out came
desolate time,
And darkness and danger had compassed
him round,
With a thought he would flee to the
haunts of his prime
And here once again a kind shelter
found.
And let me believe that when nightly
Muse
Did waft him to Sion, the glorified hill,
Here also, on some favoured height
would choose
To wander, and drink inspiration at will
Vallombrosa! of thee I first heard in
page
Of that holiest of Bards, and the name
my mind
Had a musical charm, which the winter
age
And the changes it brings had no power
unbind.
And now, ye Miltonian shades! under ye
I repose, nor am forced from sweet
to part,
While your leaves I behold and the brook
they will strew,
And the realised vision is clasped to my
heart.

Even so, and unblamed, we rejoice as we
may
In Forms that must perish, frail objects of
sense;
Unblamed — if the Soul be intent on the day
When the Being of Beings shall summon
her hence.

For he and he only with wisdom is blest
 Who, gathering true pleasures wherever
 they grow,
 Looks up in all places, for joy or for rest,
 To the Fountain whence Time and Eternity
 flow. 40

XIX
 AT FLORENCE

1837-42. 1842

Upon what evidence the belief rests that this stone was a favourite seat of Dante, I do not know; but a man would little consult his own interest as a traveller, if he should busy himself with doubts as to the fact. The readiness with which traditions of this character are received, and the fidelity with which they are preserved from generation to generation, are an evidence of feelings honourable to our nature. I remember how, during one of my rambles in the course of a college vacation, I was pleased on being shown a seat near a kind of rocky cell at the source of the river, on which it was said that Congreve wrote his "Old Bachelor." One can scarcely hit on any performance less in harmony with the scene; but it was a local tribute paid to intellect by those who had not troubled themselves to estimate the moral worth of that author's comedies; and why should they? He was a man distinguished in his day; and the sequestered neighbourhood in which he often resided was perhaps as proud of him as Florence of her Dante: it is the same feeling, though proceeding from persons one cannot bring together in this way without offering some apology to the Shade of the great Visionary.

UNDER the shadow of a stately Pile,
 The dome of Florence, pensive and alone,
 Nor giving heed to aught that passed the
 while,
 I stood, and gazed upon a marble stone,
 The laurelled Dante's favourite seat. A
 throne,
 In just esteem, it rivals; though no style
 Be there of decoration to beguile
 The mind, depressed by thought of great-
 ness flown.
 As a true man, who long had served the lyre,
 I gazed with earnestness, and dared no more.
 But in his breast the mighty Poet bore
 A Patriot's heart, warm with undying fire.
 Bold with the thought, in reverence I sate
 down,
 And, for a moment, filled that empty
 Throne.

XX

BEFORE THE PICTURE OF THE
 BAPTIST, BY RAPHAEL, IN THE
 GALLERY AT FLORENCE

1837-42. 1842

It was very hot weather during the week we stayed at Florence; and, never having been there before, I went through much hard service, and am not therefore *ashamed* to confess I fell asleep before this picture and sitting with my back towards the Venus de Medicis. Buonaparte — in answer to one who had spoken of his being in a sound sleep up to the moment when one of his great battles was to be fought, as a proof of the calmness of his mind and command over anxious thoughts — said frankly, that he slept because from bodily exhaustion he could not help it. In like manner it is noticed that criminals on the night previous to their execution seldom awake before they are called, a proof that the body is the master of us far more than we need be willing to allow. Should this note by any possible chance be seen by any of my countrymen who might have been in the gallery at the time (and several persons were there) and witnessed such an indecorum, I hope he will give up the opinion which he might naturally have formed to my prejudice.

THE Baptist might have been ordained to cry
 Forth from the towers of that huge Pile,
 wherein

His Father served Jehovah; but how win
 Due audience, how for aught but scorn defy
 The obstinate pride and wanton revelry
 Of the Jerusalem below, her sin
 And folly, if they with united din
 Drown not at once mandate and prophecy?
 Therefore the Voice spake from the Desert,
 thence

To Her, as to her opposite in peace,
 Silence, and holiness, and innocence,
 To Her and to all Lands its warning sent,
 Crying with earnestness that might not
 cease,
 "Make straight a highway for the Lord —
 repent!"

XXI

AT FLORENCE — FROM MICHAEL
 ANGELO

1837-42. 1842

However at first these two sonnets from Michael Angelo may seem in their spirit some-

what inconsistent with each other, I have not scrupled to place them side by side as characteristic of their great author, and others with whom he lived. I feel nevertheless a wish to know at what periods of his life they were respectively composed. The latter, as it expressed, was written in his advanced years when it was natural that the Platonism that pervades the one should give way to the Christian feeling that inspired the other: between both there is more than poetic affinity.

RAPT above earth by power of one fair face,
Hers in whose sway alone my heart delights,
I mingle with the blest on those pure heights
Where Man, yet mortal, rarely finds a place.
With Him who made the Work that Work accords
So well, that by its help and through his grace
I raise my thoughts, inform my deeds and words,
Clasping her beauty in my soul's embrace.
Thus, if from two fair eyes mine cannot turn,
I feel how in their presence doth abide
Light which to God is both the way and guide;
And, kindling at their lustre, if I burn,
My noble fire emits the joyful ray
That through the realms of glory shines for aye.

XXII

AT FLORENCE—FROM M. ANGELO

1837-42. 1842

ETERNAL Lord! eased of a cumbrous load,
And loosened from the world, I turn to Thee;
Shun, like a shattered bark, the storm, and flee
To thy protection for a safe abode.
The crown of thorns, hands pierced upon the tree,
The meek, benign, and lacerated face,
To a sincere repentance promise grace,
To the sad soul give hope of pardon free.
With justice mark not Thou, O Light divine,
My fault, nor hear it with thy sacred ear;

Neither put forth that way thy arm across
Wash with thy blood my sins; there is my cline

More readily the more my years repeat
Help, and forgiveness speedy and entire

XXIII

AMONG THE RUINS OF A CONVENT IN THE APENNINES

1837-42. 1842

The political revolutions of our time multiplied, on the Continent, objects that unavoidably call forth reflections such as are expressed in these verses, but the Ruins of those countries are too recent to exhibit in anything like an equal degree, the beauty which time and nature have invested the remains of our Convents and Abbeys. The verses it will be observed take up the hint long before it is matured, as one cannot wish it may be among some of the domains of Italy, France, and Germany.

YE Trees! whose slender roots entwine
Altars that piety neglects;
Whose infant arms enclasp the shrine
Which no devotion now respects;
If not a straggler from the herd
Here ruminant, nor shrouded bird,
Chanting her low-voiced hymn, take pride
In aught that ye would grace or hide—
How sadly is your love misplaced,
Fair Trees, your bounty run to waste!

Ye, too, wild Flowers! that no one heed
And ye—full often spurned as weeds—
In beauty clothed, or breathing sweetness
From fractured arch and mouldering wall—
Do but more touchingly recall
Man's headstrong violence and Time's weakness,
Making the precincts ye adorn
Appear to sight still more forlorn.

XXIV

IN LOMBARDY

1837-42. 1842

SEE, where his difficult way that Old Man
wins
Bent by a load of Mulberry leaves!—not
hard

bears his lot, to the small Worm's com-
 pared,
 whom his toil with early day begins.
 acknowledging no task-master, at will
 if her labour and her ease were twins)
 seems to work, at pleasure to lie still; —
 softly sleeps within the thread she
 spins.
 are they — the Man serving as her Slave.
 long their fates do each to each con-
 form:
 h pass into new being, — but the Worm,
 misfigured, sinks into a hopeless grave;
 volent Spirit will, he trusts, ascend
 bliss unbounded, glory without end.

XXV

AFTER LEAVING ITALY

1837-42. 1842

had proof in several instances that the
 bonari, if I may still call them so, and their
 ourers, are opening their eyes to the neces-
 of patience, and are intent upon spreading
 knowledge actively but quietly as they can.
 y they have resolution to continue in this
 rse! for it is the only one by which they
 truly benefit their country. We left Italy
 the way which is called the "Nuova Strada
 Allmagna," to the east of the high passes of
 Alps, which take you at once from Italy
 to Switzerland. This road leads across sev-
 smaller heights, and winds down different
 es in succession, so that it was only by the
 idential sound of a few German words that
 as aware we had quitted Italy, and hence
 unwelcome shock alluded to in the two or
 ee last lines of the latter sonnet.

UR Land! Thee all men greet with joy;
 how few,
 hose souls take pride in freedom, virtue,
 fame,

 T BOLOGNA, IN REMEMBRANCE
 OF THE LATE INSURREC-
 TIONS, 1837

1837. 1842

I

H why deceive ourselves! by no mere fit
 f sudden passion roused shall men attain
 rue freedom where for ages they have lain
 ound in a dark abominable pit,

Part from thee without pity dyed in shame:
 I could not — while from Venice we with-
 drew,
 Led on till an Alpine strait confined our
 view
 Within its depths, and to the shore we came
 Of Lago Morto, dreary sight and name,
 Which o'er sad thoughts a sadder colouring
 threw.
 Italia! on the surface of thy spirit,
 (Too aptly emblemed by that torpid lake)
 Shall a few partial breezes only creep? —
 Be its depths quickened; what thou dost
 inherit
 Of the world's hopes, dare to fulfil; awake,
 Mother of Heroes, from thy death-like
 sleep!

XXVI

CONTINUED

1837. 1842

As indignation mastered grief, my tongue
 Spake bitter words; words that did ill
 agree
 With those rich stores of Nature's imagery,
 And divine Art, that fast to memory
 clung —
 Thy gifts, magnificent Region, ever young
 In the sun's eye, and in his sister's sight
 How beautiful! how worthy to be sung
 In strains of rapture, or subdued delight!
 I feign not; witness that unwelcome shock
 That followed the first sound of German
 speech,
 Caught the far-winding barrier Alps among.
 In that announcement, greeting seemed to
 mock
 Parting; the casual word had power to
 reach
 My heart, and filled that heart with conflict
 strong.

With life's best sinews more and more un-
 knit.
 Here, there, a banded few who loathe the
 chain
 May rise to break it; effort worse than vain
 For thee, O great Italian nation, split
 Into those jarring fractions. — Let thy scope
 Be one fixed mind for all; thy rights approve
 To thy own conscience gradually renewed;
 Learn to make Time the father of wise Hope;

Then trust thy cause to the arm of Fortitude,
The light of Knowledge, and the warmth of
Love.

CONTINUED

II

HARD task ! exclaim the undisciplined, to
lean
On Patience coupled with such slow en-
deavour,
That long-lived servitude must last for ever.
Perish the grovelling few, who, prest be-
tween
Wrongs and the terror of redress, would
wean
Millions from glorious aims. Our chains to
sever
Let us break forth in tempest now or
never ! —
What, is there then no space for golden
mean
And gradual progress ? — Twilight leads to
day,
And, even within the burning zones of earth,
The hastiest sunrise yields a temperate
ray;
The softest breeze to fairest flowers gives
birth:
Think not that Prudence dwells in dark
abodes,
She scans the future with the eye of gods.

CONCLUDED

III

As leaves are to the tree whereon they grow
And wither, every human generation
Is, to the Being of a mighty nation,
Locked in our world's embrace through
weal and woe;
Thought that should teach the zealot to
forego
Rash schemes, to abjure all selfish agitation,
And seek through noiseless pains and mod-
eration
The unblemished good they only can bestow.
Alas ! with most, who weigh futurity
Against time present, passion holds the
scales:
Hence equal ignorance of both prevails,
And nations sink ; or, struggling to be
free,
Are doomed to flounder on, like wounded
whales
Tossed on the bosom of a stormy sea.

"WHAT IF OUR NUMBERS
BARELY COULD DEFY"

1837. 1837

WHAT if our numbers barely could defy
The arithmetic of babes, must foreign
hordes,
Slaves, vile as ever were befooled by words
Striking through English breasts the an-
archy
Of Terror, bear us to the ground, and tie
Our hands behind our backs with fet-
ters ?
Yields every thing to discipline of swords ?
Is man as good as man, none low, none
high ? —
Nor discipline nor valour can withstand
The shock, nor quell the inevitable rout,
When in some great extremity breaks out
A people, on their own beloved Land
Risen, like one man, to combat in the sight
Of a just God for liberty and right.

A NIGHT THOUGHT

1837. 1842

These verses were thrown off extempore
upon leaving Mrs. Luff's house at Fox-Gay
one evening. The good woman is not disposed
to look at the bright side of things, and then
happened to be present certain ladies who had
reached the point of life where youth is ended
and who seemed to contend with each other in
expressing their dislike of the country and cli-
mate. One of them had been heard to say she
could not endure a country where there was
"neither sunshine nor cavaliers."

Lo ! where the Moon along the sky
Sails with her happy destiny;
Oft is she hid from mortal eye
Or dimly seen,
But when the clouds asunder fly
How bright her mien !

Far different we — a froward race,
Thousands though rich in Fortune's grace
With cherished sullenness of pace
Their way pursue,
Ingrates who wear a smileless face
The whole year through.

If kindred humours e'er would make
My spirit droop for drooping's sake,

Fancy following in thy wake,
Bright ship of heaven!
Enter impulse let me take
And be forgiven.

TO THE PLANET VENUS

on its approximation (as an Evening
to the Earth, Jan. 1838.

1838. 1838

AT strong allurements draws, what
spirit guides,
Vesper! brightening still, as if the
nearer
a com'st to man's abode the spot grew
dearer
at after night? True is it Nature hides
treasures less and less. — Man now
presides
power, where once he trembled in his
weakness;
nce advances with gigantic strides;
are we aught enriched in love and
meekness?
ght dost thou see, bright Star! of pure
and wise
re than in humbler times graced human
story;
at makes our hearts more apt to sym-
pathise
th heaven, our souls more fit for future
glory,
en earth shall vanish from our closing
eyes,
e we lie down in our last dormitory?

**COMPOSED AT RYDAL ON MAY
MORNING, 1838**

1838. 1838

This and the sonnet entitled "The Pillar
Trajan," p. 646, were composed on what
call the "Far Terrace" at Rydal Mount,
ere I have murmured out many thousands
verses.

with old love of you, dear Hills! I
share
ew love of many a rival image brought
om far, forgive the wanderings of my
thought:
or art thou wronged, sweet May! when I
compare

Thy present birth-morn with thy last, so
fair,
So rich to me in favours. For my lot
Then was, within the famed Egerian Grot
To sit and muse, fanned by its dewy air
Mingling with thy soft breath! That morn-
ing too,
Warblers I heard their joy unbosoming
Amid the sunny, shadowy, Colyseum;
Heard them, unchecked by aught of sadden-
ing hue,
For victories there won by flower-crowned
Spring,
Chant in full choir their innocent Te Deum.

**COMPOSED ON A MAY MORNING,
1838**

1838. 1838

LIFE with yon Lambs, like day, is just be-
gun,
Yet Nature seems to them a heavenly guide.
Does joy approach? they meet the coming
tide;
And sullenness avoid, as now they shun
Pale twilight's lingering glooms, — and in
the sun
Couch near their dams, with quiet satis-
fied;
Or gambol — each with his shadow at his
side,
Varying its shape wherever he may run.
As they from turf yet hoar with sleepy
dew
All turn, and court the shining and the
green,
Where herbs look up, and opening flowers
are seen;
Why to God's goodness cannot We be
true,
And so, His gifts and promises between,
Feed to the last on pleasures ever new?

**"HARK! 'TIS THE THRUSH, UN-
DAUNTED, UNDEPREST"**

1838. 1838

HARK! 'tis the Thrush, undaunted, unde-
prest,
By twilight premature of cloud and rain;
Nor does that roaring wind deaden his
strain

60
 " 'T IS HE WHOSE YESTER-EVENING'S HIGH DISDAIN "

Who carols thinking of his Love and nest,
 And seems, as more incited, still more blest.
 Thanks; thou hast snapped a fireside
 Prisoner's chain,
 Exulting Warbler! eased a fretted brain,
 And in a moment charmed my cares to
 rest.
 Yes, I will forth, bold Bird! and front the
 blast,
 That we may sing together, if thou wilt,
 So loud, so clear, my Partner through life's
 day,
 Mute in her nest love-chosen, if not love-
 built
 Like thine, shall gladden, as in seasons past,
 Thrilled by loose snatches of the social Lay.

" 'T IS HE WHOSE YESTER-
 EVENING'S HIGH DISDAIN "

1838. 1838

'T is He whose yester-evening's high dis-
 daign
 Beat back the roaring storm — but how
 subdued
 His day-break note, a sad vicissitude!
 Does the hour's drowsy weight his glee
 restrain?
 Or, like the nightingale, her joyous vein
 Pleased to renounce, does this dear Thrush
 attune
 His voice to suit the temper of yon Moon
 Doubly depressed, setting, and in her wane?
 Rise, tardy Sun! and let the Songster prove
 (The balance trembling between night and
 morn
 No longer) with what ecstasy upborne
 He can pour forth his spirit. In heaven
 above,
 And earth below, they best can serve true
 gladness
 Who meet most feelingly the calls of sad-
 ness.

" OH WHAT A WRECK! HOW
 CHANGED IN MIEN AND
 SPEECH! "

1838(?). 1838

The sad condition of poor Mrs. Southey put
 me upon writing this. It has afforded comfort
 to many persons whose friends have been simi-
 larly affected.

OH what a Wreck! how changed
 and speech!

Yet — though dread Powers, that
 mystery, spin

Entanglings of the brain; though
 stretch

O'er the chilled heart — reflect; in
 within

Hers is a holy Being, freed from Sin
 She is not what she seems, a forlorn

But delegated Spirits comfort fetch
 To Her from heights that Reason

win.

Like Children, She is privileged to
 Divine communion; both do live and

Whate'er to shallow Faith their ways
 Inly illumined by Heaven's pitying

Love pitying innocence not long to last
 In them — in Her our sins and sorrows

A PLEA FOR AUTHORS,
 MAY 1838

1838. 1838

FAILING impartial measure to dispense
 To every suitor, Equity is lame;
 And social Justice, stript of reverence
 For natural rights, a mockery and a sham
 Law but a servile dupe of false pretence
 If, guarding grossest things from con-
 claim

Now and for ever, She, to works that can
 From mind and spirit, grudge a short-
 fence.

"What! lengthened privilege, a lineal
 For Books!" Yes, heartless Ones, or
 proved

That 't is a fault in Us to have lived
 loved

Like others, with like temporal hope
 die;

No public harm that Genius from her
 Be turned; and streams of truth dried
 even at their source!

A POET TO HIS GRANDCHILD
 SEQUEL TO THE FOREGOING

1838. 1838.

"SON of my buried Son, while the
 hand

Is clasping mine, it saddens me to thi

Now Want may press thee down, and with
 thee sink
 By children left unfit, through vain demand
 of culture, even to feel or understand
 The simplest Lay that to their memory
 may cling; — hard fate ! which haply need
 not be
 And Justice mould the statutes of the Land.
 Book time-cherished and an honoured
 name
 Are high rewards; but bound they Nature's
 claim
 Reason's ? No — hopes spun in timid
 line
 From out the bosom of a modest home
 extend through unambitious years to come,
 Thy careless Little-one, for thee and thine ! "

BLEST STATESMAN HE, WHOSE
 MIND'S UNSELFISH WILL "

1838. 1838

BLEST Statesman He, whose Mind's unself-
 ish will
 Leaves him at ease among grand thoughts:
 whose eye
 Sees that, apart from magnanimity,
 Wisdom exists not; nor the humbler skill
 of Prudence, disentangling good and ill
 With patient care. What tho' assaults run
 high,
 They daunt not him who holds his ministry,
 Resolute, at all hazards, to fulfil
 His duties; — prompt to move, but firm to
 wait, —
 Knowing, things rashly sought are rarely
 found;
 That, for the functions of an ancient State —
 Strong by her charters, free because im-
 bound,
 Servant of Providence, not slave of Fate —
 Perilous is sweeping change, all chance un-
 sound.

VALEDICTORY SONNET

1838. 1838

Closing the Volume of Sonnets published in
 1838.

LEAVING no haughty Muse, my hands have
 here
 Deposited some cultured Flowerets (drawn
 from spots

Where they bloomed singly, or in scattered
 knots),
 Each kind in several beds of one parterre;
 Both to allure the casual Loiterer,
 And that, so placed, my Nurslings may
 requite
 Studious regard with opportune delight,
 Nor be unthanked, unless I fondly err.
 But metaphor dismissed, and thanks apart,
 Reader, farewell ! My last words let them
 be —
 If in this book Fancy and Truth agree;
 If simple Nature trained by careful Art
 Through It have won a passage to thy heart;
 Grant me thy love, I crave no other fee !

PROTEST AGAINST THE BALLOT

1838. 1838

FORTH rushed from Envy sprung and Self-
 conceit,
 A Power misnamed the SPIRIT of REFORM,
 And through the astonished Island swept
 in storm,
 Threatening to lay all orders at her feet
 That crossed her way. Now stoops she to
 entreat
 Licence to hide at intervals her head
 Where she may work, safe, undisquieted,
 In a close Box, covert for Justice meet.
 St. George of England ! keep a watchful
 eye
 Fixed on the Suitor; frustrate her request —
 Stifle her hope; for, if the State comply,
 From such Pandorian gift may come a Pest
 Worse than the Dragon that bowed low his
 crest,
 Pierced by thy spear in glorious victory.

SONNETS

UPON THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH IN SERIES

1839-40. 1841

I

SUGGESTED BY THE VIEW OF LANCAS-
 TER CASTLE (ON THE ROAD FROM
 THE SOUTH)

THIS Spot — at once unfolding sight so fair
 Of sea and land, with yon grey towers that
 still

Rise up as if to lord it over air —
 Might soothe in human breasts the sense of
 ill,
 Or charm it out of memory; yea, might fill
 The heart with joy and gratitude to God
 For all his bounties upon man bestowed:
 Why bears it then the name of "Weeping
 Hill"?

Thousands, as toward yon old Lancastrian
 Towers,
 A prison's crown, along this way they past
 For lingering durance or quick death with
 shame,
 From this bare eminence thereon have cast
 Their first look — blinded as tears fell in
 showers
 Shed on their chains; and hence that dole-
 ful name.

II

TENDERLY do we feel by Nature's law
 For worst offenders: though the heart will
 heave

With indignation, deeply moved we grieve,
 In after thought, for Him who stood in
 awe

Neither of God nor man, and only saw,
 Lost wretch, a horrible device enthroned
 On proud temptations, till the victim
 groaned
 Under the steel his hand had dared to
 draw.

But oh, restrain compassion, if its course,
 As oft befalls, prevent or turn aside
 Judgments and aims and acts whose higher
 source

Is sympathy with the unforewarned, who
 died

Blameless — with them that shuddered o'er
 his grave,

And all who from the law firm safety crave.

III

THE Roman Consul doomed his sons to die
 Who had betrayed their country. The
 stern word

Afforded (may it through all time afford)
 A theme for praise and admiration high.

Upon the surface of humanity
 He rested not; its depths his mind explored;
 He felt; but his parental bosom's lord
 Was Duty, — Duty calmed his agony.

And some, we know, when they by wilful
 act

A single human life have wrongly taken,

Pass sentence on themselves, confess the
 fact,

And, to atone for it, with soul unshaken
 Kneel at the feet of Justice, and, for faith
 Broken with all mankind, solicit death.

IV

Is *Death*, when evil against good has fought
 With such fell mastery that a man may dare
 By deeds the blackest purpose to lay bare;
 Is *Death*, for one to that condition brought,
 For him, or any one, the thing that ought
 To be *most* dreaded? Lawgivers, beware,
 Lest, capital pains remitting till ye spare
 The murderer, ye, by sanction to that
 thought

Seemingly given, debase the general mind;
 Tempt the vague will tried standards to
 disown,

Nor only palpable restraints unbind,
 But upon Honour's head disturb the crown
 Whose absolute rule permits not to with-
 stand

In the weak love of life his least command

V

NOT to the object specially designed,
 Howe'er momentous in itself it be,
 Good to promote or curb depravity,
 Is the wise Legislator's view confined.
 His Spirit, when most severe, is oft most
 kind;

As all Authority in earth depends
 On Love and Fear, their several powers he
 blends,

Copying with awe the one Paternal mind
 Uncaught by processes in show humane,
 He feels how far the act would derogate
 From even the humblest functions of the
 State;

If she, self-shorn of Majesty, ordain
 That never more shall hang upon her breast
 The last alternative of Life or Death.

VI

YE brood of conscience — Spectres! that
 frequent

The bad Man's restless walk, and haunt
 his bed —

Fiends in your aspect, yet beneficent
 In act, as hovering Angels when they spread
 Their wings to guard the unconscious
 Innocent —

Slow be the Statutes of the land to share
 A laxity that could not but impair

power to punish crime, and so prevent.
 e, Beliefs! coiled serpent-like about
 adage on all tongues, "Murder will
 out,"
 shall your ancient warnings work for
 good
 e full might they hitherto have shown,
 e deliberate shedder of man's blood
 ve not Judgment that requires his
 own?

VII

RE the world had past her time of
 youth
 e polity and discipline were weak,
 precept eye for eye, and tooth for tooth,
 e forth — a light, though but as of day-
 break,
 ng as could then be borne. A Master
 meek
 scribed the spirit fostered by that rule,
 ence his law, long-suffering his school,
 love the end, which all through peace
 must seek.
 lamentably do they err who strain
 mandates, given rash impulse to con-
 trol
 l keep vindictive thirstings from the
 soul,
 ar that, if consistent in their scheme,
 y must forbid the State to inflict a pain,
 king of social order a mere dream.

VIII

retribution, by the moral code
 determined, lies beyond the State's em-
 brace,
 t, as she may, for each peculiar case
 plants well-measured terrors in the road
 wrongful acts. Downward it is and
 broad,
 d, the main fear once doomed to banish-
 ment,
 r oftener then, bad ushering worse event,
 ood would be spilt that in his dark abode
 ime might lie better hid. And, should
 the change
 ke from the horror due to a foul deed,
 rsuit and evidence so far must fail,
 d, guilt escaping, passion then might
 plead
 angry spirits for her old free range,
 d the "wild justice of revenge" pre-
 vail.

IX

THOUGH to give timely warning and deter
 Is one great aim of penalty, extend
 Thy mental vision further and ascend
 Far higher, else full surely shalt thou err.
 What is a State? The wise behold in her
 A creature born of time, that keeps one
 eye
 Fixed on the statutes of Eternity,
 To which her judgments reverently defer.
 Speaking through Law's dispassionate voice
 the State
 Endues her conscience with external life
 And being, to preclude or quell the strife
 Of individual will, to elevate
 The grovelling mind, the erring to recall,
 And fortify the moral sense of all.

X

OUR bodily life, some plead, that life the
 shrine
 Of an immortal spirit, is a gift
 So sacred, so informed with light divine,
 That no tribunal, though most wise to sift
 Deed and intent, should turn the Being
 adrift
 Into that world where penitential tear
 May not avail, nor prayer have for God's
 ear
 A voice — that world whose veil no hand
 can lift
 For earthly sight. "Eternity and Time,"
 They urge, "have interwoven claims and
 rights
 Not to be jeopardised through foulest
 crime:
 The sentence rule by mercy's heaven-born
 lights."
 Even so; but measuring not by finite sense
 Infinite Power, perfect Intelligence.

XI

AN, think how one compelled for life to
 abide
 Locked in a dungeon needs must eat the
 heart
 Out of his own humanity, and part
 With every hope that mutual cares provide;
 And, should a less unnatural doom confide
 In life-long exile on a savage coast,
 Soon the relapsing penitent may boast
 Of yet more heinous guilt, with fiercer pride.
 Hence thoughtful Mercy, Mercy sage and
 pure,
 Sanctions the forfeiture that Law demands,

Leaving the final issue in *His* hands
 Whose goodness knows no change, whose
 love is sure,
 Who sees, foresees; who cannot judge amiss,
 And wafts at will the contrite soul to bliss.

XII

SEE the Condemned alone within his cell
 And prostrate at some moment when re-
 morse
 Stings to the quick, and, with resistless force,
 Assaults the pride she strove in vain to
 quell.
 Then mark him, him who could so long rebel,
 The crime confessed, a kneeling Penitent
 Before the Altar, where the Sacrament
 Softens his heart, till from his eyes outwell
 Tears of salvation. Welcome death ! while
 Heaven
 Does in this change exceedingly rejoice;
 While yet the solemn heed the State hath
 given
 Helps him to meet the last Tribunal's voice
 In faith, which fresh offences, were he cast
 On old temptations, might for ever blast.

XIII

CONCLUSION

YES, though He well may tremble at the
 sound
 Of his own voice, who from the judgment-
 seat
 Sends the pale Convict to his last retreat
 In death; though Listeners shudder all
 around,
 They know the dread requital's source pro-
 found;
 Nor is, they feel, its wisdom obsolete —
 (Would that it were !) the sacrifice unmeet
 For Christian Faith. But hopeful signs
 abound;
 The social rights of man breathe purer air,
 Religion deepens her preventive care;
 Then, moved by needless fear of past abuse,
 Strike not from Law's firm hand that awful
 rod,
 But leave it thence to drop for lack of use:
 Oh, speed the blessed hour, Almighty God !

XIV

APOLOGY

THE formal World relaxes her cold chain
 For One who speaks in numbers; ampler
 scope

His utterance finds; and, conscious of the
 gain,
 Imagination works with bolder hope
 The cause of grateful reason to sustain;
 And, serving Truth, the heart more strongly
 beats
 Against all barriers which his labour meets
 In lofty place, or humble Life's domain.
 Enough;— before us lay a painful road,
 And guidance have I sought in duteous love
 From Wisdom's heavenly Father. Hence
 hath flowed
 Patience, with trust that, whatsoe'er the way
 Each takes in this high matter, all may
 move
 Cheered with the prospect of a brighter
 day.

ON A PORTRAIT OF I. F.,
 PAINTED BY MARGARET GIL-
 LIES

1840. 1851

WE gaze — nor grieve to think that we
 must die,
 But that the precious love this friend hath
 sown
 Within our hearts, the love whose flower
 hath blown
 Bright as if heaven were ever in its eye,
 Will pass so soon from human memory;
 And not by strangers to our blood alone,
 But by our best descendants be unknown.
 Unthought of — this may surely claim a
 sigh.
 Yet, blessed Art, we yield not to dejection
 Thou against Time so feelingly dost strive
 Where'er, preserved in this most true re-
 flection,
 An image of her soul is kept alive,
 Some lingering fragrance of the pure affec-
 tion,
 Whose flower with us will vanish, not
 survive.

TO I. F.

1840. 1851

THE star which comes at close of day
 shine
 More heavenly bright than when it leads
 the morn,
 Is friendship's emblem, whether the forlorn
 She visiteth, or, shedding light benign

ugh shades that solemnize Life's calm
 decline,
 make the happy happier. This have we
 at, Isabel, from thy society,
 h now we too unwillingly resign
 gh for brief absence. But farewell!
 the page
 mers before my sight through thankful
 tears,
 as start forth, not seldom, to approve
 ruth, when we, old yet unchilled by age,
 thee, though known but for a few fleet
 years,
 heart-affianced sister of our love!

POOR ROBIN

1840. 1842

ften ask myself what will become of Rydal
 it after our day. Will the old walls and
 remain in front of the house and about
 grounds, or will they be swept away with
 he beautiful mosses and ferns and wild
 aiums and other flowers which their rude
 ruccion suffered and encouraged to grow
 ng them?—This little wild flower—
 or Robin"—is here constantly courting
 attention, and exciting what may be called
 mestic interest with the varying aspects of
 talks and leaves and flowers. Strangely
 ie tastes of men differ according to their
 loyment and habits of life. "What a nice
 would that be," said a labouring man to
 one day, "if all that rubbish was cleared
 The "*rubbish*" was some of the most
 itiful mosses and lichens and ferns and
 r wild growths that could possibly be seen.
 and us from the tyranny of trimness and
 ness showing itself in this way! Chatter-
 says of freedom—"Upon her head wild
 ds were spread;" and depend upon it if
 e marvellous boy" had undertaken to give
 a garland, he would have preferred what
 are apt to call weeds to garden-flowers.
 e taste has an eye for both. Weeds have
 called flowers out of place. I fear the
 e most people would assign to them is too
 ted. Let them come near to our abodes,
 urely they may without impropriety or dis-
 ar.

w when the primrose makes a splendid
 show,
 d lilies face the March-winds in full blow,
 d humbler growths as moved with one
 desire
 t on, to welcome spring, their best attire,
 or Robin is yet flowerless; but how gay

With his red stalks upon this sunny day!
 And, as his tufts of leaves he spreads, con-
 tent
 With a hard bed and scanty nourishment,
 Mixed with the green, some shine not lack-
 ing power
 To rival summer's brightest scarlet flower;
 And flowers they well might seem to
 passers-by
 If looked at only with a careless eye;
 Flowers—or a richer produce (did it suit
 The season) sprinklings of ripe strawberry
 fruit.
 But while a thousand pleasures come un-
 sought,
 Why fix upon his wealth or want a thought?
 Is the string touched in prelude to a lay
 Of pretty fancies that would round him play
 When all the world acknowledged elfin
 sway?
 Or does it suit our humour to commend
 Poor Robin as a sure and crafty friend,
 Whose practice teaches, spite of names, to
 show
 Bright colours whether they deceive or
 no?—
 Nay, we would simply praise the free good-
 will
 With which, though slighted, he, on naked
 hill
 Or in warm valley, seeks his part to fill;
 Cheerful alike if bare of flowers as now,
 Or when his tiny gems shall deck his brow:
 Yet more, we wish that men by men de-
 spised,
 And such as lift their foreheads over-
 prized,
 Should sometimes think, where'er they
 chance to spy
 This child of Nature's own humility,
 What recompence is kept in store or left
 For all that seem neglected or bereft;
 With what nice care equivalents are given,
 How just, how bountiful, the hand of
 Heaven.

ON A PORTRAIT OF THE DUKE
 OF WELLINGTON UPON THE
 FIELD OF WATERLOO, BY HAY-
 DON

1840. 1842

This was composed while I was ascending
 Helvellyn in company with my daughter and
 her husband. She was on horseback and rode

to the top of the hill without once dismounting,
a feat which it was scarcely possible to perform
except during a season of dry weather; and a
guide, with whom we fell in on the mountain,
told us he believed it had never been accom-
plished before by any one.

By Art's bold privilege Warrior and War-
horse stand
On ground yet strewn with their last battle's
wreck;
Let the Steed glory while his Master's hand
Lies fixed for ages on his conscious neck;
But by the Chieftain's look, though at his
side
Hangs that day's treasured sword, how firm
a check
Is given to triumph and all human pride!
Yon trophied Mound shrinks to a shadowy
speck
In his calm presence! Him the mighty
deed
Elates not, brought far nearer the grave's
rest,
As shows that time-worn face, for he such
seed
Has sown as yields, we trust, the fruit of
fame
In Heaven; hence no one blushes for thy
name,
Conqueror, 'mid some sad thoughts, divinely
blest!

TO A PAINTER

1841 (?). 1842

The picture which gave occasion to this and
the following Sonnet was from the pencil of
Miss M. Gillies, who resided for several weeks
under our roof at Rydal Mount.

ALL praise the Likeness by thy skill por-
trayed;
But 'tis a fruitless task to paint for me,
Who, yielding not to changes Time has
made,
By the habitual light of memory see
Eyes unbedimmed, see bloom that cannot
fade,
And smiles that from their birth-place ne'er
shall flee
Into the land where ghosts and phantoms
be;
And, seeing this, own nothing in its stead.
Couldst thou go back into far-distant years,

Or share with me, fond thought! that in-
ward eye,
Then, and then only, Painter! could thy Art
The visual powers of Nature satisfy,
Which hold, whate'er to common sight
appears,
Their sovereign empire in a faithful heart.

ON THE SAME SUBJECT

1841. 1842

THOUGH I beheld at first with blank sur-
prise
This Work, I now have gazed on it so long
I see its truth with reluctant eyes;
O, my Belovèd! I have done thee wrong
Conscious of blessedness, but, whence it
sprung,
Ever too heedless, as I now perceive:
Morn into noon did pass, noon into eve,
And the old day was welcome as the young
As welcome, and as beautiful — in sooth
More beautiful, as being a thing more holy
Thanks to thy virtues, to the eternal youth
Of all thy goodness, never melancholy;
To thy large heart and humble mind, that
cast
Into one vision, future, present, past.

"WHEN SEVERN'S SWEEPING FLOOD HAD OVERTHROWN"

1842. 1842

WHEN Severn's sweeping flood had over-
thrown
St. Mary's Church, the preacher that
would cry: —
"Thus, Christian people, God his might
hath shown
That ye to him your love may testify;
Haste, and rebuild the pile." — But not a
stone
Resumed its place. Age after age went by
And Heaven still lacked its due, though
piety
In secret did, we trust, her loss bemoan.
But now her Spirit hath put forth its claim
In Power, and Poesy would lend her voice:
Let the new Church be worthy of its aim.
That in its beauty Cardiff may rejoice!
Oh! in the past if cause there was for
shame,
Let not our times halt in their better claim.

STENT ON GATHERING WOOL FROM HEDGE AND BRAKE"

1842. 1842

suggested by a conversation with Miss Fen-
s, who along with her sister had, during
r childhood, found much delight in such
erings for the purposes here alluded to.

ENT on gathering wool from hedge and
brake

busy Little-ones rejoice that soon
oor old Dame will bless them for the
boon:

at is their glee while flake they add to
flake

th rival earnestness; far other strife
an will hereafter move them, if they
make

stime their idol, give their day of life
pleasure snatched for reckless pleasure's
sake.

a pomp and show allay one heart-born
grief?

ns which the World inflicts can she
requite?

t for an interval however brief;
e silent thoughts that search for steadfast
light,

ve from her depths, and Duty in her
might,

d Faith — these only yield secure relief.

PRELUDE

EFIXED TO THE VOLUME ENTITLED
"POEMS CHIEFLY OF EARLY AND LATE
YEARS"

1842. 1842

These verses were begun while I was on a
it to my son John at Brigham, and were
ished at Rydal. As the contents of the vol-
e, to which they are now prefixed, will be
igned to their respective classes when my
ems shall be collected in one volume. I should
at a loss where with propriety to place this
elude, being too restricted in its bearing to
ve for a preface for the whole. The lines
wards the conclusion allude to the discontents
en fomented through the country by the agi-
tors of the Anti-Corn-Law League: the par-
ular causes of such troubles are transitory,
t disposition to excite and liability to be ex-
ed are nevertheless permanent, and therefore
oper objects for the poet's regard.

In desultory walk through orchard grounds,
Or some deep chestnut grove, oft have I
paused

The while a Thrush, urged rather than
restrained

By gusts of vernal storm, attuned his song
To his own genial instincts; and was heard
(Though not without some plaintive tones
between)

To utter, above showers of blossom swept
From tossing boughs, the promise of a calm,
Which the unsheltered traveller might re-
ceive

With thankful spirit. The descant, and the
wind

That seemed to play with it in love or scorn,
Encouraged and endeared the strain of
words

That haply flowed from me, by fits of si-
lence

Impelled to livelier pace. But now, my
Book!

Charged with those lays, and others of like
mood,

Or loftier pitch if higher rose the theme,
Go, single — yet aspiring to be joined

With thy Forerunners that through many
a year

Have faithfully prepared each other's
way —

Go forth upon a mission best fulfilled
When and wherever, in this changeful

world,
Power hath been given to please for higher
ends

Than pleasure only; gladdening to prepare
For wholesome sadness, troubling to refine,

Calming to raise; and, by a sapient Art
Diffused through all the mysteries of our

Being,
Softening the toils and pains that have not
ceased

To cast their shadows on our mother Earth
Since the primeval doom. Such is the

grace
Which, though unsued for, fails not to de-
scend

With heavenly inspiration; such the aim
That Reason dictates; and, as even the wish

Has virtue in it, why should hope to me
Be wanting that sometimes, where fancied

ills
Harass the mind and strip from off the
bowers

Of private life their natural pleasantness,

A Voice — devoted to the love whose seeds
 Are sown in every human breast, to beauty
 Lodged within compass of the humblest
 sight,
 To cheerful intercourse with wood and
 field,
 And sympathy with man's substantial⁴⁰
 griefs —
 Will not be heard in vain? And in those
 days
 When unforeseen distress spreads far and
 wide
 Among a People mournfully cast down,
 Or into anger roused by venal words
 In recklessness flung out to overturn
 The judgment, and divert the general heart
 From mutual good — some strain of thine,
 my Book!
 Caught at propitious intervals, may win
 Listeners who not unwillingly admit⁵⁰
 Kindly emotion tending to console
 And reconcile; and both with young and
 old
 Exalt the sense of thoughtful gratitude
 For benefits that still survive, by faith
 In progress, under laws divine, maintained.

FLOATING ISLAND

1842. 1842

My poor sister takes a pleasure in repeating
 these verses, which she composed not long be-
 fore the beginning of her sad illness.

These lines are by the author of the "Ad-
 dress to the Wind," etc., published heretofore
 along with my Poems.

HARMONIOUS Powers with Nature work
 On sky, earth, river, lake and sea;
 Sunshine and cloud, whirlwind and breeze,
 All in one duteous task agree.

Once did I see a slip of earth
 (By throbbing waves long undermined)
 Loosed from its hold; how, no one knew,
 But all might see it float, obedient to the
 wind;

Might see it, from the mossy shore
 Dissevered, float upon the Lake,
 Float with its crest of trees adorned
 On which the warbling birds their pastime
 take.

Food, shelter, safety, there they find;
 There berries ripen, flowerets bloom;
 There insects live their lives, and die;
 A peopled world it is; in size a tiny realm

And thus through many seasons' space
 This little Island may survive;
 But Nature, though we mark her not,
 Will take away, may cease to give.

Perchance when you are wandering far
 Upon some vacant, sunny day,
 Without an object, hope, or fear,
 Thither your eyes may turn — the Lake
 passed away;

Buried beneath the glittering Lake,
 Its place no longer to be found;
 Yet the lost fragments shall remain
 To fertilize some other ground.

"THE CRESCENT-MOON, THE STAR OF LOVE"

1842. 1842

THE Crescent-moon, the Star of Love,
 Glories of evening, as ye there are seen
 With but a span of sky between —
 Speak one of you, my doubts remove
 Which is the attendant Page and which the
 Queen?

TO A REDBREAST — (IN SICK- NESS)

(?). 1842

Almost the only verses by our lamented Sis-
 ter Sara Hutchinson.

STAY, little cheerful Robin! stay,
 And at my casement sing,
 Though it should prove a farewell lay
 And this our parting spring.

Though I, alas! may ne'er enjoy
 The promise in thy song;
 A charm, that thought can not destroy,
 Doth to thy strain belong.

Methinks that in my dying hour
 Thy song would still be dear,
 And with a more than earthly power
 My passing Spirit cheer.

Then, little Bird, this boon confer,
Come, and my requiem sing,
Nor fail to be the harbinger
Of everlasting Spring.

MISCELLANEOUS SONNETS

1842 (?). 1842

I

was impelled to write this Sonnet by the
lasting frequency with which the word *art*
art!, imported with other impertinences from
Germans, is employed by writers of the
present day: for artistical let them substitute
social, and the poetry written on this system,
at home and abroad, will be for the most
much better characterised.

POET! — He hath put his heart to school,
And dares to move unpropped upon the staff
Which Art hath lodged within his hand —
must laugh

precept only, and shed tears by rule.
By Art be Nature; the live current quaff,
And let the groveller sip his stagnant pool,
Fear that else, when Critics grave and
cool
Have killed him, Scorn should write his
epitaph.

Now does the Meadow-flower its bloom un-
fold?

Because the lovely little flower is free
Down to its root, and, in that freedom,
bold;

And so the grandeur of the Forest-tree
Comes not by casting in a formal mould,
But from its *own* divine vitality.

II

Hundreds of times have I seen, hanging about
And above the vale of Rydal, clouds that might
Have given birth to this Sonnet, which was
born off on the impulse of the moment one
evening when I was returning home from the
favourite walk of ours, along the Rotha, under
oughrigg.

THE most alluring clouds that mount the
sky

Give to a troubled element their forms,
Their hues to sunset. If with raptured eye
We watch their splendour, shall we covet
storms,

And wish the Lord of day his slow decline

Would hasten, that such pomp may float on
high?

Behold, already they forget to shine,
Dissolve — and leave, to him who gazed, a
sigh.

Not loth to thank each moment for its boon
Of pure delight, come whencesoe'er it may,
Peace let us seek, — to steadfast things
attune

Calm expectations — leaving to the gay
And volatile their love of transient bowers,
The house that cannot pass away be ours.

III

This Sonnet is recommended to the perusal of
all those who consider that the evils under which
we groan are to be removed or palliated by mea-
sures ungoverned by moral and religious prin-
ciples.

FEEL for the wrongs to universal ken
Daily exposed, woe that unshrouded lies;
And seek the Sufferer in his darkest den,
Whether conducted to the spot by sighs
And moanings, or he dwells (as if the wren
Taught him concealment) hidden from all
eyes

In silence and the awful modesties
Of sorrow; — feel for all, as brother Men!
Rest not in hope want's icy chain to thaw
By casual boons and formal charities;
Learn to be just, just through impartial
law;

Far as ye may, erect and equalise;
And, what ye cannot reach by statute, draw
Each from his fountain of self-sacrifice!

IV

IN ALLUSION TO VARIOUS RECENT
HISTORIES AND NOTICES OF THE
FRENCH REVOLUTION

PORTENTOUS change when History can ap-
pear

As the cool Advocate of foul device;
Reckless audacity extol, and jeer
At consciences perplexed with scruples
nice!

They who bewail not, must abhor, the
sneer

Born of Conceit, Power's blind Idolater;
Or haply sprung from vaunting Cowardice
Betrayed by mockery of holy fear.
Hath it not long been said the wrath of
Man

Works not the righteousness of God ? Oh
 bend,
 Bend, ye Perverse ! to judgments from on
 High,
 Laws that lay under Heaven's perpetual ban,
 All principles of action that transcend
 The sacred limits of humanity.

V

CONTINUED

WHO ponders National events shall find
 An awful balancing of loss and gain,
 Joy based on sorrow, good with ill com-
 bined,
 And proud deliverance issuing out of pain
 And direful throes; as if the All-ruling Mind,
 With whose perfection it consists to ordain
 Volcanic burst, earthquake, and hurricane,
 Dealt in like sort with feeble human kind
 By laws immutable. But woe for him
 Who thus deceived shall lend an eager hand
 To social havoc. Is not Conscience ours,
 And Truth, whose eye guilt only can make
 dim;
 And Will, whose office, by divine command,
 Is to control and check disordered Powers ?

VI

CONCLUDED

LONG-FAVoured England ! be not thou
 misled
 By monstrous theories of alien growth,
 Lest alien frenzy seize thee, waxing wroth,
 Self-smitten till thy garments reek dyed red
 With thy own blood, which tears in torrents
 shed
 Fail to wash out, tears flowing ere thy troth
 Be plighted, not to ease but sullen sloth,
 Or wan despair — the ghost of false hope fled
 Into a shameful grave. Among thy youth,
 My Country ! if such warning be held dear,
 Then shall a Veteran's heart be thrilled
 with joy,
 One who would gather from eternal truth,
 For time and season, rules that work to
 cheer —
 Not scourge, to save the People — not de-
 stroy.

VII

MEN of the Western World ! in Fate's dark
 book
 Whence these opprobrious leaves of dire
 portent ?

Think ye your British Ancestors found
 Their native Land, for outrage provid-
 From unsubmitive necks the bridle
 To give, in their Descendants, freer
 And wider range to passions turbulent,
 To mutual tyranny a deadlier look ?
 Nay, said a voice, soft as the south wind
 breath,
 Dive through the stormy surface of
 flood
 To the great current flowing underneath
 Explore the countless springs of
 good;
 So shall the truth be better understood,
 And thy grieved Spirit brighten strong
 faith.

VIII

Lo ! where she stands fixed in a saint-
 trance,
 One upward hand, as if she needed rest
 From rapture, lying softly on her breast
 Nor wants her eyeball an ethereal glance
 But not the less — nay more — that count-
 nance,
 While thus illumined, tells of painful
 For a sick heart made weary of this life
 By love, long crossed with adverse cir-
 stance.
 — Would She were now as when she lay
 to pass
 At God's appointed hour to them who tread
 Heaven's sapphire pavement, yet break
 well content,
 Well pleased, her foot should print earth
 common grass,
 Lived thankful for day's light, for daily
 bread,
 For health, and time in obvious duty spent.

THE NORMAN BOY

1842. 1842

The subject of this poem was sent me by Mr. Ogle, to whom I was personally unknown, with a hope on her part that I might be induced to relate the incident in verse ; and I do not regret that I took the trouble ; for not improbably the fact is illustrative of the boy's early piety, and may concur with my other little pieces to produce profitable reflections among my youthful readers. This is said however with an absolute conviction that children will derive most benefit from books which are so unworthy the perusal of persons of any age.

with my whole heart against those pro-
 as, so abundant in the present day, in
 the doings of children are dwelt upon
 they were incapable of being interested in
 ng else. On this subject I have dwelt at
 in the poem on the growth of my own

on a broad unfertile tract of forest-
 skirted Down,
 cept by Nature for herself, nor made
 by man his own,
 home and company remote and every
 playful joy,
 ed, tending a few sheep and goats, a
 ragged Norman Boy.

never saw I, nor the spot; but from
 an English Dame,
 ager to me and yet my friend, a simple
 notice came,
 a suit that I would speak in verse of
 that sequestered child
 m, one bleak winter's day, she met
 upon the dreary Wild.

flock, along the woodland's edge with
 relics sprinkled o'er
 last night's snow, beneath a sky threat-
 ening the fall of more,
 ere tufts of herbage tempted each, were
 busy at their feed,
 d the poor Boy was busier still, with
 work of anxious heed.

ere was he, where of branches rent and
 withered and decayed,
 r covert from the keen north wind, his
 hands a hut had made.
 tiny tenement, forsooth, and frail, as
 needs must be
 thing of such materials framed, by a
 builder such as he.

he hut stood finished by his pains, nor
 seemingly lacked aught
 at skill or means of his could add, but
 the architect had wrought
 me limber twigs into a Cross, well-shaped
 with fingers nice,
 o be engrafted on the top of his small
 edifice.

hat Cross he now was fastening there, as
 the surest power and best
 or supplying all deficiencies, all wants of
 the rude nest

In which, from burning heat, or tempest
 driving far and wide,
 The innocent Boy, else shelterless, his lonely
 head must hide.

That Cross belike he also raised as a stand-
 ard for the true
 And faithful service of his heart in the
 worst that might ensue
 Of hardship and distressful fear, amid the
 houseless waste
 Where he, in his poor self so weak, by
 Providence was placed.

— Here, Lady! might I cease; but nay,
 let us before we part
 With this dear holy shepherd-boy breathe
 a prayer of earnest heart,
 That unto him, where'er shall lie his life's
 appointed way,
 The Cross, fixed in his soul, may prove an
 all-sufficing stay.

THE POET'S DREAM

SEQUEL TO THE NORMAN BOY

1842. 1842

Just as those final words were penned, the
 sun broke out in power,
 And gladdened all things; but, as chanced,
 within that very hour,
 Air blackened, thunder growled, fire flashed
 from clouds that hid the sky,
 And, for the Subject of my Verse, I heaved
 a pensive sigh.

Nor could my heart by second thoughts
 from heaviness be cleared,
 For bodied forth before my eyes the cross-
 crowned hut appeared;
 And, while around it storm as fierce seemed
 troubling earth and air,
 I saw, within, the Norman Boy kneeling
 alone in prayer.

The Child, as if the thunder's voice spake
 with articulate call,
 Bowed meekly in submissive fear, before
 the Lord of All;
 His lips were moving; and his eyes, up-
 raised to sue for grace,
 With soft illumination cheered the dimness
 of that place.

How beautiful is holiness ! — what wonder
if the sight,
Almost as vivid as a dream, produced a
dream at night ?
It came with sleep and showed the Boy, no
cherub, not transformed,
But the poor ragged Thing whose ways my
human heart had warmed.

Me had the dream equipped with wings, so
I took him in my arms,
And lifted from the grassy floor, stilling his
faint alarms,
And bore him high through yielding air my
debt of love to pay,
By giving him, for both our sakes, an hour
of holiday. 20

I whispered, "Yet a little while, dear
Child ! thou art my own,
To show thee some delightful thing, in
country or in town.
What shall it be ? a mirthful throng ? or
that holy place and calm
St. Denis, filled with royal tombs, or the
Church of Notre Dame ?

St. Ouen's golden Shrine ? Or choose what
else would please thee most
Of any wonder Normandy, or all proud
France, can boast !"
"My Mother," said the Boy, "was born
near to a blessed Tree,
The Chapel Oak of Allonville; good Angel,
show it me !"

On wings, from broad and stedfast poise
let loose by this reply,
For Allonville, o'er down and dale, away
then did we fly; 30
O'er town and tower we flew, and fields in
May's fresh verdure drest;
The wings they did not flag; the Child,
though grave, was not deprest.

But who shall show, to waking sense, the
gleam of light that broke
Forth from his eyes, when first the Boy
looked down on that huge oak,
For length of days so much revered, so
famous where it stands
For twofold hallowing — Nature's care, and
work of human hands ?

Strong as an Eagle with my charge I glided
round and round
The wide-spread boughs, for view of doo-
window, and stair that wound
Gracefully up the gnarled trunk; nor left
we unsurveyed
The pointed steeple peering forth from the
centre of the shade.

I lighted — opened with soft touch the
chapel's iron door,
Past softly, leading in the Boy; and, while
from roof to floor
From floor to roof all round his eyes the
Child with wonder cast,
Pleasure on pleasure crowded in, each live-
lier than the last.

For, deftly framed within the trunk, the
sanctuary showed,
By light of lamp and precious stones, the
glimmered here, there glowed,
Shrine, Altar, Image, Offerings hung a
sign of gratitude;
Sight that inspired accordant thoughts;
and speech I thus renewed:

"Hither the Afflicted come, as thou hast
heard thy Mother say,
And, kneeling, supplication make to our
Lady de la Paix;
What mournful sighs have here been heard
and, when the voice was stopt
By sudden pangs; what bitter tears have
on this pavement dropt !

Poor Shepherd of the naked Dove, a
favoured lot is thine,
Far happier lot, dear Boy, than brings full
many to this shrine;
From body pains and pains of soul thou
needest no release,
Thy hours as they flow on are spent, if not
in joy, in peace.

Then offer up thy heart to God in thank-
fulness and praise,
Give to Him prayers, and many thoughts
in thy most busy days;
And in His sight the fragile Cross, on thy
small hut, will be
Holy as that which long hath crowned the
Chapel of this Tree; 32

as that far seen which crowns the
sumptuous Church in Rome
e thousands meet to worship God
under a mighty Dome;
ees the bending multitude, he hears
the choral rites,
not the less, in children's hymns and
lonely prayer, delights.

For his service needeth not proud work
of human skill;
please him best who labour most to
do in peace his will:
at us strive to live, and to our Spirits
will be given
wings as, when our Saviour calls, shall
bear us up to heaven."

Boy no answer made by words, but,
so earnest was his look,
p fled, and with it fled the dream — re-
corded in this book,
all that passed should melt away in
silence from my mind,
visions still more bright have done, and
left no trace behind.

oh ! that Country-man of thine, whose
eye, loved Child, can see
ledge of endless bliss in acts of early
piety,
verse, which to thy ear might come,
would treat this simple theme,
leave untold our happy flight in that
adventurous dream.

as the dream, to thee, poor Boy ! to thee
from whom it flowed,
as nothing, scarcely can be aught, yet
't was bounteously bestowed,
I may dare to cherish hope that gentle
eyes will read
t loth, and listening Little-ones, heart-
touched, their fancies feed.

THE WIDOW ON WINDERMERE SIDE

1842. 1842

The facts recorded in this Poem were given
e, and the character of the person described,
my friend the Rev. R. P. Graves, who has
ag officiated as curate at Bowness, to the
eat benefit of the parish and neighbourhood.

The individual was well known to him. She
died before these verses were composed. It is
scarcely worth while to notice that the stanzas
are written in the sonnet form, which was
adopted when I thought the matter might be
included in twenty-eight lines.

I

How beautiful when up a lofty height
Honour ascends among the humblest poor,
And feeling sinks as deep ! See there the
door
Of One, a Widow, left beneath a weight
Of blameless debt. On evil Fortune's spite
She wasted no complaint, but strove to
make
A just repayment, both for conscience-sake
And that herself and hers should stand
upright
In the world's eye. Her work when day-
light failed
Paused not, and through the depth of night
she kept
Such earnest vigils, that belief prevailed
With some, the noble Creature never slept;
But, one by one, the hand of death assailed
Her children from her inmost heart be-
wept.

II

The Mother mourned, nor ceased her tears
to flow,
Till a winter's noonday placed her buried
Son
Before her eyes, last child of many gone —
His raiment of angelic white, and lo !
His very feet bright as the dazzling snow
Which they are touching; yea far brighter,
even
As that which comes, or seems to come,
from heaven,
Surpasses aught these elements can show.
Much she rejoiced, trusting that from that
hour
Whate'er befell she could not grieve or pine;
But the Transfigured, in and out of season,
Appeared, and spiritual presence gained a
power
Over material forms that mastered reason.
Oh, gracious Heaven, in pity make her
thine !

III

But why that prayer ? as if to her could
come
No good but by the way that leads to bliss

Through Death,—so judging we should
 judge amiss.³¹
 Since reason failed want is her threatened
 doom,
 Yet frequent transports mitigate the gloom:
 Nor of those maniacs is she one that kiss
 The air or laugh upon a precipice;
 No, passing through strange sufferings to-
 ward the tomb
 She smiles as if a martyr's crown were won:
 Oft, when light breaks through clouds or
 waving trees,
 With outspread arms and fallen upon her
 knees
 The Mother hails in her descending Son⁴⁰
 An Angel, and in earthly ecstasies
 Her own angelic glory seems begun.

AIREY-FORCE VALLEY

1842(?). 1842

— Not a breath of air
 Ruffles the bosom of this leafy glen.
 From the brook's margin, wide around, the
 trees
 Are steadfast as the rocks; the brook itself,
 (Old as the hills that feed it from afar,
 Doth rather deepen than disturb the calm
 Where all things else are still and motion-
 less.
 And yet, even now, a little breeze, perchance
 Escaped from boisterous winds that rage
 without,
 Has entered, by the sturdy oaks unfelt,
 But to its gentle touch how sensitive
 Is the light ash! that, pendent from the
 brow
 (Of yon dim cave, in seeming silence makes
 A soft eye-music of slow-waving boughs,
 Powerful almost as vocal harmony
 To stay the wanderer's steps and soothe his
 thoughts.

"LYRE! THOUGH SUCH POWER
 DO IN THY MAGIC LIVE"

1842(?). 1842

LYRE! though such power do in thy magic
 live
 As might from India's farthest plain
 Recall the not unwilling Maid,
 Await me to detain
 The lovely Fugitive:

Check with thy notes the impulse which
 betrayed
 By her sweet farewell looks, I longed to
 aid.
 Here let me gaze enrapt upon that eye,
 The impregnable and awe-inspiring fort
 Of contemplation, the calm port
 By reason fenced from winds that sigh
 Among the restless sails of vanity.
 But if no wish be hers that we should part.
 A humbler bliss would satisfy my heart.
 Where all things are so fair,
 Enough by her dear side to breathe the
 Of this Elysian weather;
 And, on or in, or near, the brook, esp
 Shade upon the sunshine lying
 Faint and somewhat pensively;
 And downward Image gaily vying
 With its upright living tree
 'Mid silver clouds, and openings of the
 sky
 As soft almost and deep as her cerulean eye

Nor less the joy with many a glance
 Cast up the Stream or down at her be-
 seeching,
 To mark its eddying foam-balls pretty
 distrest
 By ever-changing shape and want of rest;
 Or watch, with mutual teaching,
 The current as it plays
 In flashing leaps and stealthy
 creeps
 Adown a rocky maze;
 Or note (translucent summer's happiest
 chance!)
 In the slope-channel floored with pebbles
 bright,
 Stones of all hues, gem emulous of gem,
 So vivid that they take from keenest sight
 The liquid veil that seeks not to hide them

TO THE CLOUDS

1842(?). 1842

These verses were suggested while I was
 walking on the foot-road between Rydal Mount
 and Grasmere. The clouds were driving over
 the top of Nab-Sear across the vale: they met
 my thoughts agoing, and the rest followed al-
 most immediately.

ARMY of Clouds! ye winged Hosts in
 troops
 Ascending from behind the motionless brow

That tall rock, as from a hidden world,
 Whither with such eagerness of speed?
 What seek ye, or what shun ye? of the gale
 Companions, fear ye to be left behind,
 Racing o'er your blue ethereal field
 Contend ye with each other? of the sea
 Children, thus post ye over vale and height
 To sink upon your mother's lap — and rest?
 Or were ye rightlier hailed, when first mine
 eyes¹¹
 Beheld in your impetuous march the like-
 ness
 Of a wide army pressing on to meet
 Or overtake some unknown enemy? —
 But your smooth motions suit a peaceful
 aim;
 And Fancy, not less aptly pleased, compares
 Your squadrons to an endless flight of birds
 Serial, upon due migration bound
 To milder climes; or rather do ye urge
 A caravan your hasty pilgrimage²⁰
 To pause at last on more aspiring heights
 Than these, and utter your devotion there
 With thunderous voice? Or are ye jubi-
 lant,
 And would ye, tracking your proud lord
 the Sun,
 Be present at his setting; or the pomp
 Of Persian mornings would ye fill, and
 stand
 Poising your splendours high above the
 heads
 Of worshippers kneeling to their up-risen
 God?
 Whence, whence, ye Clouds! this eagerness
 of speed?
 Speak, silent creatures. — They are gone,
 are fled,³⁰
 Buried together in yon gloomy mass
 That loads the middle heaven; and clear
 and bright
 And vacant doth the region which they
 thronged
 Appear; a calm descent of sky conducting
 Down to the unapproachable abyss,
 Down to that hidden gulf from which they
 rose
 To vanish — fleet as days and months and
 years,
 Fleet as the generations of mankind,
 Power, glory, empire, as the world itself,
 The lingering world, when time hath ceased
 to be.⁴⁰
 But the winds roar, shaking the rooted
 trees,

And see! a bright precursor to a train
 Perchance as numerous, overpeers the rock
 That sullenly refuses to partake
 Of the wild impulse. From a fount of life
 Invisible, the long procession moves
 Luminous or gloomy, welcome to the vale
 Which they are entering, welcome to mine
 eye
 That sees them, to my soul that owns in
 them,
 And in the bosom of the firmament⁵⁰
 O'er which they move, wherein they are
 contained,
 A type of her capacious self and all
 Her restless progeny.
 A humble walk
 Here is my body doomed to tread, this
 path,
 A little hoary line and faintly traced,
 Work, shall we call it, of the shepherd's
 foot
 Or of his flock? — joint vestige of them
 both.
 I pace it unrepining, for my thoughts
 Admit no bondage and my words have
 wings.
 Where is the Orphean lyre, or Druid harp,
 To accompany the verse? The mountain
 blast⁶⁰
 Shall be our *hand* of music; he shall sweep
 The rocks, and quivering trees, and billowy
 lake,
 And search the fibres of the caves, and they
 Shall answer, for our song is of the Clouds.
 And the wind loves them; and the gentle
 gales —
 Which by their aid re-clothe the naked
 lawn
 With annual verdure, and revive the woods,
 And moisten the parched lips of thirsty
 flowers —
 Love them; and every idle breeze of air⁷⁰
 Bends to the favourite burthen. Moon and
 stars
 Keep their most solemn vigils when the
 Clouds
 Watch also, shifting peaceably their place
 Like bands of ministering Spirits, or when
 they lie,
 As if some Protean art the change had
 wrought,
 In listless quiet o'er the ethereal deep
 Scattered, a Cyclades of various shapes
 And all degrees of beauty. O ye Light-
 nings!

WANSFELL. THIS HOUSEHOLD HAS A FAVOURED LOT

... as offspring; and the
 ... of life and joy, 80
 ... darting reason, there-
 ... as the god of verse,
 ... deity —
 ... glory in their looks, and
 ... brotherhood
 ... beatific light
 ... transient were they not re-
 ... and did not, while we gaze
 ... credulous desire
 ... hope that memory lacks not
 ... 90
 ... treasure unimpaired. Vain
 ...
 ... created as we are
 ... and rest, albeit to find them only
 ... in the bosom of eternal things?

WANSFELL! THIS HOUSEHOLD HAS A FAVOURED LOT

1842. 1845

WANSFELL! this Household has a favoured
 lot,
 Living with liberty on thee to gaze,
 To watch while Morn first crowns thee
 with her rays,
 Or when along thy breast serenely float
 Evening's angelic clouds. Yet ne'er a note
 Hath sounded (shame upon the Bard!) thy
 praise
 For all that thou, as if from heaven, hast
 brought
 Of glory lavished on our quiet days.
 Bountiful Son of Earth! when we are gone
 From every object dear to mortal sight,
 As soon we shall be, may these words attest
 How oft, to elevate our spirits, shone
 Thy visionary majesties of light,
 How in thy pensive glooms our hearts found
 rest.

THE EAGLE AND THE DOVE

1842. 1842

SHADE of Caractacus, if spirits love
 The cause they fought for in their earthly
 home

To see the Eagle ruffled by the Dove
 May soothe thy memory of the days
 Rome.

These children claim thee for their birth
 breath
 Of thy renown, from Cambrian mountains
 fans
 A flame within them that despises death
 And glorifies the truant youth of France
 With thy own scorn of tyrants they
 vance,
 But truth divine has sanctified their
 A silver cross enchased with flowers
 France
 Their badge, attests the holy fight
 wage.

The shrill defiance of the young crusade
 Their veteran foes mock as an idle
 But unto Faith and Loyalty comes aid
 From Heaven, gigantic force to baffle
 boys.

GRACE DARLING

1843. 1845

AMONG the dwellers in the silent fields
 The natural heart is touched, and path
 way
 And crowded street resound with his
 strains,
 Inspired by ONE whose very name bespeaks
 Favour divine, exalting human love;
 Whom, since her birth on bleak North
 bria's coast,
 Known unto few but prized as far as known
 A single Act endears to high and low
 Through the whole land — to Man
 moved in spite
 Of the world's freezing cares — to gentle
 Youth —
 To Infancy, that lisps her praise — to Age
 Whose eye reflects it, glistening through
 tear
 Of tremulous admiration. Such true love
 Awaits her now; but, verily, good deeds
 Do not imperishable record find
 Save in the rolls of heaven, where hers may
 live
 A theme for angels, when they celebrate
 The high-souled virtues which forget the
 earth

Has witnessed. Oh ! that winds and waves
 could speak
 Of things which their united power called
 forth 20
 From the pure depths of her humanity !
 A Maiden gentle, yet, at duty's call,
 Firm and unflinching, as the Lighthouse
 reared
 On the Island-rock, her lonely dwelling-
 place;
 Or like the invincible Rock itself that
 braves,
 Age after age, the hostile elements,
 As when it guarded holy Cuthbert's cell.
 All night the storm had raged, nor
 ceased, nor paused,
 When, as day broke, the Maid, through
 misty air,
 Espies far off a Wreck, amid the surf, 30
 Beating on one of those disastrous isles —
 Half of a Vessel, half — no more; the
 rest
 Had vanished, swallowed up with all that
 there
 Had for the common safety striven in vain,
 Or thither thronged for refuge. With quick
 glance
 Daughter and Sire through optic-glass
 discern,
 Clinging about the remnant of this Ship,
 Creatures — how precious in the Maiden's
 sight !
 For whom, belike, the old Man grieves
 still more
 Than for their fellow-sufferers engulfed 40
 Where every parting agony is hushed,
 And hope and fear mix not in further strife.
 "But courage, Father ! let us out to sea —
 A few may yet be saved." The Daughter's
 words,
 Her earnest tone, and look beaming with
 faith,
 Dispel the Father's doubts: nor do they
 lack
 The noble-minded Mother's helping hand
 To launch the boat; and with her blessing
 cheered,
 And inwardly sustained by silent prayer,
 Together they put forth, Father and Child !
 Each grasps an oar, and struggling on they
 go — 51
 Rivals in effort; and, alike intent
 Here to elude and there surmount, they
 watch
 The billows lengthening, mutually crossed

And shattered, and re-gathering their
 might;
 As if the tumult, by the Almighty's will
 Were, in the conscious sea, roused and
 prolonged
 That woman's fortitude — so tried, so
 proved —
 May brighten more and more !
 True to the mark,
 They stem the current of that perilous
 gorge, 60
 Their arms still strengthening with the
 strengthening heart,
 Though danger, as the Wreck is neared,
 becomes
 More imminent. Not unseen do they
 approach;
 And rapture, with varieties of fear
 Incessantly conflicting, thrills the frames
 Of those who, in that dauntless energy,
 Foretaste deliverance; but the least per-
 turbed
 Can scarcely trust his eyes, when he per-
 ceives
 That of the pair — tossed on the waves to
 bring
 Hope to the hopeless, to the dying, life — 70
 One is a Woman, a poor earthly sister,
 Or, be the Visitant other than she seems,
 A guardian Spirit sent from pitying Heaven,
 In woman's shape. But why prolong the
 tale,
 Casting weak words amid a host of thoughts
 Armed to repel them ? Every hazard faced
 And difficulty mastered, with resolve
 That no one breathing should be left to
 perish,
 This last remainder of the crew are all
 Placed in the little boat, then o'er the
 deep 80
 Are safely borne, landed upon the beach,
 And, in fulfilment of God's mercy, lodged
 Within the sheltering Lighthouse. — Shout,
 ye Waves,
 Send forth a song of triumph. Waves and
 Winds,
 Exult in this deliverance wrought through
 faith
 In Him whose Providence your rage hath
 served !
 Ye screaming Sea-mews, in the concert
 join !
 And would that some immortal Voice — a
 Voice
 Fitly attuned to all that gratitude

Breathes out from floor or couch, through
 pallid lips⁹⁰
 Of the survivors — to the clouds might
 bear —
 Blended with praise of that parental love,
 Beneath whose watchful eye the Maiden
 grew
 Pious and pure, modest and yet so brave,
 Though young so wise, though meek so
 resolute —
 Might carry to the clouds and to the stars,
 Yea, to celestial Choirs, GRACE DARLING'S
 name !

"WHILE BEAMS OF ORIENT
 LIGHT SHOOT WIDE AND
 HIGH"

1843. 1845

WHILE beams of orient light shoot wide
 and high,
 Deep in the vale a little rural Town
 Breathes forth a cloud-like creature of its
 own,
 That mounts not toward the radiant
 morning sky,
 But, with a less ambitious sympathy,
 Hangs o'er its Parent waking to the cares
 Troubles and toils that every day prepares.
 So Fancy, to the musing Poet's eye,
 Endears that Lingerer. And how blest her
 sway
 (Like influence never may my soul reject)
 If the calm Heaven, now to its zenith decked
 With glorious forms in numberless array,
 To the lone shepherd on the hills disclose
 Gleams from a world in which the saints
 repose.

TO THE REV. CHRISTOPHER
 WORDSWORTH, D. D., MASTER
 OF HARROW SCHOOL

After the perusal of his *Theophilus Angli-
 canus*, recently published.

1843. 1845

ENLIGHTENED Teacher, gladly from thy
 hand
 Have I received this proof of pains bestowed
 By Thee to guide thy Pupils on the road
 That, in our native isle, and every land,
 The Church, when trusting in divine com-
 mand
 And in her Catholic attributes, hath trod:

O may these lessons be with profit
 To thy heart's wish, thy labour
 God !
 So the bright faces of the young
 Shall look more bright — the happy,
 still;
 Catch, in the pauses of their keener
 Motions of thought which elevate the
 And, like the Spire that from your
 Hill
 Points heavenward, indicate the
 way.

INSCRIPTION

FOR A MONUMENT IN CROSTEVILLE
 CHURCH, IN THE VALE OF KESTON

1843. 1845

YE vales and hills whose beauty hither
 The poet's steps, and fixed him here,
 His eyes have closed ! And ye, loved
 no more
 Shall Southey feed upon your precious
 To works that ne'er shall forfeit their
 nown,
 Adding immortal labours of his own —
 Whether he traced historic truth, with
 For the State's guidance, or the Church
 weal,
 Or Fancy, disciplined by studious art
 Informed his pen, or wisdom of the best
 Or judgments sanctioned in the Patent
 mind
 By reverence for the rights of all mankind
 Wide were his aims, yet in no human breast
 Could private feelings meet for holier rest
 His joys, his griefs, have vanished like
 cloud
 From Skiddaw's top; but he to heaven
 vowed
 Through his industrious life, and Christian
 faith
 Calmed in his soul the fear of change
 death.

ON THE PROJECTED KENDAL
 AND WINDERMERE RAILWAY

1844. 1845

Is then no nook of English ground secure
 From rash assault ? Schemes of retri-
 ment sown
 In youth, and 'mid the busy world kept

s when their earliest flowers of hope were
 blown,
 Just perish;—how can they this blight
 endure?
 nd must he too the ruthless change bemoan
 Who scorns a false utilitarian lure
 Did his paternal fields at random thrown?
 Afflict the threat, bright Scene, from Orrest-
 head
 Given to the pausing traveller's rapturous
 glance:
 Lead for thy peace, thou beautiful romance
 Of nature; and, if human hearts be dead,
 Speak, passing winds; ye torrents, with
 your strong
 And constant voice, protest against the
 wrong.

PROUD WERE YE, MOUNTAINS,
WHEN, IN TIMES OF OLD"

1844. 1845

PROUD were ye, Mountains, when, in times
 of old,
 Your patriot sons, to stem invasive war,
 Intrenched your brows; ye gloried in each
 scar:
 Now, for your shame, a Power, the Thirst
 of Gold,
 That rules o'er Britain like a baneful star,
 Vills that your peace, your beauty, shall be
 sold,
 And clear way made for her triumphal car
 Through the beloved retreats your arms
 enfold!
 Heard YE that Whistle? As her long-linked
 Train
 Swept onwards, did the vision cross your
 view?
 Yes, ye were startled;—and, in balance true,
 Weighing the mischief with the promised
 gain,
 Mountains, and Vales, and Floods, I call on
 you
 To share the passion of a just disdain.

AT FURNESS ABBEY

1844. 1845

HERE, where, of havoc tired and rash un-
 doing,
 Man left this Structure to become Time's
 prey

A soothing spirit follows in the way
 That Nature takes, her counter-work pur-
 suing,
 See how her Ivy clasps the sacred Ruin
 Fall to prevent or beautify decay;
 And, on the mouldered walls, how bright,
 how gay,
 The flowers in pearly dew their bloom
 renewing!
 Thanks to the place, blessings upon the hour;
 Even as I speak the rising Sun's first smile
 Gleams on the grass-crowned top of yon
 tall Tower
 Whose cawing occupants with joy proclaim
 Prescriptive title to the shattered pile
 Where, Cavendish, *thine* seems nothing but
 a name!

"FORTH FROM A JUTTING
RIDGE, AROUND WHOSE BASE"

1845. 1845

FORTH from a jutting ridge, around whose
 base
 Winds our deep Vale, two heath-clad Rocks
 ascend
 In fellowship, the loftiest of the pair
 Rising to no ambitious height; yet both,
 O'er lake and stream, mountain and flowery
 mead,
 Unfolding prospects fair as human eyes
 Ever beheld. Up-led with mutual help,
 To one or other brow of those twin Peaks
 Were two adventurous Sisters wont to
 climb,
 And took no note of the hour while thence
 they gazed,
 The blooming heath their couch, gazed, side
 by side,
 In speechless admiration. I, a witness
 And frequent sharer of their calm delight
 With thankful heart, to either Eminence
 Gave the baptismal name each Sister bore.
 Now are they parted, far as Death's cold
 hand
 Hath power to part the Spirits of those who
 love
 As they did love. Ye kindred Pinnacles—
 That, while the generations of mankind
 Follow each other to their hiding-place
 In time's abyss, are privileged to endure
 Beautiful in yourselves, and richly graced
 With like command of beauty—grant your
 aid

For MARY's humble, SARAH's silent claim,
That their pure joy in nature may sur-
vive
From age to age in blended memory.

THE WESTMORELAND GIRL

TO MY GRANDCHILDREN

1845. 1845

PART I

SEEK who will delight in fable
I shall tell you truth. A Lamb
Leapt from this steep bank to follow
'Cross the brook its thoughtless dam.

Far and wide on hill and valley
Rain had fallen, unceasing rain,
And the bleating mother's Young-one
Struggled with the flood in vain:

But, as chanced, a Cottage-maiden
(Ten years scarcely had she told)
Seeing, plunged into the torrent,
Clasped the Lamb and kept her hold.

Whirled adown the rocky channel,
Sinking, rising, on they go,
Peace and rest, as seems, before them
Only in the lake below.

Oh! it was a frightful current
Whose fierce wrath the Girl had braved;
Clap your hands with joy my Hearers,
Shout in triumph, both are saved;

Saved by courage that with danger
Grew, by strength the gift of love,
And belike a guardian angel
Came with succour from above.

PART II

Now, to a maturer Audience,
Let me speak of this brave Child
Left among her native mountains
With wild Nature to run wild.

So, unwatched by love maternal,
Mother's care no more her guide,
Fared this little bright-eyed Orphan
Even while at her father's side.

Spare your blame, — remember
him

Loth to rule by strict command;
Still upon his cheek are living
Touches of her infant hand,

Dear caresses given in pity,
Sympathy that soothed his grief,
As the dying mother witnessed
To her thankful mind's relief.

Time passed on; the Child was happy,
Like a Spirit of air she moved,
Wayward, yet by all who knew her
For her tender heart beloved.

Scarcely less than sacred passions,
Bred in house, in grove, and field,
Link her with the inferior creatures
Urge her powers their rights to shield

Anglers, bent on reckless pastime,
Learn how she can feel alike
Both for tiny harmless minnow
And the fierce and sharp-toothed pike

Merciful protectress, kindling
Into anger or disdain;
Many a captive hath she rescued,
Others saved from lingering pain.

Listen yet awhile; — with patience
Hear the homely truths I tell,
She in Grasmere's old church-steeple
Tolled this day the passing-bell.

Yes, the wild Girl of the mountains
To their echoes gave the sound,
Notice punctual as the minute,
Warning solemn and profound.

She, fulfilling her sire's office,
Rang alone the far-heard knell,
Tribute, by her hand, in sorrow,
Paid to One who loved her well.

When his spirit was departed
On that service she went forth;
Nor will fail the like to render
When his corse is laid in earth.

What then wants the Child to temper,
In her breast, unruly fire,
To control the froward impulse
And restrain the vague desire?

a pious training
 stedfast outward power
 I supplant the weeds and cherish,
 in stead, each opening flower.

the fearless Lamb-deliv'rer,
 an-grown, meek-hearted, sage,
 become a blest example
 for sex, of every age.

60

hful as a wheeling eagle,
 ant as a soaring lark,
 ld the country need a heroine,
 night prove our Maid of Arc.

e that thought; and here be uttered
 er that Grace divine may raise
 humane courageous spirit
 o heaven, thro' peaceful ways.

AT FURNESS ABBEY

1845. 1845

LL have yon Railway Labourers to THIS
 ground
 withdrawn for noontide rest. They sit,
 they walk
 along the Ruins, but no idle talk
 heard; to grave demeanour all are bound;
 I from one voice a Hymn with tuneful
 sound
 flows once more the long-deserted Quire
 and thrills the old sepulchral earth, around.
 ers look up, and with fixed eyes ad-
 mire
 at wide-spanned arch, wondering how it
 was raised,
 keep, so high in air, its strength and
 grace:
 I seem to feel the spirit of the place,
 and by the general reverence God is praised:
 ofane Despoilers, stand ye not reprov'd,
 while thus these simple-hearted men are
 moved?

YES! THOU ART FAIR, YET
 BE NOT MOVED"

1845. 1845

Yes! thou art fair, yet be not moved
 To scorn the declaration,
 That sometimes I in thee have loved
 My fancy's own creation.

Imagination needs must stir;
 Dear Maid, this truth believe,
 Minds that have nothing to confer
 Find little to perceive.

Be pleased that nature made thee fit
 To feed my heart's devotion,
 By laws to which all Forms submit
 In sky, air, earth, and ocean.

"WHAT HEAVENLY SMILES! O
 LADY MINE"

1845. 1845

WHAT heavenly smiles! O Lady mine
 Through my very heart they shine;
 And, if my brow gives back their light,
 Do thou look gladly on the sight;
 As the clear Moon with modest pride
 Beholds her own bright beams
 Reflected from the mountain's side
 And from the headlong streams.

TO A LADY

IN ANSWER TO A REQUEST THAT I
 WOULD WRITE HER A POEM UPON
 SOME DRAWINGS THAT SHE HAD MADE
 OF FLOWERS IN THE ISLAND OF MA-
 DEIRA

1845. 1845

FAIR Lady! can I sing of flowers
 That in Madeira bloom and fade,
 I who ne'er sate within their bowers.
 Nor through their sunny lawns have
 strayed?
 How they in sprightly dance are worn
 By Shepherd-groom or May-day queen,
 Or holy festal pomps adorn,
 These eyes have never seen.

Yet tho' to me the pencil's art
 No like remembrances can give,
 Your portraits still may reach the heart
 And there for gentle pleasure live;
 While Fancy ranging with free scope
 Shall on some lovely Alien set
 A name with us endeared to hope,
 To peace, or fond regret.

10

Still as we look with nicer care,
 Some new resemblance we may trace:

A *Heart's-ease* will perhaps be there,
 A *Speedwell* may not want its place. 20
 And so may we, with charmed mind
 Beholding what your skill has wrought,
 Another *Star-of-Bethlehem* find,
 A new *Forget-me-not*.

From earth to heaven with motion fleet
 From heaven to earth our thoughts will
 pass,
 A *Holy-thistle* here we meet
 And there a *Shepherd's weather-glass*;
 And haply some familiar name
 Shall grace the fairest, sweetest plant 30
 Whose presence cheers the drooping frame
 Of English Emigrant.

Gazing she feels its powers beguile
 Sad thoughts, and breathes with easier
 breath;
 Alas! that meek, that tender smile
 Is but a harbinger of death:
 And pointing with a feeble hand
 She says, in faint words by sighs broken,
 Bear for me to my native land
 This precious Flower, true love's last
 token. 40

"GLAD SIGHT WHEREVER NEW WITH OLD"

1845(?). 1845

GLAD sight wherever new with old
 Is joined through some dear homeborn tie;
 The life of all that we behold
 Depends upon that mystery.
 Vain is the glory of the sky,
 The beauty vain of field and grove,
 Unless, while with admiring eye
 We gaze, we also learn to love.

LOVE LIES BLEEDING

1845(?). 1845

It has been said that the English, though
 their country has produced so many great poets,
 is now the most unpoetical nation in Europe.
 It is probably true; for they have more temp-
 tation to become so than any other European
 people. Trade, commerce, and manufactures,
 physical science, and mechanic arts, out of
 which so much wealth has arisen, have made
 our countrymen infinitely less sensible to move-
 ments of imagination and fancy than were our

forefathers in their simple state of nature.
 How touching and beautiful were, in many
 instances, the names they gave to our indigenous
 flowers, or any other they were familiarly ac-
 quainted with! — Every month for many years
 have we been importing plants and trees
 from all quarters of the globe, many of which
 are spread through our gardens, and some per-
 haps likely to be met with on the few commons
 which we have left. Will their beautiful
 names ever be displaced by plain English ap-
 pellations, which will bring them hence to our
 hearts by connection with our joys and sorrows?
 It can never be, unless society treads back its
 steps towards those simplicities which have
 been banished by the undue influence of modern
 spreading and spreading in every direction.
 That city-life with every generation takes more
 and more the lead of rural. Among the an-
 cients, villages were reckoned the seats of civi-
 lization. Refinement, for the most part, in-
 creases the desire to accumulate wealth, and
 while theories of political economy are busily
 pleading for the practice, refinement
 pervades all our dealings in buying and selling.
 This selfishness wars against disinterestedness,
 imagination in all directions, and, evils come
 round in a circle, barbarism spreads in every
 quarter of our island. Oh for the reign of
 justice, and then the humblest man among us
 would have more power and dignity than
 about him than the highest have now!

You call it, "Love lies bleeding," — so we
 may,

Though the red Flower, not prostrate
 only droops,
 As we have seen it here from day to day.
 From month to month, life passing
 away:

A flower how rich in sadness! Even the
 stoops,
 (Sentient by Grecian sculpture's marvellous
 power)

Thus leans, with hanging brow and bent

Earthward in uncomplaining languishment
 The dying Gladiator. So, sad Flower!
 ('Tis Fancy guides me willing to be led
 Though by a slender thread)
 So drooped Adonis bathed in sanguine dew
 Of his death-wound, when he from innocent
 air

The gentlest breath of resignation drew;
 While Venus in a passion of despair
 Rent, weeping over him, her golden hair
 Spangled with drops of that celestial
 shower.

he suffered, as Immortals sometimes do;
 but pangs more lasting far, *that* Lover
 knew
 Who first, weighed down by scorn, in some
 lone bower
 Did press this semblance of unpitied
 smart
 into the service of his constant heart,
 his own dejection, downcast Flower! could
 share
 With thine, and gave the mournful name
 which thou wilt ever bear.

COMPANION TO THE FORE- GOING

1845(?). 1845

NEVER enlivened with the liveliest ray
 that fosters growth or checks or cheers
 decay,
 Nor by the heaviest rain-drops more
 deprest,
 This Flower, that first appeared as sum-
 mer's guest,
 preserves her beauty 'mid autumnal leaves
 and to her mournful habits fondly cleaves.
 When files of stateliest plants have ceased
 to bloom,
 One after one submitting to their doom,
 When her coevals each and all are fled,
 What keeps her thus reclined upon her
 lonesome bed?
 The old mythologists, more impressed
 than we
 Of this late day by character in tree
 Or herb, that claimed peculiar sympathy,
 Or by the silent lapse of fountain clear,
 Or with the language of the viewless air
 By bird or beast made vocal, sought a cause
 to solve the mystery, not in Nature's
 laws
 But in Man's fortunes. Hence a thousand
 tales
 hung to the plaintive lyre in Grecian vales.
 Nor doubt that something of their spirit
 swayed
 The fancy-stricken Youth or heart-sick
 Maid,
 Who, while each stood companionless and
 eyed
 This undeparting Flower in crimson dyed,
 Thought of a wound which death is slow to
 cure,
 A fate that has endured and will endure,

And, patience coveting yet passion feeding,
 Called the dejected Lingerer, *Loves lies*
bleeding.

THE CUCKOO-CLOCK

1845. 1845

Of this clock I have nothing further to say
 than what the poem expresses, except that it
 must be here recorded that it was a present
 from the dear friend for whose sake these notes
 were chiefly undertaken, and who has written
 them from my dictation.

WOULDEST thou be taught, when sleep has
 taken flight,
 By a sure voice that can most sweetly tell,
 How far off yet a glimpse of morning light,
 And if to lure the truant back be well,
 Forbear to covet a Repeater's stroke,
 That, answering to thy touch, will sound
 the hour;
 Better provide thee with a Cuckoo-clock
 For service hung behind thy chamber-door;
 And in due time the soft spontaneous shock,
 The double note, as if with living power, 10
 Will to composure lead — or make thee
 blithe as bird in bower.

List, Cuckoo — Cuckoo! — oft tho' tem-
 pests howl,
 Or nipping frost remind thee trees are bare,
 How cattle pine, and droop the shivering
 fowl,
 Thy spirits will seem to feed on balmy air;
 I speak with knowledge, — by that Voice
 beguiled,
 Thou wilt salute old memories as they
 throng
 Into thy heart; and fancies, running wild
 Through fresh green fields, and budding
 groves among,
 Will make thee happy, happy as a child: 20
 Of sunshine wilt thou think, and flowers,
 and song,
 And breathe as in a world where nothing
 can go wrong.

And know — that, even for him who shuns
 the day
 And nightly tosses on a bed of pain;
 Whose joys, from all but memory swept
 away,
 Must come un hoped for, if they come again;

Know — that, for him whose waking
thoughts, severe
As his distress is sharp, would scorn my
theme,
The mimic notes, striking upon his ear
In sleep, and intermingling with his
dream,
Could from sad regions send him to a dear
Delightful land of verdure, shower and
gleam,
To mock the *wandering* Voice beside some
haunted stream.

O bounty without measure ! while the grace
Of Heaven doth in such wise, from humblest
springs,
Pour pleasure forth, and solaces that trace
A mazy course along familiar things,
Well may our hearts have faith that bless-
ings come,
Streaming from founts above the starry sky,
With angels when their own untroubled
home
They leave, and speed on nightly embassy
To visit earthly chambers, — and for whom?
Yea, both for souls who God's forbearance
try,
And those that seek his help, and for his
mercy sigh.

"SO FAIR, SO SWEET, WITHAL
SO SENSITIVE"

1845. 1845

So fair, so sweet, withal so sensitive,
Would that the little Flowers were born to
live,
Conscious of half the pleasure which they
give;

That to this mountain-daisy's self were
known
The beauty of its star-shaped shadow,
thrown
On the smooth surface of this naked stone !

And what if hence a bold desire should mount
High as the Sun, that he could take account
Of all that issues from his glorious fount !

So might he ken how by his sovereign aid
These delicate companionships are made;
And how he rules the pomp of light and
shade;

And were the Sister-power that ~~sim~~
night
So privileged, what a countenance of ~~ea~~
Would through the clouds break for
human sight !

Fond fancies ! wheresoe'er shall turn
eye
On earth, air, ocean, or the starry sky.
Converse with Nature in pure sympathy

All vain desires, all lawless wishes ~~and~~
Be Thou to love and praise alike ~~imp~~
Whatever boon is granted or withheld

TO THE PENNSYLVANIAN

1845. 1845

DAYS undefiled by luxury or sloth,
Firm self-denial, manners grave and ~~s~~
Rights equal, laws with cheerfulness ~~of~~
Words that require no sanction from
oath,

And simple honesty a common growth —
This high repute, with bounteous Nature
aid,

Won confidence, now ruthlessly betrayed
At will, your power the measure of ~~y~~
truth ! —

All who revere the memory of Penn
Grieve for the land on whose wild ~~w~~
his name

Was fondly grafted with a virtuous aim
Renounced, abandoned by degenerate ~~M~~
For state-dishonour black as ever came
To upper air from Mammon's loathsome
den.

"YOUNG ENGLAND — WHAT
THEN BECOME OF OLD"

1845. 1845

YOUNG ENGLAND — what is then become
Old,

Of dear Old England ? Think they ~~sh~~
dead,

Dead to the very name ? Presumption ~~A~~
On empty air ! That name will keep ~~i~~
hold

In the true filial bosom's inmost fold
Forever. — The Spirit of Alfred, at the ~~be~~
Of all who for her rights watched, ~~to~~
and bled,

is not too bold.
in will and

re-
dwells;
meles.

INGS OF
P

Poesy affect
around the mountain
highest height she drops
the plain with wild
grove whose shades
dew — there steals along, or
least small bird that round
worm, with sensitive respect.
are they therefore less divine,
lights less deep, or void of grave
intent
simplest fancies? Should that fear be
Votary, ere thy hand present
kneel before her modest
shrine,
brow in penitential sorrow bent!

and divines who write as poets, the spiritual part
of our nature, and therefore the higher part of
it, would derive no benefit from such intercourse
with such objects.

THE gentlest Poet, with free thoughts en-
dowed,

And a true master of the glowing strain,
Might scan the narrow province with disdain
That to the Painter's skill is here allowed.
This, this the Bird of Paradise! disclaim
The daring thought, forget the name;
This the Sun's Bird, whom Glendoveers
might own

As no unworthy Partner in their flight
Through seas of ether, where the ruffling
sway

Of nether air's rude billows is unknown; 10
Whom Sylphs, if e'er for casual pastime
they

Through India's spicy regions wing their
way,

Might bow to as their Lord. What
character,

O sovereign Nature! I appeal to thee,
Of all thy feathered progeny
Is so unearthly, and what shape so fair?
So richly decked in variegated down,
Green, sable, shining yellow, shadowy
brown,

Tints softly with each other blended,
Hues doubtfully begun and ended; 20

Or intershooting, and to sight
Lost and recovered, as the rays of light
Glance on the conscious plumes touched
here and there?

Full surely, when with such proud gifts of
life

Began the pencil's strife,
O'erweening Art was caught as in a snare.

A sense of seemingly presumptuous
wrong

Gave the first impulse to the Poet's song;
But, of his scorn repenting soon, he drew
A juster judgment from a calmer view; 30

And, with a spirit freed from discontent,
Thankfully took an effort that was meant
Not with God's bounty, Nature's love to vie,
Or made with hope to please that inward
eye

Which ever strives in vain itself to satisfy,
But to recall the truth by some faint trace
Of power ethereal and celestial grace,
That in the living Creature find on earth a
place.

SUGGESTED BY A PICTURE OF
THE BIRD OF PARADISE

1845 (?). 1845

This subject has been treated of in another
etc. I will here only by way of comment direct
attention to the fact that pictures of animals
and other productions of nature as seen in con-
servatories, menageries, museums, etc., would
do little for the national mind, nay they would
be rather injurious to it, if the imagination were
excluded by the presence of the object, more or
less out of a state of nature. If it were not that
we learn to talk and think of the lion and the
eagle, the palm-tree and even the cedar, from
the impassioned introduction of them so fre-
quently into Holy Scripture and by great poets,

SONNET

1846 1850

I should weep or mourn, Angelic
 If I were from our sight
 — beloved
 With never-ceasing joy,
 As could the heart em-
 pertaining? Death has
 his mercy, as behoved —
 That he only could de-
 That beauty is laid
 In a far-off field of Rome;
 blest Child, thy Spirit's
 divine communion, which we
 Roman burial place will be
 a sweet remembrancer of Thee.

DOES LIES THE TRUTH? HAS
 IN WISDOM'S CREED"

1846 1850

Does the truth? has Man, in wisdom's
 down; for respite brief
 more anxious, or a heavier grief?
 ingrateful, and doth little heed
 beauty, soon forgotten; or indeed,
 Man with labour born, awake to
 When Flowers rejoice and Larks with rival
 Spring from their nests to bid the Sun good
 morrow?
 They mount for rapture as their songs pro-
 Warbled in hearing both of earth and
 sky;
 But o'er the contrast wherefore heave a
 sigh?
 Like these aspirants let us soar — our
 aim,
 Through life's worst trials, whether shocks
 or anares,
 A happier, brighter, purer Heaven than
 theirs.

"I KNOW AN AGED MAN C
 STRAINED TO DWELL"

1846 1850

I KNOW an aged Man constrained to dwell
 In a large house of public charity,
 Where he abides, as in a Prisoner's cell
 With numbers near, alas! no company
 When he could creep about, at will, the
 poor
 And forced to live on alms, this old Man
 A Redbreast, one that to his cottage
 Came not, but in a lane partook his bread
 There, at the root of one particular tree
 An easy seat this worn-out Labourer
 While Robin pecked the crumbs upon
 knee
 Laid one by one, or scattered on the ground
 Dear intercourse was theirs, day after day
 What signs of mutual gladness when they
 met!
 Think of their common peace, their
 play,
 The parting moment and its fond regret
 Months passed in love that failed to
 fulfil,
 In spite of season's change, its own decay
 By fluttering pinions here and busy beak
 There by caresses from a tremulous hand
 Thus in the chosen spot a tie so strong
 Was formed between the solitary pair,
 That when his fate had housed him in
 throng
 The Captive shunned all converse profane
 there.
 Wife, children, kindred, they were dead
 gone;
 But, if no evil hap his wishes crossed,
 One living Stay was left, and on that one
 Some recompence for all that he had lost
 Oh that the good old Man had power
 prove,
 By message sent through air or wind
 token,
 That still he loves the Bird, and still
 love;
 That friendship lasts though fellowship
 broken!

HOW BEAUTIFUL THE QUEEN
OF NIGHT ”

1846(?). 1850

Beautiful the Queen of Night, on high
way pursuing among scattered clouds,
re, ever and anon, her head she shrouds
len from view in dense obscurity.
look, and to the watchful eye
lightening edge will indicate that soon
shall behold the struggling Moon
lk forth, — again to walk the clear blue
sky.

EVENING VOLUNTARIES

TO LUCA GIORDANO

1846. 1850

GIORDANO, verily thy Pencil's skill
th here portrayed with Nature's happiest
grace
fair Endymion couched on Latmos-hill;
Dian gazing on the Shepherd's face
rapture, — yet suspending her embrace,
not unconscious with what power the
thrill
her most timid touch his sleep would
chase,
d, with his sleep, that beauty calm and
still.
may this work have found its last retreat
re in a Mountain-bard's secure abode,
e to whom, yet a School-boy, Cynthia
showed
face of love which he in love would greet,
red, by her smile, upon some rocky seat;
lured along where greenwood paths he
trod.

WHO BUT IS PLEASED TO WATCH THE
MOON ON HIGH ”

1846. 1850

Who but is pleased to watch the moon on
high
ravelling where she from time to time en-
shrouds
her head, and nothing loth her Majesty
enounces, till among the scattered clouds
me with its kindling edge declares that
soon
Will reappear before the uplifted eye
Form as bright, as beautiful a moon,

To glide in open prospect through clear
sky.

Pity that such a promise e'er should prove
False in the issue, that yon seeming space
Of sky should be in truth the stedfast face
Of a cloud flat and dense, through which
must move

(By transit not unlike man's frequent doom)
The Wanderer lost in more determined
gloom.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS AND
NEWSPAPERS

1846. 1850

DISCOURSE was deemed Man's noblest at-
tribute,

And written words the glory of his hand;
Then followed Printing with enlarged com-
mand

For thought — dominion vast and absolute
For spreading truth, and making love
expand.

Now prose and verse sunk into disrepute
Must lacquey a dumb Art that best can
suit

The taste of this once-intellectual Land.

A backward movement surely have we here,
From manhood, — back to childhood; for
the age —

Back towards caverned life's first rude
career.

Avaunt this vile abuse of pictured page !

Must eyes be all in all, the tongue and ear
Nothing ? Heaven keep us from a lower
stage !

“ THE UNREMITTING VOICE OF
NIGHTLY STREAMS ”

1846. 1850

THE unrelmitting voice of nightly streams
That wastes so oft, we think, its tuneful
powers,

If neither soothing to the worm that gleams
Through dewy grass, nor small birds hushed
in bowers,

Nor unto silent leaves and drowsy flowers, —
That voice of unpretending harmony
(For who what is shall measure by what
seems

To be, or not to be,

Or tax high Heaven with prodigality ?)

Wants not a healing influence that can
 creep
 Into the human breast, and mix with sleep
 To regulate the motion of our dreams
 For kindly issues — as through every clime
 Was felt near murmuring brooks in earliest
 time;
 As at this day, the rudest swains who dwell
 Where torrents roar, or hear the tinkling
 knell
 Of water-breaks, with grateful heart could
 tell.

SONNET

TO AN OCTOGENARIAN

1846. 1850

AFFECTIONS lose their object; Time brings
 forth
 No successors; and, lodged in memory,
 If love exist no longer, it must die, —
 Wanting accustomed food, must pass from
 earth,
 Or never hope to reach a second birth.
 This sad belief, the happiest that is left
 To thousands, share not Thou; howe'er
 bereft,
 Scorned, or neglected, fear not such a
 dearth.
 Though poor and destitute of friends thou
 art,
 Perhaps the sole survivor of thy race,
 One to whom Heaven assigns that mourn-
 ful part
 The utmost solitude of age to face,
 Still shall be left some corner of the heart
 Where Love for living Thing can find a
 place.

ON THE BANKS OF A ROCKY
STREAM

1846. 1849

BEHOLD an emblem of our human mind
 Crowded with thoughts that need a settled
 home,
 Yet, like to eddying balls of foam
 Within this whirlpool, they each other
 chase
 Round and round, and neither find
 An outlet nor a resting-place!
 Stranger, if such disquietude be thine,
 Fall on thy knees and sue for help divine.

ODE ON THE INSTALLATION
OF
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE
ALBERT AS CHANCELLOR OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE,
JULY 1847

1847. 1847

INTRODUCTION AND CHORUS

For thirst of power that Heaven
 owns,
 For temples, towers, and thrones
 Too long insulted by the Spoiler's shock
 Indignant Europe cast
 Her stormy foe at last
 To reap the whirlwind on a Libyan rock.

SOLO — (TENOR)

War is passion's basest game
 Madly played to win a name;
 Up starts some tyrant, Earth and Heaven
 to dare,
 The servile million bow;
 But will the lightning glance aside to spare
 The Despot's laurelled brow?

CHORUS

War is mercy, glory, fame,
 Waged in Freedom's holy cause;
 Freedom, such as Man may claim
 Under God's restraining laws.
 Such is Albion's fame and glory:
 Let rescued Europe tell the story.

RECIT. (*accompanied*) — (CONTRALTO)

But lo, what sudden cloud has darkened
 all
 The land as with a funeral pall?
 The Rose of England suffers blight,
 The flower has drooped, the Isle's delight
 Flower and bud together fall —
 A Nation's hopes lie crushed in Clarence's
 desolate hall.

AIR — (SOPRANO)

Time a chequered mantle wears; —
 Earth awakes from wintry sleep;
 Again the Tree a blossom bears —
 Cease, Britannia, cease to weep!
 Hark to the peals on this bright May morn
 They tell that your future Queen is born!

SOPRANO SOLO AND CHORUS

A Guardian Angel fluttered
 Above the Babe, unseen;

One word he softly uttered —
 It named the future Queen:
 A joyful cry through the Island rang,
 As clear and bold as the trumpet's clang,
 As bland as the reed of peace —
 "VICTORIA be her name!"
 For righteous triumphs are the base
 Upon which Britannia rests her peaceful fame.

QUARTET

He, in his mantle's sunniest fold, 41
 Held in his arms the child;
 While the fearless Infant smiled,
 Of happier destiny foretold: —
 In infancy, by Wisdom mild,
 Trained to health and artless beauty;
 Youth, by pleasure unbeguiled
 From the lore of lofty duty;
 Womanhood is pure renown,
 Seated on her lineal throne: 50
 Leaves of myrtle in her Crown,
 Fresh with lustre all their own.
 Above, the treasure worth possessing,
 More than all the world beside,
 This shall be her choicest blessing,
 Fit to royal hearts denied."

RECIT. (*accompanied*) — (BASS)
 At eve, the Star of Brunswick shone
 With steadfast ray benign
 Gotha's ducal roof, and on
 The softly flowing Leine; 60
 It failed to gild the spires of Bonn,
 And glittered on the Rhine —
 Camus, too, on that prophetic night
 Was conscious of the ray;
 And his willows whispered in its light,
 Not to the Zephyr's sway,
 But with a Delphic life, in sight
 Of this auspicious day:

CHORUS

On this day, when Granta hails her chosen Lord,
 And proud of her award, 70
 Confiding in the Star serene,
 Welcomes the Consort of a happy Queen.

AIR — (CONTRALTO)

Prince, in these Collegiate bowers,
 Where Science, leagued with holier truth,

Guards the sacred heart of youth,
 Solemn monitors are ours.
 These reverend aisles, these hallowed
 towers,
 Raised by many a hand august,
 Are haunted by majestic Powers,
 The memories of the Wise and Just, 80
 Who, faithful to a pious trust,
 Here, in the Founder's spirit sought
 To mould and stamp the ore of thought
 In that bold form and impress high
 That best betoken patriot loyalty.
 Not in vain those Sages taught, —
 True disciples, good as great,
 Have pondered here their country's weal,
 Weighed the Future by the Past,
 Learned how social frames may last, 90
 And how a Land may rule its fate
 By constancy inviolate,
 Though worlds to their foundations reel
 The sport of factious Hate or godless Zeal.

AIR — (BASS)

Albert, in thy race we cherish
 A Nation's strength that will not perish
 While England's sceptred Line
 True to the King of Kings is found;
 Like that Wise ancestor of thine
 Who threw the Saxon shield o'er Luther's
 life, 100
 When first above the yells of bigot strife
 The trumpet of the Living Word
 Assumed a voice of deep portentous sound,
 From gladdened Elbe to startled Tiber
 heard.

CHORUS

What shield more sublime
 E'er was blazoned or sung?
 And the PRINCE whom we greet
 From its Hero is sprung.
 Resound, resound the strain,
 That hails him for our own! 110
 Again, again, and yet again,
 For the Church, the State, the Throne!
 And that Presence fair and bright,
 Ever blest wherever seen,
 Who deigns to grace our festal rite,
 The pride of the Islands, VICTORIA
 THE QUEEN.

PREFACE¹

1800

MUCH the greatest part of the foregoing Poems has been so long before the Public that no prefatory matter, explanatory of any portion of them or of the arrangement which has been adopted, appears to be required; and had it not been for the observations contained in those Prefaces upon the principles of Poetry in general, they would not have been reprinted even as an Appendix in this Edition.

PREFACE

TO THE SECOND EDITION OF SEVERAL OF THE FOREGOING POEMS, PUBLISHED, WITH AN ADDITIONAL VOLUME, UNDER THE TITLE OF "LYRICAL BALLADS"

Note. — In succeeding Editions, when the Collection was much enlarged and diversified, this Preface was transferred to the end of the Volumes as having little of a special application to their contents.

The first Volume of these Poems has already been submitted to general perusal. It was published as an experiment, which, I hoped, might be of some use to ascertain how far, by fitting to metrical arrangement a selection of the real language of men in a state of vivid sensation, that sort of pleasure and that quantity of pleasure may be imparted, which a Poet may rationally endeavour to impart.

I had formed no very inaccurate estimate of the probable effect of those Poems: I flattered myself that they who should be pleased with them would read them with more than common pleasure: and, on the other hand, I was well aware, that by those who should dislike them they would be read with more than common dislike. The result has differed from my expectation in this only, that a greater number have been pleased than I ventured to hope I should please.

Several of my Friends are anxious for the success of these Poems, from a belief that, if the views with which they were composed were indeed realised, a class of Poetry would be produced, well adapted to interest mankind permanently, and not unimportant in the quality and in the multiplicity of its moral relations: and on this account they have advised me to prefix a systematic defence of the theory upon

which the Poems were written. But I was unwilling to undertake the task, knowing that on this occasion the Reader would look only at my arguments, since I might be suspected of having been principally influenced by the all and foolish hope of reasoning him into a probation of these particular Poems: and I was still more unwilling to undertake the task, because adequately to display the opinions and fully to enforce the arguments, would require a space wholly disproportionate to a poem. For, to treat the subject with the clearness and coherence of which it is susceptible, it was necessary to give a full account of the present state of the public taste in this country, to determine how far this taste is healthy and improved; which, again, could not be done without pointing out in what manner habit and the human mind act and re-act on each other, and without retracing the revolutions not of literature alone, but likewise of society itself. I have therefore altogether declined to enter regularly upon this defence; yet I am sensible that there would be something like impropriety in abruptly obtruding upon the Public, without a few words of introduction, a Poem so materially different from those upon which general approbation is at present bestowed.

It is supposed that by the act of writing in verse an Author makes a formal engagement that he will gratify certain known habits of association; that he not only thus apprises the Reader that certain classes of ideas and expressions will be found in his book, but that others will be carefully excluded. This expectation, symbol held forth by metrical language, is in different eras of literature have excited different expectations: for example, in the age of Catullus, Terence, and Lucretius, and in the age of Statius or Claudian; and in our own country, in the age of Shakspeare and Beaumont and Fletcher, and that of Donne and Cowley or Dryden, or Pope. I will not take upon me to determine the exact import of the promise which, by the act of writing in verse, an Author in the present day makes to his reader; but it will undoubtedly appear to many persons that I have not fulfilled the terms of an engagement thus voluntarily contracted. They who have been accustomed to the gaudiness and impropriety of phraseology of many modern writers, if they persist in reading this book to its conclusion, will

¹ The ideas which were expanded into the following Prefaces and Essays first appeared as a Preface to the second edition of the *Lyrical Ballads*, 1800. In the edition of 1802 the Preface to that of 1800 was enlarged and there was added an Appendix on "Poetic Diction." These were repeated in successive editions of the Poems — with alterations, insertions, and omissions — until they received their last revision in the Edition of 1845. — ED.

frequently have to struggle with feelings of awkwardness and awkwardness: they will be induced to by what species of courtesy these attacks can be permitted to assume that title. therefore, the reader will not censure attempting to state what I have proposed myself to perform; and also (as far as the of a preface will permit) to explain some chief reasons which have determined me choice of my purpose: that at least he spared any unpleasant feeling of disappointment, and that I myself may be protected from one of the most dishonourable accusations can be brought against an Author; that of an indolence which prevents from endeavouring to ascertain what is his duty, when his duty is ascertained, prevents from performing it.

principal object, then, proposed in these Poems, was to choose incidents and situations from common life, and to relate or describe throughout, as far as was possible, in a manner of language really used by men, and, at the same time, to throw over them a certain colouring of imagination, whereby ordinary things should be presented to the mind in an unusual aspect; and further, and above all, to make these incidents and situations interesting by tracing in them, truly though not consciously, the primary laws of our nature: namely, as far as regards the manner in which we associate ideas in a state of excitement. In the choice of incidents, the life of the humble and rustic life was generally chosen, because in that condition the essential passions of the heart find a better soil in which they can attain their maturity, are less under restraint, speak a plainer and more emphatic language; because in that condition of life our elementary feelings co-exist in a state of greater simplicity, and, consequently, may be more readily contemplated, and more forcibly communicated; because the manners of rural life germinate from those elementary feelings, and from the necessary character of rural occupations, are more easily comprehended, and more durable; and, lastly, because in that condition the passions of men are incorporated with the beautiful and permanent forms of nature. The language, too, of these men has been chosen (purified indeed from what appear to be real defects, from all lasting and rational causes of dislike or disgust), because such men naturally communicate with the best objects from which the best part of language is originally derived; and because, from their rank in society and the sameness and narrow circle of their intercourse, being less under the influence of artificial vanity, they convey their feelings and thoughts in simple and unelaborated expressions. Accordingly, such a language, arising out of restricted experience and regular feelings, is a more permanent, and a far more philosophical language, than that which is frequently substituted for it by Poets, who think that they are conferring honour upon themselves and their art in proportion as they separate themselves from the

sympathies of men, and indulge in arbitrary and capricious habits of expression, in order to furnish food for fickle tastes and fickle appetites of their own creation.¹

I cannot, however, be insensible to the present outcry against the triviality and meanness, both of thought and language, which some of my contemporaries have occasionally introduced into their metrical compositions; and I acknowledge that this defect, where it exists, is more dishonourable to the Writer's own character than false refinement or arbitrary innovation, though I should contend at the same time that it is far less pernicious in the sum of its consequences. From such verses the Poems in these volumes will be found distinguished at least by one mark of difference, that each of them has a worthy purpose. Not that I always began to write with a distinct purpose formally conceived, but habits of meditation have, I trust, so prompted and regulated my feelings, that my descriptions of such objects as strongly excite those feelings will be found to carry along with them a purpose. If this opinion be erroneous, I can have little right to the name of a Poet. For all good poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings: and though this be true, Poems to which any value can be attached were never produced on any variety of subjects but by a man who, being possessed of more than usual organic sensibility, had also thought long and deeply. For our continued influxes of feeling are modified and directed by our thoughts, which are indeed the representatives of all our past feelings; and as, by contemplating the relation of these general representatives to each other, we discover what is really important to men, so, by the repetition and continuance of this act, our feelings will be connected with important subjects, till at length, if we be originally possessed of much sensibility, such habits of mind will be produced that, by obeying blindly and mechanically the impulses of those habits, we shall describe objects, and utter sentiments, of such a nature, and in such connection with each other, that the understanding of the Reader must necessarily be in some degree enlightened, and his affection strengthened and purified:

It has been said that each of these Poems has a purpose. Another circumstance must be mentioned which distinguishes these Poems from the popular Poetry of the day; it is this, that the feeling therein developed gives importance to the action and situation, and not the action and situation to the feeling.

A sense of false modesty shall not prevent me from asserting that the Reader's attention is pointed to this mark of distinction, far less for the sake of these particular Poems than from the general importance of the subject. The subject is indeed important! For the human mind is capable of being excited without

¹ It is worth while here to observe that the affecting parts of Chaucer are almost always expressed in language pure and universally intelligible even to this day.

the application of gross and violent stimulants; and he must have a very faint perception of its beauty and dignity who does not know this, and who does not further know, that one being is elevated above another in proportion as he possesses this capability. It has therefore appeared to me, that to endeavour to produce or enlarge this capability is one of the best services in which, at any period, a Writer can be engaged; but this service, excellent at all times, is especially so at the present day. For a multitude of causes, unknown to former times, are now acting with a combined force to blunt the discriminating powers of the mind, and, unfitting it for all voluntary exertion, to reduce it to a state of almost savage torpor. The most effective of these causes are the great national events which are daily taking place, and the increasing accumulation of men in cities, where the uniformity of their occupations produces a craving for extraordinary incident which the rapid communication of intelligence hourly gratifies. To this tendency of life and manners the literature and theatrical exhibitions of the country have conformed themselves. The invaluable works of our elder writers, I had almost said the works of Shakspeare and Milton, are driven into neglect by frantic novels, sickly and stupid German Tragedies, and deluges of idle and extravagant stories in verse.—When I think upon this degrading thirst after outrageous stimulation, I am almost ashamed to have spoken of the feeble endeavour made in these volumes to counteract it; and, reflecting upon the magnitude of the general evil, I should be oppressed with no dishonourable melancholy, had I not a deep impression of certain inherent and indestructible qualities of the human mind, and likewise of certain powers in the great and permanent objects that act upon it, which are equally inherent and indestructible; and were there not added to this impression a belief that the time is approaching when the evil will be systematically opposed by men of greater powers, and with far more distinguished success.

Having dwelt thus long on the subjects and aim of these Poems, I shall request the Reader's permission to apprise him of a few circumstances relating to their *style*, in order, among other reasons, that he may not censure me for not having performed what I never attempted. The Reader will find that personifications of abstract ideas rarely occur in these volumes, and are utterly rejected as an ordinary device to elevate the style and raise it above prose. My purpose was to imitate, and, as far as is possible, to adopt the very language of men; and assuredly such personifications do not make any natural or regular part of that language. They are, indeed, a figure of speech occasionally prompted by passion, and I have made use of them as such; but have endeavoured utterly to reject them as a mechanical device of style, or as a family language which Writers in metre seem to lay claim to by prescription. I have wished to keep the Reader in the company of

flesh and blood, persuaded that by so doing shall interest him. Others who pursue a different track will interest him likewise, but I will not interfere with their claim, but will prefer a claim of my own. There will be found in these volumes little of what is called poetic diction; as much pains have been taken to avoid it as is ordinarily taken to produce it; this has been done for the same reason already alleged, to bring my language to the language of men; and further, because the pleasure which I have proposed to impart is of a kind very different from that which is supposed by many persons to be the proper object of poetry. Without being particularly particular, I do not know how to give the Reader a more exact notion of the style in which it was my wish and intention to write, than by informing him that I have at all times endeavoured to look steadily at my subject, and consequently there is, I hope, in these Poems little falsehood of description, and my language expressed in language fitted to their respective importance. Something must have been gained by this practice, as it is friendly to one of the principles of all good poetry, namely, good sense. It has necessarily cut me off from a large part of phrases and figures of speech which our fathers to son have long been regarded as a common inheritance of Poets. I have thought it expedient to restrict myself further, having abstained from the use of such expressions, in themselves proper and beautiful, but which have been foolishly repeated by bad Poets, till such feelings of disgust were connected with them as it is scarcely possible to overcome by any art of association to overpower.

If in a poem there should be found a single line, or even a single line, in which the language, though naturally arranged, according to the strict laws of metre, does not differ from that of prose, there is a new class of critics, who, when they stumble upon these prosaisms, as they call them, imagine they have made a notable discovery, and look over the Poet as over a man ignorant of his profession. Now these men would establish a canon of criticism which the Reader will conclude he must utterly reject, if he wishes to be pleased with these volumes. And it will be a most easy task to prove to him that not only the language of a large portion of our good poem, even of the most elevated character, must necessarily, except with reference to metre, in no respect differ from that of prose, but likewise that some of the most interesting parts of the best poems will be found to be strictly the language of prose if the prose is well written. The truth of this assertion might be demonstrated by innumerable passages from almost all the poetical writings, even of Milton himself. To illustrate the subject in a general manner, I will adduce a short composition of Gray, who was the head of those who, by their researches, have attempted to widen the space of distinction betwixt Prose and Metrical composition.

as more than any other man curiously
te in the structure of his own poetic

vain to me the smiling mornings shine,
reddening Phœbus lifts his golden fire;
birds in vain their amorous descant join,
cheerful fields resume their green attire.
same ears, alas! for other notes repine;
different object do these eyes require;
Lonely anguish melts no heart but mine;
I in my breast the imperfect joys expire;
morning smiles the busy race to cheer,
A new-born pleasure brings to happier men;
fields to all their wonted tribute bear;
warm their little loves the birds complain.
fruitless mourn to him that cannot hear,
I weep & more because I weep in vain."

ill easily be perceived, that the only part
Sonnet which is of any value is the lines
in Italics; it is equally obvious that,
in the rhyme and in the use of the single
"fruitless" for fruitlessly, which is so
defect, the language of these lines does
respect differ from that of prose.

the foregoing quotation it has been shown
the language of Prose may yet be well
ed to Poetry; and it was previously
ed that a large portion of the language of
good poem can in no respect differ from
of good Prose. We will go further. It
be safely affirmed that there neither is,
can be, any *essential* difference between the
age of prose and metrical composition.
are fond of tracing the resemblance be-
 Poetry and Painting, and, accordingly,
all them Sisters: but where shall we find
s of connection sufficiently strict to typify
affinity betwixt metrical and prose com-
-ion? They both speak by and to the
organs; the bodies in which both of them
clothed may be said to be of the same
tance, their affections are kindred, and
not identical, not necessarily differing even
egree; Poetry¹ sheds no tears "such as
els weep," but natural and human tears;
can boast of no celestial ichor that distin-
hes her vital juices from those of Prose;
same human blood circulates through the
s of them both.

it be affirmed that rhyme and metrical
ngement of themselves constitute a dis-
tion which overturns what has just been
on the strict affinity of metrical language
n that of Prose, and paves the way for
r artificial distinctions which the mind
ntarily admits, I answer that the language
such Poetry as is here recommended is, as

I here use the word "Poetry" (though against my
judgment) as opposed to the word Prose, and
onymous with metrical composition. But much
fusion has been introduced into criticism by this
tradi distinction of Poetry and Prose, instead of the
re philosophical one of Poetry and Matter of Fact,
Science. The only strict antithesis to Prose is
ire; nor is this, in truth, a *strict* antithesis, because
s and passages of metre so naturally occur in writ-
-prose, that it would be scarcely possible to avoid
m, even were it desirable.

far as is possible, a selection of the language
really spoken by men; that this selection,
wherever it is made with true taste and feel-
ing, will of itself form a distinction far greater
than would at first be imagined, and will en-
tirely separate the composition from the vul-
garity and meanness of ordinary life; and,
if metre be superadded thereto, I believe that
a dissimilitude will be produced altogether
sufficient for the gratification of a rational
mind. What other distinction would we have?
Whence is it to come? And where is it to exist?
Not, surely, where the Poet speaks through
the mouths of his characters: it cannot be
necessary here, either for elevation of style, or
any of its supposed ornaments; for, if the
Poet's subject be judiciously chosen, it will
naturally, and upon fit occasion, lead him to
passions, the language of which, if selected
truly and judiciously, must necessarily be dig-
nified and variegated, and alive with metaphors
and figures. I forbear to speak of an incon-
gruity which would shock the intelligent
Reader, should the Poet interweave any for-
eign splendour of his own with that which the
passion naturally suggests: it is sufficient to
say that such addition is unnecessary. And,
surely, it is more probable that those passages,
which with propriety abound with metaphors
and figures, will have their due effect if, upon
other occasions where the passions are of a
milder character, the style also be subdued and
temperate.

But, as the pleasure which I hope to give by
the Poems now presented to the Reader must
depend entirely on just notions upon this
subject, and as it is in itself of high importance
to our taste and moral feelings, I cannot content
myself with these detached remarks. And if,
in what I am about to say, it shall appear to
some that my labour is unnecessary, and that
I am like a man fighting a battle without
enemies, such persons may be reminded that,
whatever be the language outwardly holden by
men, a practical faith in the opinions which I
am wishing to establish is almost unknown. If
my conclusions are admitted, and carried as
far as they must be carried if admitted at all,
our judgments concerning the works of the
greatest Poets, both ancient and modern, will
be far different from what they are at present,
both when we praise and when we censure:
and our moral feelings influencing and influ-
enced by these judgments will, I believe, be
corrected and purified.

Taking up the subject, then, upon general
grounds, let me ask, what is meant by the
word Poet? What is a Poet? To whom does
he address himself? And what language is to
be expected from him? — He is a man speaking
to men: a man, it is true, endowed with more
lively sensibility, more enthusiasm and tender-
ness, who has a greater knowledge of human
nature, and a more comprehensive soul, than
are supposed to be common among mankind; a
man pleased with his own passions and voli-
tions, and who rejoices more than other men in

the spirit of life that is in him; delighting to contemplate similar volitions and passions as manifested in the goings-on of the Universe, and habitually impelled to create them where he does not find them. To these qualities he has added a disposition to be affected more than any other men by absent things as if they were present; an ability of conjuring up in himself passions, which are indeed far from being the same as those produced by real events, yet (especially in those parts of the general sympathy which are pleasing and delightful) do more nearly resemble the passions produced by real events than anything which, from the motions of their own minds merely, other men are accustomed to feel in themselves:—whence, and from practice, he has acquired a greater readiness and power in expressing what he thinks and feels, and especially those thoughts and feelings which, by his own choice, or from the structure of his own mind, arise in him without immediate external excitement.

But whatever portion of this faculty we may suppose even the greatest Poet to possess, there cannot be a doubt that the language which it will suggest to him must often, in liveliness and truth, fall short of that which is uttered by men in real life under the actual pressure of those passions, certain shadows of which the Poet thus produces, or feels to be produced, in himself.

However exalted a notion we would wish to cherish of the character of a Poet, it is obvious that, while he describes and imitates passions, his employment is in some degree mechanical compared with the freedom and power of real and substantial action and suffering. So that it will be the wish of the Poet to bring his feelings near to those of the persons whose feelings he describes, nay, for short spaces of time, perhaps, to let himself slip into an entire delusion, and even confound and identify his own feelings with theirs; modifying only the language which is thus suggested to him by a consideration that he describes for a particular purpose, that of giving pleasure. Here, then, he will apply the principle of selection which has been already insisted upon. He will depend upon this for removing what would otherwise be painful or disgusting in the passion; he will feel that there is no necessity to trick out or to elevate nature: and the more industriously he applies this principle the deeper will be his faith that no words, which his fancy or imagination can suggest, will be to be compared with those which are the emanations of reality and truth.

But it may be said by those who do not object to the general spirit of these remarks, that, as it is impossible for the Poet to produce upon all occasions language as exquisitely fitted for the passion as that which the real passion itself suggests, it is proper that he should consider himself as in the situation of a translator, who does not scruple to substitute excellences of another kind for those which are unattainable

by him; and endeavours occasionally to pass his original, in order to make amends for the general inferiority to which he must submit. But this would be to surrender to idleness and unmanly despair. Further, the language of men who speak of such a matter of amusement and idle pleasure, will converse with us as gravely about a matter of Poetry, as they express it, as if it were as indifferent as a taste for rope-dancing, Frontiniae or Sherry. Aristotle, I have told, has said, that Poetry is the most philosophic of all writing: it is so: its object is truth, not individual and local, but general and operative; not standing upon external authority, but carried alive into the heart by passion; truth which is its own testimony, which gives competence and confidence to the tribunal to which it appeals, and receives the same from the same tribunal. Poetry is the image of man and nature. The obstacles which stand in the way of the fidelity of the Biographer and Historian, and of their consequent utility, are incalculably greater than those which will be encountered by the Poet who compares the dignity of his art. The Poet writes under one restriction only, namely, the necessity of giving immediate pleasure to a human being possessed of that information which is not expected from him, not as a lawyer, a physician, a mariner, an astronomer, or a philosopher, but as a Man. Except this restriction, there is no object standing between the Poet and the image of things; between him and the Biographer and Historian, there are a thousand.

Nor let this necessity of producing immediate pleasure be considered as a degradation of the Poet's art. It is far otherwise. It is a knowledge of the beauty of the human mind, an acknowledgment the more sincere because not formal, but indirect; it is a task less easy to him who looks at the world in the light of love: further, it is a homage paid to the native and naked dignity of man, to the elementary principle of pleasure, by which he knows, and feels, and lives, and moves. We have no sympathy but what is proper to pleasure: I would not be misunderstood; wherever we sympathise with pain, it is found that the sympathy is produced and carried on by subtle combinations with pleasure. We have no knowledge, that is, no principles drawn from the contemplation of particular facts, but what has been built up by pleasure, and exists in us by pleasure. The Man of science, the Chemist and Mathematician, whatever difficulties and disgust he may have had to struggle with, knows and feels this. However painful may be the objects which the Anatomist's knowledge is connected with, he feels that his knowledge is pleasure: where he has no pleasure he has no knowledge. What then does the Poet? He considers the objects that surround him as acting and re-acting upon each other, so as to produce

the complexity of pain and pleasure; he sees man in his own nature and in his ordinary life as contemplating this with a certainty of immediate knowledge, with certain convictions, intuitions, and deductions, from habit acquire the quality of intuition; he considers him as looking upon this scene of ideas and sensations, and finds everywhere objects that immediately excite sympathies which, from the necessities of nature, are accompanied by an overbalance of enjoyment.

This knowledge which all men carry about them, and to these sympathies in which, but any other discipline than that of our life, we are fitted to take delight, the poet principally directs his attention. He considers man and nature as essentially adapted to each other, and the mind of man as naturally a mirror of the fairest and most interesting properties of nature. And thus the Poet, captivated by this feeling of pleasure, which accompanies him through the whole course of his existence, converses with general nature, with sensations akin to those which, through labour and length of time, the Man of science has shut up in himself, by conversing with those peculiar parts of nature which are the objects of his studies. The knowledge both of the Poet and the Man of science is pleasure; the knowledge of the one cleaves to us as a necessary part of our existence, our natural and inalienable inheritance; the other is a personal and individual acquisition, slow to come, and by no habitual and direct sympathy connecting us with our fellow-beings. The Man of science seeks truth as a remote and unknown object; he cherishes and loves it in his solitude: the Poet, singing a song in which all human beings join with him, rejoices in the presence of truth as our visible friend and hourly companion. Poetry is the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge; it is the impassioned expression which is in the countenance of all existence. Emphatically may it be said of the poet, as Shakspeare hath said of man, "that he looks before and after." He is the rock of refuge for human nature; an upholder and supporter, carrying everywhere with him relationship and love. In spite of difference of soil and climate, of language and manners, of laws and customs: in spite of things silently gone and of things violently destroyed; the Poet binds together by passion and knowledge the vast empire of human society, as it is spread over the whole earth and over time. The objects of the Poet's thoughts are everywhere; though the eyes and senses of man are, it is true, his favourite guides, yet he will follow wheresoever he can find an atmosphere of sensation in which to move his wings. Poetry is the first and last of all knowledge — it is as immortal as the heart of man. If the hours of Men of science should ever create any material revolution, direct or indirect, in our condition, and in the impressions which we habitually receive, the Poet will sleep then no

more than at present; he will be ready to follow the steps of the Man of science, not only in those general indirect effects, but he will be at his side, carrying sensation into the midst of the objects of the science itself. The remotest discoveries of the Chemist, the Botanist, or Mineralogist, will be as proper objects of the Poet's art as any upon which it can be employed, if the time should ever come when these things shall be familiar to us, and the relations under which they are contemplated by the followers of these respective sciences shall be manifestly and palpably material to us as enjoying and suffering beings. If the time should ever come when what is now called science, thus familiarised to men, shall be ready to put on, as it were, a form of flesh and blood, the Poet will lend his divine spirit to aid the transfiguration, and will welcome the Being thus produced as a dear and genuine inmate of the household of man. — It is not, then, to be supposed that any one, who holds that sublime notion of Poetry which I have attempted to convey, will break in upon the sanctity and truth of his pictures by transitory and accidental ornaments, and endeavour to excite admiration of himself by arts, the necessity of which must manifestly depend upon the assumed meanness of his subject.

What has been thus far said applies to Poetry in general, but especially to those parts of compositions where the Poet speaks through the mouths of his characters; and upon this point it appears to authorise the conclusion that there are few persons of good sense who would not allow that the dramatic parts of composition are defective in proportion as they deviate from the real language of nature, and are coloured by a diction of the Poet's own, either peculiar to him as an individual Poet or belonging simply to Poets in general; to a body of men who, from the circumstance of their compositions being in metre, it is expected will employ a particular language.

It is not, then, in the dramatic parts of composition that we look for this distinction of language; but still it may be proper and necessary where the Poet speaks to us in his own person and character. To this I answer by referring the Reader to the description before given of a Poet. Among the qualities there enumerated as principally conducing to form a Poet, is implied nothing differing in kind from other men, but only in degree. The sum of what was said is, that the Poet is chiefly distinguished from other men by a greater promptness to think and feel without immediate external excitement, and a greater power in expressing such thoughts and feelings as are produced in him in that manner. But these passions and thoughts and feelings are the general passions and thoughts and feelings of men. And with what are they connected? Undoubtedly with our moral sentiments and animal sensations, and with the causes which excite these; with the operations of the elements, and the appearances of the visible universe; with storm and sunshine, with the revolutions of the seasons,

with cold and heat, with loss of friends and kindred, with injuries and resentments, gratitude and hope, with fear and sorrow. These, and the like, are the sensations and objects which the Poet describes, as they are the sensations of other men and the objects which interest them. The Poet thinks and feels in the spirit of human passions. How, then, can his language differ in any material degree from that of all other men who feel vividly and see clearly? It might be *proved* that it is impossible. But supposing that this were not the case, the Poet might then be allowed to use a peculiar language when expressing his feelings for his own gratification, or that of men like himself. But Poets do not write for Poets alone, but for men. Unless, therefore, we are advocates for that admiration which subsists upon ignorance, and that pleasure which arises from hearing what we do not understand, the Poet must descend from this supposed height; and, in order to excite rational sympathy, he must express himself as other men express themselves. To this it may be added, that while he is only selecting from the real language of men, or, which amounts to the same thing, composing accurately in the spirit of such selection, he is treading upon safe ground, and we know what we are to expect from him. Our feelings are the same with respect to metre; for, as it may be proper to remind the Reader, the distinction of metre is regular and uniform, and not, like that which is produced by what is usually called POETIC DICTION, arbitrary, and subject to infinite caprices, upon which no calculation whatever can be made. In the one case, the Reader is utterly at the mercy of the Poet, respecting what imagery or diction he may choose to connect with the passion; whereas, in the other, the metre obeys certain laws, to which the Poet and Reader both willingly submit because they are certain, and because no interference is made by them with the passion but such as the concurring testimony of ages has shown to heighten and improve the pleasure which co-exists with it.

It will now be proper to answer an obvious question, namely, Why, professing these opinions, have I written in verse? To this, in addition to such answer as is included in what has been already said, I reply, in the first place, Because, however I may have restricted myself, there is still left open to me what confessedly constitutes the most valuable object of all writing, whether in prose or verse; the great and universal passions of men, the most general and interesting of their occupations, and the entire world of nature before me—to supply endless combinations of forms and imagery. Now, supposing for a moment that whatever is interesting in these objects may be as vividly described in prose, why should I be condemned for attempting to superadd to such description the charm which, by the consent of all nations, is acknowledged to exist in metrical language? To this, by such as are yet unconvinced, it may be answered that a very small part of the plea-

sure given by Poetry depends upon the manner, and that it is injudicious to write in metre, unless it be accompanied with the other distinctions of style with which metre is accompanied, and that, by such deviation, the pleasure will be lost from the shock which will not be given to the Reader's associations that may be counterbalanced by any pleasure which can derive from the general power of metre. In answer to those who still contend for the necessity of accompanying metre with the appropriate colours of style in order to the accomplishment of its appropriate end, I say, also, in my opinion, greatly undervaluing the power of metre in itself, it might, perhaps, far as relates to these Volumes, have been sufficient to observe, that poems are not written upon more humble subjects, and in a still more naked and simple style, which is continued to give pleasure from generation to generation. Now, if nakedness and simplicity be a defect, the fact here mentioned affords a strong presumption that poems somewhat naked and simple are capable of affording pleasure at the present day; and, what I have chiefly to attempt, at present, was to justify myself for having written under the impression of this belief.

But various causes might be pointed out when the style is manly, and the subject of some importance, words metrical and unmetrical will long continue to impart such a pleasure to mankind as he who proves the extent of that pleasure will be desirous to impart. The object of poetry is to produce excitement in co-existence with an overbalance of pleasure; but, on the supposition, excitement is an unusual and irregular state of the mind; ideas and feelings do not, in that state, succeed each other in their customary order. If the words, however, which this excitement is produced be in themselves powerful, or the images and feelings be in an undue proportion of pain connected with them, there is some danger that the excitement may be carried beyond its proper bounds. But the co-presence of something regular, to which the mind has been accustomed in various moods and in a less excited state, cannot have great efficacy in tempering and restraining the passion by an intertexture of ordinary feeling, and of feeling not strictly and necessarily connected with the passion. This is unquestionably true; and hence, though the opinions at first appear paradoxical, from the tendency of metre to divest language, in a certain degree of its reality, and thus to throw a sort of consciousness of unsubstantial existence over the whole composition, there can be little doubt but that more pathetic situations and sentiments, that is, those which have a greater portion of pain connected with them, are more endured in metrical composition, especially in rhyme, than in prose. The metre of the ballads is very artless, yet they contain many passages which would illustrate this opinion; and, I hope, if the following poems be attentively perused, similar instances will be found.

α. This opinion may be further illustrated by appealing to the Reader's own experience—the reluctance with which he comes to the perusal of the distressful parts of "Clarion," or the "Gamester"; while Keats's writings, in the most pathetic never act upon us, as pathetic, beyond bounds of pleasure—an effect which, in a greater degree than might at first be imagined, is to be ascribed to small, but continual regular impulses of pleasurable surprise in the metrical arrangement. — On the other hand, what it must be allowed will much more readily happen, if the Poet's words should be incommensurate with the passion, and inadequate to raise the Reader to a height of desirable emotion, then (unless the Poet's choice of metre has been grossly injudicious), in the case of pleasure which the Reader has been accustomed to connect with metre in general, the feeling, whether cheerful or melancholy—which he has been accustomed to connect with that particular movement of metre, there is found something which will greatly contribute to impart passion to the words, and to the complex end which the Poet proposes for himself.

I had undertaken a SYSTEMATIC defence of the theory here maintained, it would have been my duty to develop the various causes by which the pleasure received from metrical language depends. Among the chief of these is to be reckoned a principle which must be well known to those who have made any study of the Arts the object of accurate reflection; namely, the pleasure which the mind derives from the perception of similitude in dissimilitude.

This principle is the great spring of the activity of our minds, and their chief feeder. By this principle the direction of the sexual instinct, and all the passions connected with it, trace their origin: it is the life of our ordinary conversation; and upon the accuracy with which we perceive similitude in dissimilitude, and dissimilitude in similitude, are perceived, depend our intellect and our moral feelings. It would not be an useless employment to apply this principle to the consideration of metre, and to show that it is hence enabled to afford much pleasure, and to point out in what manner that pleasure is produced. But my limits will not permit me to enter upon this subject, and I must content myself with a general summary.

I have said that poetry is the spontaneous flow of powerful feelings: it takes its rise from emotion recollected in tranquillity; emotion is contemplated till, by a species of action, the tranquillity gradually disappears, and an emotion, kindred to that which has been before the subject of contemplation, is actually produced, and does itself actually exist in the mind. In this mood successful composition generally begins, and in a mood similar to this it is carried on; but the emotion, whatever kind, and in whatever degree, is qualified by various causes, so that in describing any passions

whatsoever, which are voluntarily described, the mind will, upon the whole, be in a state of enjoyment. If Nature be thus cautious to preserve in a state of enjoyment a being so employed, the Poet ought to profit by the lesson held forth to him, and ought especially to take care that, whatever passions he communicates to his Reader, those passions, if his Reader's mind be sound and vigorous, should always be accompanied with an over-balance of pleasure. Now the music of harmonious metrical language, the sense of difficulty overcome, and the blind association of pleasure which has been previously received from works of rhyme or metre of the same or similar construction, an indistinct perception perpetually renewed of language closely resembling that of real life, and yet, in the circumstance of metre, differing from it so widely—all these imperceptibly make up a complex feeling of delight, which is of the most important use in tempering the painful feeling always found intermingled with powerful descriptions of the deeper passions. This effect is always produced in pathetic and impassioned poetry; while, in lighter compositions, the ease and gracefulness with which the Poet manages his numbers are themselves confessedly a principal source of the gratification of the Reader. All that it is necessary to say, however, upon this subject, may be effected by affirming, what few persons will deny, that of two descriptions, either of passions, manners, or characters, each of them equally well executed, the one in prose and the other in verse, the verse will be read a hundred times where the prose is read once.

Having thus explained a few of my reasons for writing in verse, and why I have chosen subjects from common life, and endeavoured to bring my language near to the real language of men, if I have been too minute in pleading my own cause, I have at the same time been treating a subject of general interest; and for this reason a few words shall be added with reference solely to these particular poems, and to some defects which will probably be found in them. I am sensible that my associations must have sometimes been particular instead of general, and that, consequently, giving to things a false importance, I may have sometimes written upon unworthy subjects; but I am less apprehensive on this account, than that my language may frequently have suffered from those arbitrary connections of feelings and ideas with particular words and phrases from which no man can altogether protect himself. Hence I have no doubt that, in some instances, feelings, even of the ludicrous, may be given to my Readers by expressions which appeared to me tender and pathetic. Such faulty expressions, were I convinced they were faulty at present, and that they must necessarily continue to be so, I would willingly take all reasonable pains to correct. But it is dangerous to make these alterations on the simple authority of a few individuals, or even of certain classes of men; for where the understanding of an author

is not convinced, or his feelings altered, this cannot be done without great injury to himself: for his own feelings are his stay and support; and, if he set them aside in one instance, he may be induced to repeat this act till his mind shall lose all confidence in itself, and become utterly debilitated. To this it may be added, that the critic ought never to forget that he is himself exposed to the same errors as the Poet, and, perhaps, in a much greater degree: for there can be no presumption in saying of most readers, that it is not probable they will be so well acquainted with the various stages of meaning through which words have passed, or with the fickleness or stability of the relations of particular ideas to each other; and, above all, since they are so much less interested in the subject, they may decide lightly and carelessly.

Long as the reader has been detained, I hope he will permit me to caution him against a mode of false criticism which has been applied to poetry, in which the language closely resembles that of life and nature. Such verses have been triumphed over in parodies, of which Dr. Johnson's stanza is a fair specimen:—

"I put my hat upon my head
And walked into the Strand,
And there I met another man
Whose hat was in his hand."

Immediately under these lines let us place one of the most justly-admired stanzas of the "Babes in the Wood."

"These pretty Babes with hand in hand
Went wandering up and down;
But never more they saw the Man
Approaching from the Town."

In both these stanzas the words, and the order of the words, in no respect differ from the most unimpassioned conversation. There are words in both, for example, "the Strand," and "the Town," connected with none but the most familiar ideas; yet the one stanza we admit as admirable, and the other as a fair example of the superlatively contemptible. Whence arises this difference? Not from the metre, not from the language, not from the order of the words; but the *matter* expressed in Dr. Johnson's stanza is contemptible. The proper method of treating trivial and simple verses, to which Dr. Johnson's stanza would be a fair parallelism, is not to say, this is a bad kind of poetry, or, this is not poetry; but, this wants sense; it is neither interesting in itself, nor can *lead* to anything interesting; the images neither originate in that sane state of feeling which arises out of thought, nor can excite thought or feeling in the Reader. This is the only sensible manner of dealing with such verses. Why trouble yourself about the species till you have previously decided upon the genus? Why take pains to prove that an ape is not a Newton, when it is self-evident that he is not a man?

One request I must make of my Reader, which is, that in judging these Poems he would

decide by his own feelings genuinely, and by reflection upon what will probably be the judgment of others. How common is to hear a person say, I myself do not object to this style of composition, or this or that expression; but to such and such classes of persons it will appear mean or ludicrous! This mode of criticism, so destructive of all sound independent judgment, is almost universal: let the Reader then abide, independently, by his own feelings, and, if he finds himself affected, let him not suffer such conjectures to interfere with his pleasure.

If an Author, by any single composition, has impressed us with respect for his talents, it is useful to consider this as affording a presumption that on other occasions where we have not been so much pleased, he, nevertheless, may not have written ill or absurdly; and further, to give so much credit for this one composition as to induce us to review what has displeased us with more care than we should otherwise have bestowed upon it. This is not only an act of justice, but, in our decisions upon poetry especially, may conduce, in a high degree, to the improvement of our own taste: for an accurate taste in poetry, and in all the other arts, as Joshua Reynolds has observed, is an acquired talent, which can only be produced by use, and a long-continued intercourse with the best models of composition. This is mentioned with so ridiculous a purpose as to prevent the most inexperienced Reader from judging for himself (I have already said that I wish him to judge for himself), but merely to temper the rashness of decision, and to suggest that Poetry be a subject on which much time has not been bestowed, the judgment may be erroneous; and that, in many cases, it actually will be so.

Nothing would, I know, have so effectually contributed to further the end which I have in view, as to have shown of what kind the pleasure is, and how that pleasure is produced, which is confessedly produced by metrical composition essentially different from that which I have here endeavoured to recommend: for the Reader will say that he has been pleased by this composition; and what more can be desired of him? The power of any art is limited: if he will suspect that, if it be proposed to furnish him with new friends, that can be only on the condition of his abandoning his old friends. Besides, as I have said, the Reader is himself conscious of the pleasure which he has received from such composition, compared to which he has peculiarly attached the dearest name of Poetry; and all men have an habitual gratitude, and something of an honourable bigotry, for the objects which have long continued to please them: we are not so much willing to be pleased, but to be pleased in a particular way in which we have been accustomed to be pleased. There is in these feelings enough to resist a host of arguments; and we should be the less able to combat them fully, as I am willing to allow that, in all

to enjoy the Poetry which I am recommending, it would be necessary to give up much that is ordinarily enjoyed. But would my have permitted me to point out how this is produced, many obstacles might be removed, and the Reader assisted in seeing that the powers of language are not so limited as he may suppose; and that it is not so difficult for poetry to give other enjoyments, of a more lasting, and more exquisite nature. A part of the subject has not been altogether neglected, but it has not been so much my aim to prove, that the interest excited by other kinds of poetry is less vivid, and worthy of the nobler powers of the mind,

as to offer reasons for presuming that if my purpose were fulfilled, a species of poetry would be produced which is genuine poetry; in its nature well adapted to interest mankind permanently, and likewise important in the multiplicity and quality of its moral relations.

From what has been said, and from a perusal of the Poems, the Reader will be able clearly to perceive the object which I had in view: he will determine how far it has been attained, and, what is a much more important question, whether it be worth attaining: and upon the decision of these two questions will rest my claim to the approbation of the Public.

APPENDIX

1802

See page 796 — "by what is usually called POETIC DICTION."

As, as I have no right to expect that a perusal, without which, confined, as it has been, to the narrow limits of a preface, meaning cannot be thoroughly understood, I am anxious to give an exact notion of the sense in which the phrase poetic diction has been used, and for this purpose, a few words shall be added, concerning the origin and characteristics of the phraseology which I have considered under that name.

The earliest poets of all nations generally wrote from passion excited by real events; they wrote naturally, and as men: feeling powerfully as they did, their language was daring, figurative. In succeeding times, Poets, Men ambitious of the fame of Poets, perceiving the influence of such language, and desirous of producing the same effect without being animated by the same passion, set themselves to a mechanical adoption of these figures of speech, and made use of them, sometimes with propriety, but much more frequently applied them to feelings and thoughts with which they had no natural connection whatsoever.

A language was thus insensibly produced, differing materially from the real language of men in any situation. The Reader or Hearer of this distorted language found himself in a disturbed and unusual state of mind: when excited by the genuine language of passion he was in a perturbed and unusual state of mind also: in both cases he was willing that his common judgment and understanding should be laid asleep, and he had no instinctive or infallible perception of the true to make him reject the false; the one served as a passion for the other. The emotion was in both as delightful, and no wonder if he confounded the one with the other, and believed them both to be produced by the same or similar causes. Besides, the Poet spake to him in the character of a man to be looked up to, a man of genius and authority. Thus, and from a variety of other causes, this distorted language

was received with admiration; and Poets, it is probable, who had before contented themselves for the most part with misapplying only expressions which at first had been dictated by real passion, carried the abuse still further, and introduced phrases composed apparently in the spirit of the original figurative language of passion, yet altogether of their own invention, and characterised by various degrees of wanton deviation from good sense and nature.

It is indeed true that the language of the earliest Poets was felt to differ materially from ordinary language, because it was the language of extraordinary occasions; but it was really spoken by men, language which the Poet himself had uttered when he had been affected by the events which he described, or which he had heard uttered by those around him. To this language it is probable that metre of some sort or other was early superadded. This separated the genuine language of Poetry still further from common life, so that whoever read or heard the poems of these earliest Poets felt himself moved in a way in which he had not been accustomed to be moved in real life, and by causes manifestly different from those which acted upon him in real life. This was the great temptation to all the corruptions which have followed: under the protection of this feeling succeeding Poets constructed a phraseology which had one thing, it is true, in common with the genuine language of poetry, namely, that it was not heard in ordinary conversation; that it was unusual. But the first Poets, as I have said, spake a language which, though unusual, was still the language of men. This circumstance, however, was disregarded by their successors; they found that they could please by easier means: they became proud of modes of expression which they themselves had invented, and which were uttered only by themselves. In process of time metre became a symbol or promise of this unusual language, and whoever

took upon him to write in metre, according as he possessed more or less of true poetic genius, introduced less or more of this adulterated phraseology into his compositions, and the true and the false were inseparably interwoven until, the taste of men becoming gradually perverted, this language was received as a natural language, and at length, by the influence of books upon men, did to a certain degree really become so. Abuses of this kind were imported from one nation to another, and with the progress of refinement this diction became daily more and more corrupt, thrusting out of sight the plain humanities of nature by a motley masquerade of tricks, quaintnesses, hieroglyphics, and enigmas.

It would not be uninteresting to point out the causes of the pleasure given by this extravagant and absurd diction. It depends upon a great variety of causes, but upon none, perhaps, more than its influence in impressing a notion of the peculiarity and exaltation of the Poet's character, and in flattering the Reader's self-love by bringing him nearer to a sympathy with that character; an effect which is accomplished by unsettling ordinary habits of thinking, and thus assisting the Reader to approach to that perturbed and dizzy state of mind in which if he does not find himself, he imagines that he is *balked* of a peculiar enjoyment which poetry can and ought to bestow.

The sonnet quoted from Gray in the Preface, except the lines printed in Italics, consists of little else but this diction; though not of the worst kind; and indeed, if one may be permitted to say so, it is far too common in the best writers, both ancient and modern. Perhaps in no way, by positive example, could more easily be given a notion of what I mean by the phrase *poetic diction* than by referring to a comparison between the metrical paraphrase which we have of passages in the Old and New Testament, and those passages as they exist in our common Translation. See Pope's "Messiah" throughout; Prior's "Did sweeter sounds adorn my flowing tongue," etc. "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels," etc. 1st Corinthians, chap. xiii. By way of immediate example, take the following of Dr. Johnson:—

"Turn on the prudent Ant thy heedless eyes,
Observe her labours, Sluggard, and be wise;
No stern command, no monitory voice,
Prescribes her duties, or directs her choice;
Yet, timely provident, she hastes away
To snatch the blessings of a plenteous day;
When fruitful Summer loads the teeming plain,
She crops the harvest, and she stores the grain.
How long shall sloth usurp thy useless hours,
Unnerve thy vigour, and enchain thy powers?
While artful shades thy downy couch enclose,
And soft solicitation courts repose,
Amidst the drowsy charms of dull delight,
Year chases year with unremitted flight,
Till Want now following, fraudulent and slow,
Shall spring to seize thee, like an ambush'd foe."

From this hubbub of words pass to the original. "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider

her ways, and be wise: which having no god, overseer, or ruler, provideth her meat in the summer, and gathereth her food in the harvest. How long wilt thou sleep, O sluggard? when wilt thou arise out of thy sleep? Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep: so shall thy poverty come as that travelleth, and thy want as an armed man." Proverbs, chap. vi.

One more quotation, and I have done. It is from Cowper's Verses supposed to be written by Alexander Selkirk:—

"Religion! what treasure untold
Resides in that heavenly word!
More precious than silver and gold,
Or all that this earth can afford.
But the sound of the church-going bell
These valleys and rocks never heard,
Ne'er sighed at the sound of a knell,
Or smiled when a sabbath appeared.

Ye winds, that have made me your sport,
Convey to this desolate shore
Some cordial endearing report
Of a land I must visit no more.
My Friends, do they now and then send
A wish or a thought after me?
O tell me I yet have a friend,
Though a friend I am never to see."

This passage is quoted as an instance of three different styles of composition. The first two lines are poorly expressed; some Critics would call the language prosaic; the fact is, it would be bad prose, so bad, that it is scarcely worth putting in metre. The epithet "church-going" applied to a bell, and that by so chaste a writer as Cowper, is an instance of the strange abuse which Poets have introduced into their language, till they and their Readers take them as matters of course, if they do not single them out expressly as objects of admiration. The two lines "Ne'er sighed at the sound," etc., are, in my opinion, an instance of the language of passion wrested from its proper use, and from the mere circumstance of the composition being in metre, applied upon an occasion that does not justify such violent expressions; and I should condemn the passage, though perhaps few Readers will agree with me, as vicious poetic diction. The last stanza is throughout admirably expressed: it would be equally good whether in prose or verse, except that the Reader has an exquisite pleasure in seeing such natural language so naturally connected with metre. The beauty of this stanza tempts me to conclude with a principle which ought never to be lost sight of, and which has been my chief guide in all I have said, — namely, that in works of imagination and sentiment, for of these only have I been treating, in proportion as ideas and feelings are valuable, whether the composition be in prose or in verse, they require and exact one and the same language. Metre is but adventitious to composition, and the phraseology for which that passport is necessary, even when it may be graceful at all, will be little valued by the judicious.

DEDICATION

PREFIXED TO THE EDITION OF 1815

TO

GEORGE HOWLAND BEAUMONT,
BART.

DEAR SIR GEORGE,
I accept my thanks for the permission given me to dedicate these Volumes to you. In addition to the very pleasure derived from general consideration, I feel a particular satisfaction; for, by prefixing these Poems with your Name, I seem myself in some degree to repay, by an appropriate honour, the great obligation which I owe to a part of the Collection — as having been the first of making us personally known to each other. Upon much of the remainder, also, I have a peculiar claim, — for some of the pieces were composed under the shade of your own groves, upon the classic ground of Rydal Mount; where I was animated by the recollection of those illustrious Poets of your name and family, who were born in that neighbourhood; and, we may be assured, did not wander

with indifference by the dashing stream of Grace Dieu, and among the rocks that diversify the forest of Charnwood. — Nor is there any one to whom such parts of this Collection as have been inspired or coloured by the beautiful Country from which I now address you, could be presented with more propriety than to yourself — to whom it has suggested so many admirable pictures. Early in life, the sublimity and beauty of this region excited your admiration; and I know that you are bound to it in mind by a still strengthening attachment.

Wishing and hoping that this Work, with the embellishments it has received from your pencil,¹ may survive as a lasting memorial of a friendship, which I reckon among the blessings of my life,

I have the honour to be,

My dear Sir George,

Yours most affectionately and faithfully,

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

RYDAL MOUNT, WESTMORELAND,
February 1, 1815.

PREFACE TO THE EDITION OF 1815

The powers requisite for the production of Poetry are: first, those of Observation and Description, — i. e. the ability to observe with accuracy things as they are in themselves, and with fidelity to describe them, unmodified by passion or feeling existing in the mind of the describer: whether the things depicted be actually present to the senses, or have a place in the memory. This power, though indispensable to a Poet, is one which he employs with submission to necessity, and never for a continuance of time: as its exercise supposes the higher qualities of the mind to be passive, and in a state of subjection to external objects, which in the same way as a translator or engraver ought to be to his original. 2dly, Sensibility, — which, the more exquisite it is, the greater will be the range of a poet's perceptions; the more will he be incited to observe objects, both as they exist in themselves and as acted upon by his own mind. (The distinction between poetic and human sensibility has been marked in the character of the Poet delineated in the original preface.) 3dly, Reflection, — which makes the Poet acquainted with the value of actions, images, thoughts, and feelings; and assists the sensibility in perceiving their connection with each other. 4thly, Imagination and Fancy, — to modify, to create, and to associate. 5thly, Invention, — by which characters are composed out of materials supplied by observation; whether of the Poet's own heart and mind, or of external life and nature; and such incidents and situations produced as are most expressive to the imagination, and most fitted

to do justice to the characters, sentiments, and passions, which the poet undertakes to illustrate. And, lastly, Judgment, — to decide how and where, and in what degree, each of these faculties ought to be exerted; so that the less shall not be sacrificed to the greater; nor the greater, slighting the less, arrogate, to its own injury, more than its due. By judgment, also, is determined what are the laws and appropriate graces of every species of composition.²

The materials of Poetry, by these powers collected and produced, are cast, by means of various moulds, into divers forms. The moulds may be enumerated, and the forms specified, in the following order. 1st, The Narrative, — including the Epopœia, the Historic Poem, the Tale, the Romance, the Mock-heroic, and, if the spirit of Homer will tolerate such neighbourhood, that dear production of our days, the metrical Novel. Of this Class, the distinguishing mark is, that the Narrator, however liberally his speaking agents be introduced, is himself the source from which everything primarily flows. Epic Poets, in order that their mode of composition may accord with the elevation of their subject, represent themselves as *singing* from the inspiration of the Muse, "*Arma virumque cano*;" but this is a fiction, in modern times, of slight value: the *Iliad* or the "*Paradise*

¹ The state of the plates has, for some time, not allowed them to be repeated.

² As sensibility to harmony of numbers, and the power of producing it, are invariably attendants upon the faculties above specified, nothing has been said upon those requisites.

Lost" would gain little in our estimation by being chanted. The other poets who belong to this class are commonly content to *tell* their tale; — so that of the whole it may be affirmed that they neither require nor reject the accompaniment of music.

2dly, The Dramatic, — consisting of Tragedy, Historic Drama, Comedy, and Masque, in which the poet does not appear at all in his own person, and where the whole action is carried on by speech and dialogue of the agents; music being admitted only incidentally and rarely. The Opera may be placed here, inasmuch as it proceeds by dialogue; though depending, to the degree that it does, upon music, it has a strong claim to be ranked with the lyrical. The characteristic and impassioned Epistle, of which Ovid and Pope have given examples, considered as a species of monodrama, may, without impropriety, be placed in this class.

3dly, The Lyrical — containing the Hymn, the Ode, the Elegy, the Song, and the Ballad; in all which, for the production of their *full* effect, an accompaniment of music is indispensable.

4thly, The Idyllium, — descriptive chiefly either of the processes and appearances of external nature, as the "Seasons" of Thomson; or of characters, manners, and sentiments, as are Shenstone's "Schoolmistress," "The Cotter's Saturday Night" of Burns, the "Twa Dogs" of the same Author; or of these in conjunction with the appearances of Nature, as most of the pieces of Theocritus, the "Allegro" and "Penseroso" of Milton, Beattie's "Minstrel," Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." The Epitaph, the Inscription, the Sonnet, most of the epistles of poets writing in their own persons, and all loco-descriptive poetry, belong to this class.

5thly, Didactic, — the principal object of which is direct instruction; as the Poem of Lucretius, the "Georgics" of Virgil, "The Fleece" of Dyer, Mason's "English Garden," etc.

And, lastly, philosophical Satire, like that of Horace and Juvenal; personal and occasional Satire rarely comprehending sufficient of the general in the individual to be dignified with the name of poetry.

Out of the three last has been constructed a composite order, of which Young's "Night Thoughts," and Cowper's "Task," are excellent examples.

It is deducible from the above, that poems, apparently miscellaneous, may with propriety be arranged either with reference to the powers of mind *predominant* in the production of them; or to the mould in which they are cast; or, lastly, to the subjects to which they relate. From each of these considerations, the following Poems have been divided into classes; which, that the work may more obviously correspond with the course of human life, and for the sake of exhibiting in it the three requisites of a legitimate whole, a beginning, a middle, and an end, have been also arranged, as far as it was possible, according to an order of time, commencing

with Childhood, and terminating with Old Age, Death, and Immortality. My guiding view was, that the small pieces of which these volumes consist, thus discriminated, might be regarded under a two-fold view; as composing a *work* within themselves, and as *adjuncts* to the philosophical Poem, "The Recluse." This arrangement has long presented itself to my own mind. Nevertheless, I should have preferred to scatter the contents of these volumes at random, if I had been persuaded by the plan adopted, anything material would be taken from the natural effect of the Poem individually, on the mind of the untaught Reader. I trust there is a sufficient variety in each class to prevent this; while, for him who reads with reflection, the arrangement will serve as a commentary unostentatiously directing his attention to my purposes, both particular and general. But as I wish to guard against the possibility of misleading by this classification, it is proper first to remind the Reader that certain poems are placed according to the *predominant* mind, in the Author's conception, *predominant* in the production of them; *predominant* which implies the exertion of other faculties in a less degree. Where there is more imagination than fancy in a poem, it is placed under the class of imagination, and *vice versa*. Both the classes might without impropriety have been enlarged from that consisting of "Poems founded on the Affections;" as might the latter from those, and from the class "produced from Sentiment and Reflection." The striking characteristics of each piece, and the illustration, variety, and proportion, have governed me throughout.

None of the other Classes, except the last, Fancy and Imagination, require any particular notice. But a remark of general application may be made. All Poets, except the dramatic, have been in the practice of feigning that their works were composed to the music of the harp or lyre: with what degree of affectation this has been done in modern times, I leave it to the judicious to determine. For my own part, I have not been disposed to violate probability, far, or to make such a large demand upon the Reader's charity. Some of these pieces are essentially lyrical; and, therefore, cannot be their due force without a supposed musical accompaniment; but, in much the greatest part, as a substitute for the classic lyre or round harp, I require nothing more than an animated or impassioned recitation, adapted to the subject. Poems, however humble in their kind, if they be good in that kind, cannot read themselves; the law of long syllable and short cannot be so inflexible, — the letter of metre cannot be so impassive to the spirit of versification — as to deprive the Reader of all voluntary power to modulate, in subordination to the sense, the music of the poem; — in the same manner as his mind is left at liberty, and is summoned, to act upon its thoughts and images. But, though the accompaniment of a musical instrument be frequently dispensed with, the

poet does not therefore abandon his privilege distinct from that of the mere Proseman ;

“ He murmurs near the running brooks
— A music sweeter than their own.”

us come now to the consideration of the Fancy and Imagination, as employed in classification of the following Poems. “ A says an intelligent author, “ has imagination in proportion as he can distinctly copy in his impressions of sense : it is the faculty which *images* within the mind the phenomena of nature. A man has fancy in proportion as he can call up, connect, or associate, at pleasure, mental images (*φανταζειν* is to cause to appear), so as to complete ideal representations of absent objects. Imagination is the power of *imagining*, and fancy of evoking and combining. Imagination is formed by patient observation of the objects of nature, and the fancy by a voluntary activity in shifting the scenery of the mind. The more accurate the imagination, the more safely may a painter, poet, undertake a delineation, or a description without the presence of the objects to be represented. The more versatile the fancy, the more original and striking will be the decorations produced.” — *British Synonyms discriminated*, by W. Taylor.

not this as if a man should undertake to write an account of a building, and be so intent on what he had discovered of the foundation, that he concludes his task without once looking up at the superstructure ? Here, as in other instances throughout the volume, the judicious author's mind is enthralled by Etymology ; he takes up the original word as his guide and example, and too often does not perceive how soon it becomes its prisoner, without liberty to tread any path but that to which it confines him. It is not easy to find out how imagination, thus restrained, differs from distinct remembrance of objects ; or fancy from quick and vivid recollection of them : each is nothing more than a mode of memory. If the two words bear the above meaning, and no other, what term is left to designate that faculty of which the Poet is “ all in all ;” he whose eye glances from earth to heaven, whose spiritual attributes body forth at his pen is prompt in turning to shape ; or what is left to characterise Fancy, as insinuating itself into the heart of objects with creative activity ? — Imagination, in the sense of the word as giving title to a class of the following poems, has no reference to images that are merely a faithful copy, existing in the mind, of absent external objects ; but is a word of higher import, denoting operations of the mind upon these objects, and processes of creation or of composition, governed by certain fixed laws. I need to illustrate my meaning by instances. A parrot *hangs* from the wires of his cage by his beak or by his claws ; or a monkey from the bough of a tree by his paws or his tail. Each creature does so literally and actually. In the first Eclogue of Virgil, the shepherd, thinking of the time when he is to take leave of his farm, thus addresses his goats : —

“ Non ego vos posthac viridi projectus in antro
Dumosa pendere procul de rupe videbo.”

— “ half way down
Hangs one who gathers samphire,”

is the well-known expression of Shakspeare, delineating an ordinary image upon the cliffs of Dover. In these two instances is a slight exertion of the faculty which I denominate imagination, in the use of one word : neither the goats nor the samphire-gatherer do literally hang, as does the parrot or the monkey ; but, presenting to the senses something of such an appearance, the mind in its activity, for its own gratification, contemplates them as hanging.

“ As when far off at sea a fleet descried
Hangs in the clouds, by equinoctial winds
Close sailing from Bengala, or the isles
Of Ternate or Tidore, whence merchants bring
Their spicy drugs ; they on the trading flood
Through the wide Ethiopian to the Cape
Ply, stemming nightly toward the Pole : so seemed
Far off the flying Fiend.”

Here is the full strength of the imagination involved in the word *hangs*, and exerted upon the whole image : First, the fleet, an aggregate of many ships, is represented as one mighty person, whose track, we know and feel, is upon the waters ; but, taking advantage of its appearance to the senses, the Poet dares to represent it as *hanging in the clouds*, both for the gratification of the mind in contemplating the image itself, and in reference to the motion and appearance of the sublime objects to which it is compared.

From impressions of sight we will pass to those of sound ; which, as they must necessarily be of a less definite character, shall be selected from these volumes : —

“ Over his own sweet voice the Stock-dove broods,”
of the same bird,

“ His voice was *buried* among trees,
Yet to be come at by the breeze ;”

“ O, Cuckoo ! shall I call thee *Bird*,
Or but a wandering *Voice* ?”

The stock-dove is said to *coo*, a sound well imitating the note of the bird ; but, by the intervention of the metaphor *broods*, the affections are called in by the imagination to assist in marking the manner in which the bird reiterates and prolongs her soft note, as if herself delighting to listen to it, and participating of a still and quiet satisfaction, like that which may be supposed inseparable from the continuous process of incubation. “ His voice was buried among trees,” a metaphor expressing the love of *seclusion* by which this Bird is marked ; and characterising its note as not partaking of the shrill and the piercing, and therefore more easily deadened by the intervening shade ; yet a note so peculiar and withal so pleasing, that the breeze, gifted with that love of the sound which the Poet feels, penetrates the shades in

which it is entombed, and conveys it to the ear of the listener.

"Shall I call thee Bird,
Or but a wandering Voice?"

This concise interrogation characterises the seeming ubiquity of the voice of the cuckoo, and dispossesses the creature almost of a corporeal existence; the Imagination being tempted to this exertion of her power by a consciousness in the memory that the cuckoo is almost perpetually heard throughout the season of spring, but seldom becomes an object of sight.

Thus far of images independent of each other, and immediately endowed by the mind with properties that do not inhere in them, upon an incitement from properties and qualities the existence of which is inherent and obvious. These processes of imagination are carried on either by conferring additional properties upon an object, or abstracting from it some of those which it actually possesses, and thus enabling it to re-act upon the mind which hath performed the process like a new existence.

I pass from the Imagination acting upon an individual image to a consideration of the same faculty employed upon images in a conjunction by which they modify each other. The Reader has already had a fine instance before him in the passage quoted from Virgil, where the apparently perilous situation of the goat, hanging upon the shaggy precipice, is contrasted with that of the shepherd contemplating it from the seclusion of the cavern in which he lies stretched at ease and in security. Take these images separately, and how unaffecting the picture compared with that produced by their being thus connected with, and opposed to, each other!

"As a huge stone is sometimes seen to lie
Couched on the bald top of an eminence,
Wonder to all who do the same espy
By what means it could thither come, and whence,
So that it seems a thing endued with sense,
Like a sea-beast crawled forth, which on a shelf
Of rock or sand reposeth, there to sun himself.

Such seemed this Man; not all alive or dead,
Nor all asleep, in his extreme old age.

Motionless as a cloud the old Man stood,
That heareth not the loud winds when they call,
And moveth altogether if it move at all."

In these images, the conferring, the abstracting, and the modifying powers of the Imagination, immediately and mediately acting, are all brought into conjunction. The stone is endowed with something of the power of life to approximate it to the sea-beast; and the sea-beast stripped of some of its vital qualities to assimilate it to the stone; which intermediate image is thus treated for the purpose of bringing the original image, that of the stone, to a nearer resemblance to the figure and condition of the aged Man; who is divested of so much of the indications of life and motion as to bring him to the point where the two objects unite

and coalesce in just comparison. After what has been said, the image of the cloud may be commented upon.

Thus far of an endowing or modifying power, but the Imagination also shapes and orders, and how? By innumerable processes; and none does it more delight than in that of consolidating numbers into unity, and dissolving and separating unity into number,—always proceeding from, and governed by, a self-consciousness of the soul in her own might, almost divine powers. Recur to the passage already cited from Milton. When the great Fleet, as one Person, has been introduced, "coming from Bengala," "They," i. e. the "Chants," representing the fleet resolved in a multitude of ships, "ply" their voyage to the extremities of the earth: "So" referring to the word "As" in the comparison, "seemed the flying Fiend;" the image of a Person acting to recombine the multitudinous ships into one body,—the point from which the comparison set out. "So seemed" to whom seemed? To the heavenly Muse, who dictates the poem, to the eye of the Poet's mind, and to that of the Reader, present at the moment in the wide Ethiopian, and the vast solitudes, then first broken in upon, and infernal regions!

"Modo me Thebis, modo possit Athenis."

Hear again this mighty Poet,—speaking of the Messiah going forth to expel from heaven the rebellious angels,

"Attended by ten thousand thousand Saints
He onward came: far off his coming shone."

the retinue of Saints, and the Person of the Messiah himself, lost almost and merged in the splendour of that indefinite abstraction of "coming"!

As I do not mean here to treat this subject further than to throw some light upon the present Volumes, and especially upon one or two of them, I shall spare myself and the Reader the trouble of considering the Imagination as it deals with thoughts and sentiments, as it regulates the composition of characters, and determines the course of actions: I will not comment (more than I have already done by implication) as that power which, in the language of one of my most esteemed Friends, "draws things to one; which makes things animate inanimate, beings with their attributes subjects with their accessories, take one colour to serve to one effect."¹ The grand storehouse of enthusiastic and meditative Imagination is poetical, as contradistinguished from the prose and dramatic Imagination, are the prophetic and lyrical parts of the Holy Scriptures, the works of Milton; to which I cannot but add those of Spenser. I select them in preference to those of ancient Greece and Rome, because the anthropomorphism of Pagan religion subjected the minds of

¹ Charles Lamb upon the genius of Homer.

most poets in those countries too much to bondage of definite form; from which the laws were preserved by their abhorrence of flattery. This abhorrence was almost as great in our great epic Poet, both from circumstances of his life, and from the constitution of his mind. However imbued the surface of his mind with classical literature, he was a new man in soul; and all things tended in him towards the sublime. Spenser, of a gentler temper, maintained his freedom by aid of his critical spirit, at one time inciting him to separate persons out of abstractions; and, at another, by a superior effort of genius, to give universality and permanence of abstractions to human beings, by means of attributes and emblems that belong to the highest moral and the purest sensations, — of which the character of *Una* is a glorious example. Of human and dramatic Imagination the works of Shakespeare are an inexhaustible source.

“Not you, ye Elements, with unkindness,
Ever gave you kingdoms, call’d you Daughters!”

And if, bearing in mind the many Poets distinguished by this prime quality, whose names it is to mention, yet justified by recollection of the insults which the ignorant, the incapable, the presumptuous, have heaped upon these my other writings, I may be permitted to anticipate the judgment of posterity upon myself, I shall declare (censurable, I grant, if the variety of the fact above stated does not justify me) that I have given in these unfavourable times evidence of exertions of this faculty in its worthiest objects, the external universe, moral and religious sentiments of Man, his natural affections, and his acquired passions; which have the same ennobling tendency as the functions of men, in this kind, worthy to be preserved in undying remembrance.

As to the mode in which Fancy has already been characterised as the power of evoking and combining, or, as my friend Mr. Coleridge has called it, “the aggregative and associative power,” my objection is only that the definition is too general. To aggregate and to associate, to evoke and to combine, belong as well to the Imagination as to the Fancy; but either the materials evoked and combined are different, or they are brought together under a different name, and for a different purpose. Fancy does not require that the materials which she makes use of should be susceptible of change in their constitution from her touch; and, where they admit of modification, it is enough for her purpose if it be slight, limited, and evanescent. Exactly the reverse of these are the desires and demands of the Imagination. She recoils from everything but the plastic, the pliant, and the indefinite. She leaves it to Fancy to describe Queen Mab as coming,

“In shape no bigger than an agate-stone
On the fore-finger of an alderman.”

Attempting to speak of stature, she does not tell us that her gigantic Angel was as tall as

Pompey’s Pillar; much less that he was twelve cubits or twelve hundred cubits high; or that his dimensions equalled those of Teneriffe or Atlas; — because these, and if they were a million times as high it would be the same, are bounded: The expression is, “His stature reached the sky!” the illimitable firmament! — When the Imagination frames a comparison, if it does not strike on the first presentation, a sense of the truth of the likeness, from the moment that it is perceived, grows — and continues to grow — upon the mind; the resemblance depending less upon outline of form and feature than upon expression and effect; less upon casual and outstanding than upon inherent and internal properties: moreover, the images invariably modify each other. — The law under which the processes of Fancy are carried on is as capricious as the accidents of things, and the effects are surprising, playful, ludicrous, amusing, tender, or pathetic, as the objects happen to be appositely produced or fortunately combined. Fancy depends upon the rapidity and profusion with which she scatters her thoughts and images; trusting that their number, and the felicity with which they are linked together, will make amends for the want of individual value: or she prides herself upon the curious subtilty and the successful elaboration with which she can detect their lurking affinities. If she can win you over to her purpose, and impart to you her feelings, she cares not how unstable or transitory may be her influence, knowing that it will not be out of her power to resume it upon an apt occasion. But the Imagination is conscious of an indestructible dominion; — the Soul may fall away from it, not being able to sustain its grandeur; but, if once felt and acknowledged, by no act of any other faculty of the mind can it be relaxed, impaired, or diminished. — Fancy is given to quicken and to beguile the temporal part of our nature, Imagination to incite and to support the eternal. — Yet it is not the less true that Fancy, as she is an active, is also, under her own laws and in her own spirit, a creative faculty. In what manner Fancy ambitiously aims at a rivalry with Imagination, and Imagination stoops to work with the materials of Fancy, might be illustrated from the compositions of all eloquent writers, whether in prose or verse; and chiefly from those of our own Country. Scarcely a page of the impassioned parts of Bishop Taylor’s Works can be opened that shall not afford examples. — Referring the Reader to those inestimable volumes, I will content myself with placing a conceit (ascribed to Lord Chesterfield) in contrast with a passage from the “Paradise Lost:” —

“The dews of the evening most carefully shun,
They are the tears of the sky for the loss of the sun.”

After the transgression of Adam, Milton, with other appearances of sympathising Nature, thus marks the immediate consequence,

"Sky lowered, and, muttering thunder, some sad drops
Wept at completing of the mortal sin."

The associating link is the same in each instance: Dew and rain, not distinguishable from the liquid substance of tears, are employed as indications of sorrow. A flash of surprise is the effect in the former case; a flash of surprise, and nothing more; for the nature of things does not sustain the combination. In the latter, the effects from the act, of which there is this immediate consequence and visible sign, are so momentous that the mind acknowledges the justice and reasonableness of the sympathy in nature so manifested; and the sky weeps drops of water as if with human eyes, as "Earth had before trembled from her entrails, and Nature given a second groan."

Finally, I will refer to Cotton's "Ode upon Winter," an admirable composition, though stained with some peculiarities of the age in which he lived, for a general illustration of the characteristics of Fancy. The middle part of this ode contains a most lively description of the entrance of Winter, with his retinue, as "A palsied king," and yet a military monarch, — advancing for conquest with his army; the several bodies of which, and their arms and equipments, are described with a rapidity of detail, and a profusion of *fanciful* comparisons, which indicate on the part of the poet extreme activity of intellect, and a correspondent hurry of delightful feeling. Winter retires from the foe into his fortress, where

—— "a magazine
Of sovereign juice is cellared in;
Liquor that will the siege maintain
Should Phœbus ne'er return again."

Though myself a water-drinker, I cannot resist the pleasure of transcribing what follows, as an instance still more happy of Fancy employed in the treatment of feeling than, in its preceding passages, the Poem supplies of her management of forms.

" 'Tis that, that gives the poet rage,
And thaws the gelly'd blood of age;

Matures the young, restores the old,
And makes the fainting coward bold.

It lays the careful head to rest,
Calms palpitations in the breast,
Renders our lives' misfortune sweet;
.

Then let the chill Sirocco blow,
And gird us round with hills of snow,
Or else go whistle to the shore,
And make the hollow mountains roar,

Whilst we together jovial sit
Careless, and crowned with mirth and wit.
Where, though bleak winds confine us here,
Our fancies round the world shall roam.

We'll think of all the Friends we know,
And drink to all worth drinking to;
When having drunk all thine and mine,
We rather shall want healths than wine.

But where Friends fail us, we'll supply
Our friendships with our charity;
Men that remote in sorrows live,
Shall by our lusty brimmers thrive.

We'll drink the wanting into wealth,
And those that languish into health,
The afflicted into joy; th' oppress
Into security and rest.

The worthy in disgrace shall find
Favour return again more kind,
And in restraint who stifled lie,
Shall taste the air of liberty.

The brave shall triumph in success,
The lovers shall have mistresses,
Poor unregarded Virtue, praise,
And the neglected Poet, bays.

Thus shall our healths do others good,
Whilst we ourselves do all we would;
For, freed from envy and from care,
What would we be but what we are?"

When I sat down to write this Preface was my intention to have made it more comprehensive; but, thinking that I ought not to apologise for detaining the reader so long, will here conclude.

ESSAY, SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE PREFACE

1815

WITH the young of both sexes, Poetry is, like love, a passion; but, for much the greater part of those who have been proud of its power over their minds, a necessity soon arises of breaking the pleasing bondage; or it relaxes of itself; — the thoughts being occupied in domestic cares, or the time engrossed by business. Poetry then becomes only an occasional recreation, while to those whose existence passes away in a course of fashionable pleasure, it is a species of luxurious amusement. In middle and declining age, a scattered number of serious persons re-

sort to poetry, as to religion, for a protection against the pressure of trivial employment; and as a consolation for the afflictions of life. And, lastly, there are many who, having been enamoured of this art in their youth, have, in leisure, after youth was spent, to cultivate general literature; in which poetry has continued to be comprehended as a study.

Into the above classes the Readers of poetry may be divided; Critics abound in them; but from the last only can opinions be collected of absolute value, and worthy to be deposited

is prophetic of the destiny of a new work. Young, who in nothing can escape delusion, is especially subject to it in their intercourse with poetry. The cause, not so obvious as the effect, is the same as that from which erroneous judgments in this art, in the hands of men of all ages, chiefly proceed; but in Youth it operates with peculiar force. The appropriate business of poetry (which, however, if genuine, is as permanent as science), her appropriate employment, her age and her duty, is to treat of things not as they are, but as they appear; not as they exist in themselves, but as they seem to exist to the senses, and to the passions. What a world of illusion does this acknowledged obligation create for the inexperienced! what temptations to go astray are here held forth for them; whose thoughts have been little disciplined by understanding, and whose feelings revolt at the sway of reason!—When a juvenile poet is in the height of his rapture with some new passage, should experience throw in its doubts, or common sense suggest suspicions, a strong consciousness that the realities of the world are but shows, and that her liveliest excitements are raised by transient shocks of contrasting feeling and successive assemblages of contradictory thoughts—is ever at hand to defy extravagance, and to sanction absurdity. It may be asked, as these illusions are unstable, and, no doubt, eminently useful to the mind as a process, what good can be gained by making observations, the tendency of which is to diminish the confidence of youth in its feelings, and thus to abridge its innocent and profitable pleasures? The reproach implied in the question could not be warded off, if youth were incapable of being delighted with what is truly excellent; or if these errors always originated of themselves in due season. But, in the majority, though their force be abated, they continue through life. Moreover, the fire of youth is too vivacious an element to be extinguished or damped by a philosophical remark; and, while there is no danger that what has been said will be injurious or painful to the poet and the confident, it may prove beneficial to those who, being enthusiastic, are, at the same time, modest and ingenuous. The intimate may unite with their own misgivings to regulate their sensibility, and to bring in, sooner than it would otherwise have arrived, a more discreet and sound judgment. If it should excite wonder that men of ability, in later life, whose understandings have been rendered acute by practice in affairs, should be so easily and so far imposed upon when they open to take up a new work in verse, this appears to be the cause;—that, having discontinued their attention to poetry, whatever progress may have been made in other departments of knowledge, they have not, as to this, advanced in true discernment beyond the level of youth. If, then, a new poem fall in their way, whose attractions are of that kind which would have enraptured them during the

heat of youth, the judgment not being improved to a degree that they shall be disgusted, they are dazzled; and prize and cherish the faults for having had power to make the present time vanish before them, and to throw the mind back, as by enchantment, into the happiest season of life. As they read, powers seem to be revived, passions are regenerated, and pleasures restored. The Book was probably taken up after an escape from the burden of business, and with a wish to forget the world, and all its vexations and anxieties. Having obtained this wish, and so much more, it is natural that they should make report as they have felt.

If Men of mature age, through want of practice, be thus easily beguiled into admiration of absurdities, extravagances, and misplaced ornaments, thinking it proper that their understandings should enjoy a holiday, while they are unbending their minds with verse, it may be expected that such Readers will resemble their former selves also in strength of prejudice, and an inaptitude to be moved by the unostentatious beauties of a pure style. In the higher poetry, an enlightened Critic chiefly looks for a reflection of the wisdom of the heart and the grandeur of the imagination. Wherever these appear, simplicity accompanies them; Magnificence herself, when legitimate, depending upon a simplicity of her own, to regulate her ornaments. But it is a well-known property of human nature, that our estimates are ever governed by comparisons, of which we are conscious with various degrees of distinctness. Is it not, then, inevitable (confining these observations to the effects of style merely) that an eye, accustomed to the glaring hues of diction by which such Readers are caught and excited, will for the most part be rather repelled than attracted by an original Work, the colouring of which is disposed according to a pure and refined scheme of harmony? It is in the fine arts as in the affairs of life, no man can serve (*i. e.* obey with zeal and fidelity) two Masters.

As Poetry is most just to its own divine origin when it administers the comforts and breathes the spirit of religion, they who have learned to perceive this truth, and who betake themselves to reading verse for sacred purposes, must be preserved from numerous illusions to which the two Classes of Readers, whom we have been considering, are liable. But as the mind grows serious from the weight of life, the range of its passions is contracted accordingly; and its sympathies become so exclusive that many species of high excellence wholly escape, or but languidly excite, its notice. Besides, men who read from religious or moral inclinations, even when the subject is of that kind which they approve, are beset with misconceptions and mistakes peculiar to themselves. Attaching so much importance to the truths which interest them, they are prone to over-rate the Authors by whom those truths are expressed and enforced. They come prepared to impart so much passion to the Poet's

language, that they remain unconscious how little, in fact, they received from it. And, on the other hand, religious faith is to him who holds it so momentous a thing, and error appears to be attended with such tremendous consequences, that, if opinions touching upon religion occur which the Reader condemns, he not only cannot sympathise with them, however animated the expression, but there is, for the most part, an end put to all satisfaction and enjoyment. Love, if it before existed, is converted into dislike; and the heart of the Reader is set against the Author and his book. — To these excesses they, who from their professions ought to be the most guarded against them, are perhaps the most liable; I mean those sects whose religion, being from the calculating understanding, is cold and formal. For when Christianity, the religion of humility, is founded upon the proudest faculty of our nature, what can be expected but contradictions? Accordingly, believers of this cast are at one time contemptuous; at another, being troubled, as they are and must be, with inward misgivings, they are jealous and suspicious; and at all seasons they are under temptation to supply, by the heat with which they defend their tenets, the animation which is wanting to the constitution of the religion itself.

Faith was given to man that his affections, detached from the treasures of time, might be inclined to settle upon those of eternity: — the elevation of his nature, which this habit produces on earth, being to him a presumptive evidence of a future state of existence, and giving him a title to partake of its holiness. The religious man values what he sees chiefly as an "imperfect shadowing forth" of what he is incapable of seeing. The concerns of religion refer to indefinite objects, and are too weighty for the mind to support them without relieving itself by resting a great part of the burthen upon words and symbols. The commerce between Man and his Maker cannot be carried on but by a process where much is represented in little, and the Infinite Being accommodates himself to a finite capacity. In all this may be perceived the affinity between religion and poetry; between religion — making up the deficiencies of reason by faith; and poetry — passionate for the instruction of reason; between religion — whose element is infinitude, and whose ultimate trust is the supreme of things, submitting herself to circumscription, and reconciled to substitutions; and poetry — ethereal and transcendent, yet incapable to sustain her existence without sensuous incarnation. In this community of nature may be perceived also the lurking incitements of kindred error; — so that we shall find that no poetry has been more subject to distortion than that species, the argument and scope of which is religious; and no lovers of the art have gone farther astray than the pious and the devout.

Whither then shall we turn for that union of qualifications which must necessarily exist before the decisions of a critic can be of absolute

value? For a mind at once poetical and philosophical; for a critic whose affections are free and kindly as the spirit of society, and whose understanding is severe as that of dispassionate government? Where are we to find for that initiatory composure of mind, in which no selfishness can disturb? For a sensibility that has been tutored into correctness without losing anything of its quickness, and for active faculties, capable of answering the demands which an Author of exalted imagination shall make upon them, armed with a judgment that cannot be dazzled by admiration by aught that is unworthy of it? — among those and those only, who, never having suffered their youthful love of poetry to remit much of its force, have applied the consideration of the laws of this art to the power of their understandings. At the same time it must be observed that, as this class comprehends the only judgments which are trustworthy, so does it include the most numerous and perverse. For to be mistaken is worse than to be untaught; and no person equals that which is supported by systematic errors are so difficult to root out as those in which the understanding has pledged itself to uphold. In this Class are contained some who, if they be pleased with what is good, are pleased with it only by imperfect glimpses upon false principles; who, should they generalise rightly to a certain point, are still to suffer for it in the end; who, if they stick upon a sound rule, are fettered by misapprehension, or by straining it too far; being incapable of perceiving when it ought to yield to a higher order. In it are found critics too reluctant to be passive to a genuine poet, and too feeble to grapple with him; men, who take them to report of the course which he takes, whom they are utterly unable to accompany; who are confounded if he turn quick upon the varied, and dismayed if he soar steadily "into the regions" — men of palmed imaginations and indolent hearts; in whose minds all healthy action is languid, who therefore feed as the many feed them, or, with the many, are greedy of vicious provocatives; — judges, whose countenance is auspicious, and whose praise ominous. In this class meet together the two extremes, the best and worst.

The observations presented in the former series are of too ungracious a nature to have been made without reluctance; and, very much only on this account, I would invite the reader to try them by the test of comprehensive experience. If the number of judges who can confidently relied upon be in reality so small, it ought to follow that partial notice only, and neglect, perhaps long continued, or attention wholly inadequate to their merits, must have been the fate of most works in the higher departments of poetry; and that, on the other hand, numerous productions have blazed into popularity, and have passed away, leaving scarcely a trace behind them: it will be better found, that when Authors shall have a

raised themselves into general admiration and maintained their ground, errors and ices have prevailed concerning their general their works, which the few who are ous of those errors and prejudices would e; if they were not recompensed by per- s that there are select Spirits for whom rdained that their fame shall be in the an existence like that of Virtue, which ts being to the struggles it makes, and its to the enemies whom it provokes; — a ous quality, ever doomed to meet with tion, and still triumphing over it; and, the nature of its dominion, incapable of brought to the sad conclusion of Alex- , when he wept that there were no more s for him to conquer.

us take a hasty retrospect of the poetical ture of this Country for the greater part e last two centuries, and see if the facts rt these inferences.

o is there that now reads the "Creation" abartas? Yet all Europe once resounded his praise; he was caressed by kings; when his Poem was translated into our age, the "Faery Queen" faded before it. name of Spenser, whose genius is of a er order than even that of Ariosto, is at day scarcely known beyond the limits of British Isles. And if the value of his s is to be estimated from the attention paid to them by his countrymen, com- d with that which they bestow on those of other writers, it must be pronounced l indeed.

"The laurel, meed of mighty conquerors
And poets sage" —

his own words; but his wisdom has, in this icular, been his worst enemy: while its osite, whether in the shape of folly or mad- , has been *their* best friend. But he was reat power, and bears a high name: the el has been awarded to him.

. dramatic Author, if he write for the stage, st adapt himself to the taste of the audi- e, or they will not endure him; accordingly mighty genius of Shakspeare was listened

The people were delighted; but I am not ficiently versed in stage antiquities to deter- ne whether they did not flock as eagerly to representation of many pieces of contem- ary Authors, wholly undeserving to appear on the same boards. Had there been a mal contest for superiority among dramatic iters, that Shakspeare, like his predecessors phocles and Euripides, would have often been oject to the mortification of seeing the prize udged to sorry competitors, becomes too obable, when we reflect that the admirers of ttle and Shadwell were, in a later age, as merous, and reckoned as respectable in point talent, as those of Dryden. At all events, at Shakspeare stooped to accommodate him- f to the People, is sufficiently apparent; and e of the most striking proofs of his almost mpotent genius is, that he could turn to such

glorious purpose those materials which the pre- possessions of the age compelled him to make use of. Yet even this marvellous skill appears not to have been enough to prevent his rivals from having some advantage over him in public estimation; else how can we account for pas- sages and scenes that exist in his works, unless upon a supposition that some of the grossest of them, a fact which in my own mind I have no doubt of, were foisted in by the Players, for the gratification of the many?

But that his Works, whatever might be their reception upon the stage, made but little impression upon the ruling Intellects of the time, may be inferred from the fact that Lord Bacon, in his multifarious writings, nowhere either quotes or alludes to him.¹ — His dramatic excellence enabled him to resume possession of the stage after the Restoration; but Dryden tells us that in his time two of the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher were acted for one of Shakspeare's. And so faint and limited was the perception of the poetic beauties of his dramas in the time of Pope, that, in his Edition of the Plays, with a view of rendering to the general reader a necessary service, he printed between inverted commas those passages which he thought most worthy of notice.

At this day, the French Critics have abated nothing of their aversion to this darling of our Nation: "the English, with their bouffon de Shakspeare," is as familiar an expression among them as in the time of Voltaire. Baron Grimm is the only French writer who seems to have perceived his infinite superiority to the first names of the French Theatre; an advantage which the Parisian critic owed to his German blood and German education. The most enlightened Italians, though well acquainted with our language, are wholly incompetent to measure the proportions of Shakspeare. The Germans only, of foreign nations, are approaching towards a knowledge and feeling of what he is. In some respects they have acquired a superiority over the fellow-countrymen of the Poet: for among us it is a current, I might say an established opinion, that Shakspeare is justly praised when he is pronounced to be "a wild irregular genius, in whom great faults are compensated by great beauties." How long may it be before this misconception passes away, and it becomes universally acknowledged that the judgment of Shakspeare in the selection of his materials, and in the manner in which he has made them, heterogeneous as they often are, constitute a unity of their own, and contribute all to one great end, is not less admirable than his imagination, his invention, and his intuitive knowledge of human Nature!

There is extant a small Volume of miscellaneous poems, in which Shakspeare expresses

¹ The learned Hakewill (a third edition of whose book bears date 1635), writing to refute the error "touching Nature's perpetual and universal decay," cites triumphantly the names of Ariosto, Tasso, Barts, and Spenser, as instances that poetic genius had not degenerated; but he makes no mention of Shakspeare.

his own feelings in his own person. It is not difficult to conceive that the Editor, George Steevens, should have been insensible to the beauties of one portion of that Volume, the Sonnets; though in no part of the writings of this Poet is found, in an equal compass, a greater number of exquisite feelings felicitously expressed. But, from regard to the Critic's own credit, he would not have ventured to talk of an¹ act of parliament not being strong enough to compel the perusal of those little pieces, if he had not known that the people of England were ignorant of the treasures contained in them: and if he had not, moreover, shared the too common propensity of human nature to exult over a supposed fall into the mire of a genius whom he had been compelled to regard with admiration, as an inmate of the celestial regions — "there sitting where he durst not soar."

Nine years before the death of Shakspeare, Milton was born; and early in life he published several small poems, which, though on their first appearance they were praised by a few of the judicious, were afterwards neglected to that degree, that Pope in his youth could borrow from them without risk of its being known. Whether these poems are at this day justly appreciated, I will not undertake to decide: nor would it imply a severe reflection upon the mass of readers to suppose the contrary; seeing that a man of the acknowledged genius of Voss, the German poet, could suffer their spirit to evaporate; and could change their character, as is done in the translation made by him of the most popular of those pieces. At all events, it is certain that these Poems of Milton are now much read, and loudly praised; yet were they little heard of till more than 150 years after their publication; and of the Sonnets, Dr. Johnson, as appears from Boswell's Life of him, was in the habit of thinking and speaking as contemptuously as Steevens wrote upon those of Shakspeare.

About the time when the Pindaric odes of Cowley and his imitators, and the productions of that class of curious thinkers whom Dr. Johnson has strangely styled metaphysical Poets, were beginning to lose something of that extravagant admiration which they had excited, the "Paradise Lost" made its appearance. "Fit audience find though few," was the petition addressed by the Poet to his inspiring Muse. I have said elsewhere that he gained more than he asked; this I believe to be true; but Dr. Johnson has fallen into a gross mistake when he attempts to prove, by the sale of the work, that Milton's Countrymen were "just to it" upon its first appearance. Thirteen hundred Copies were sold in two years; an uncom-

mon example, he asserts, of the prevailing genius in opposition to so much recent taste as Milton's public conduct had excited. It may be it remembered that, if Milton's political and religious opinions, and the manner in which he announced them, had raised him many enemies, they had procured him numerous friends; and as all personal danger was passed away at the time of publication, would be eager to purchase the master-work of a man whom they respected and whom they would be proud of presenting to the world. Take, from the number of purchasers, a fair estimate of this class, and also those who would possess the Poem as a religious work, and a few, I fear, would be left who sought for an account of its poetical merits. The sale did not immediately increase; "for," says Dr. Johnson, "many more readers" than were persons in the habit of reading poetry were supplied at first the Nation did not afford." How careless must a writer be who can make this assertion in the face of the existing title-pages to belie it! Turning to my own shelves, I find the folio of Cowley, second edition, 1681. A book near it is Plutarch's Poems, fourth edition, 1686; Waller, fifth edition, same date. The Poems of Norris of Merton not long after went, I believe, through nine editions. What further demand might be for these works I do not know; but I well remember that, twenty-five years ago, the booksellers' stalls in London swarmed with folios of Cowley. This is not mentioned as a disparagement of that able writer and man; but merely to show that, if Milton's work were not more read, it was not because readers did not exist at the time. The first editions of the "Paradise Lost" were printed in a shape which allowed them to be sold at a low price, yet only three thousand copies of the Work were sold in eleven years; and the Nation, says Dr. Johnson, had been supplied from 1623 to 1664, that is, forty-one years, with only two editions of the Works of Shakspeare, which probably did not together make a thousand Copies; facts adduced by the Editor to prove the "paucity of Readers." — There were readers in multitudes; but their taste went for other purposes, as their admiration was fixed elsewhere. We are authorized to affirm that the reception of the "Paradise Lost," and the slow progress of its sale, are proofs as striking as can be desired that the positions which I am attempting to establish are not erroneous.¹ — How amusing to show one's self such a critique as a Wit of Charles's days, or a Lord of the Miscellanies or trades Journalist of King William's time, would have brought forth, if he had set his faculties industriously to work upon this Poem, every line impregnated with original excellence.

¹ This flippant insensibility was publicly reprehended by Mr. Coleridge in a course of Lectures upon Poetry given by him at the Royal Institution. For the various merits of thought and language in Shakspeare's Sonnets see Numbers 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 54, 64, 66, 68, 73, 76, 86, 91, 92, 93, 97, 98, 105, 107, 108, 109, 111, 113, 114, 116, 117, 129, and many others.

¹ Hughes is express upon this subject: in his edition of Spenser's Works to Lord Somers he writes thus: "It was your Lordship's encouraging and beautiful Edition of 'Paradise Lost' that first brought that incomparable Poem to be generally known and esteemed."

strange indeed are the obliquities of addition, that they whose opinions are much influenced by authority will often be tempted to think that there are no fixed principles¹ in human nature for this art to rest upon. I

have been honoured by being permitted to see in MS. a tract composed between the end of the Revolution and the close of that century. It is the Work of an English Peer of

accomplishments, its object to form the character and direct the studies of his son. Scarcely anywhere does a more beautiful treatise of the kind exist. The good sense and wisdom of the thoughts, the delicacy of the feelings, the charm of the style, are throughout equally conspicuous. Yet the Author, selecting among the Poets of his own country those whom he deems most worthy of his son's perusal, particularises only Lord Rochester, Sir John Denham, and Cowley. Writing about the same time, Shaftesbury, an author at present unduly depreciated, describes the English Muses as only yet lisping in their cradles.

The arts by which Pope, soon afterwards, strove to procure to himself a more general and a higher reputation than perhaps any English Poet ever attained during his life-time, are owing to the judicious. And as well known is to them, that the undue exertion of those talents is the cause why Pope has for some time held a rank in literature, to which, if he had not been seduced by an over-love of immediate popularity, and had confided more in his native genius, he never could have descended. He bewitched the nation by his melody, and dazzled it by his polished style, and was himself seduced by his own success. Having wandered from humanity in his Eclogues with boyish imperience, the praise which these compositions obtained tempted him into a belief that Nature was not to be trusted, at least in pastoral poetry. To prove this by example, he put his friend Gay upon writing those Eclogues, which their author intended to be burlesque. The stigmatizer of the work, and his admirers, could perceive in them nothing but what was ridiculous. Nevertheless, though these Poems contain some detestable passages, the effect, as Mr. Johnson well observes, "of reality and truth became conspicuous even when the intention was to show them grovelling and degraded." The Pastorals, ludicrous to such as relied themselves upon their refinement, in spite of those disgusting passages, "became popular, and were read with delight, as just representations of rural manners and occupations."

Something less than sixty years after the publication of the "Paradise Lost" appeared Thomson's "Winter;" which was speedily followed by his other Seasons. It is a work of inspiration; much of it is written from himself, and nobly from himself. How was it received?

¹ This opinion seems actually to have been entertained by Adam Smith, the worst critic, David Hume not excepted, that Scotland, a soil to which this sort of weed seems natural, has produced.

"It was no sooner read," says one of his contemporary biographers, "than universally admired: those only excepted who had not been used to feel, or to look for anything in poetry, beyond a point of satirical or epigrammatic wit, a smart *antithesis* richly trimmed with rhyme, or the softness of an *elegiac* complaint. To such his manly classical spirit could not readily commend itself; till, after a more attentive perusal, they had got the better of their prejudices, and either acquired or affected a truer taste. A few others stood aloof, merely because they had long before fixed the articles of their poetical creed, and resigned themselves to an absolute despair of ever seeing anything new and original. These were somewhat mortified to find their notions disturbed by the appearance of a poet, who seemed to owe nothing but to nature and his own genius. But, in a short time, the applause became unanimous; every one wondering how so many pictures, and pictures so familiar, should have moved them but faintly to what they felt in his descriptions. His digressions too, the overflowings of a tender benevolent heart, charmed the reader no less; leaving him in doubt, whether he should more admire the Poet or love the Man."

This case appears to bear strongly against us: — but we must distinguish between wonder and legitimate admiration. The subject of the work is the changes produced in the appearances of nature by the revolution of the year: and, by undertaking to write in verse, Thomson pledged himself to treat his subject as became a Poet. Now it is remarkable that, excepting the nocturnal "Reverie of Lady Winchelsea," and a passage or two in the "Windsor Forest" of Pope, the poetry of the period intervening between the publication of the "Paradise Lost" and the "Seasons" does not contain a single new image of external nature, and scarcely presents a familiar one from which it can be inferred that the eye of the Poet had been steadily fixed upon his object, much less that his feelings had urged him to work upon it in the spirit of genuine imagination. To what a low state knowledge of the most obvious and important phenomena had sunk, is evident from the style in which Dryden has executed a description of Night in one of his Tragedies, and Pope his translation of the celebrated moonlight scene in the Iliad. A blind man, in the habit of attending accurately to descriptions casually dropped from the lips of those around him, might easily depict these appearances with more truth. Dryden's lines are vague, bombastic, and senseless; ¹ those of Pope, though he had Homer to guide him, are throughout false and contradictory. The verses of Dryden,

¹ *Cortex alone in a night-gown.*

All things are hush'd as Nature's self lay dead;
The mountains seem to nod their drowsy head.
The little Birds in dreams their songs repeat,
And sleeping Flowers beneath the Night-dew sweat:
Even Lust and Envy sleep; yet Love denies
Rest to my soul, and slumber to my eyes.

DRYDEN'S *Indian Emperor*

once highly celebrated, are forgotten; those of Pope still retain their hold upon public estimation,—nay, there is not a passage of descriptive poetry, which at this day finds so many and such ardent admirers. Strange to think of an enthusiast, as may have been the case with thousands, reciting those verses under the cope of a moonlight sky, without having his raptures in the least disturbed by a suspicion of their absurdity!—If these two distinguished writers could habitually think that the visible universe was of so little consequence to a poet, that it was scarcely necessary for him to cast his eyes upon it, we may be assured that those passages of the elder poets which faithfully and poetically describe the phenomena of nature, were not at that time holden in much estimation, and that there was little accurate attention paid to those appearances.

Wonder is the natural product of Ignorance; and as the soil was in *such good condition* at the time of the publication of the “Seasons,” the crop was doubtless abundant. Neither individuals nor nations become corrupt all at once, nor are they enlightened in a moment. Thomson was an inspired poet, but he could not work miracles; in cases where the art of seeing had in some degree been learned, the teacher would further the proficiency of his pupils, but he could do little more; though so far does vanity assist men in acts of self-deception, that many would often fancy they recognised a likeness when they knew nothing of the original. Having shown that much of what his biographer deemed genuine admiration must in fact have been blind wonderment—how is the rest to be accounted for?—Thomson was fortunate in the very title of his poem, which seemed to bring it home to the prepared sympathies of every one: in the next place, notwithstanding his high powers, he writes a vicious style; and his false ornaments are exactly of that kind which would be most likely to strike the undiscerning. He likewise abounds with sentimental commonplaces that, from the manner in which they were brought forward, bore an imposing air of novelty. In any well-used copy of the “Seasons” the book generally opens of itself with the rhapsody on love, or with one of the stories (perhaps Damon and Musidora); these also are prominent in our collections of Extracts, and are the parts of his Work which, after all, were probably most efficient in first recommending the author to general notice. Pope, repaying praises which he had received, and wishing to extol him to the highest, only styles him “an elegant and philosophical Poet;” nor are we able to collect any unquestionable proofs that the true characteristics of Thomson’s genius as an imaginative poet¹ were perceived, till the elder Warton, almost forty years after the

¹ Since these observations upon Thomson were written, I have perused the second edition of his “Seasons,” and find that even that does not contain the most striking passages which Warton points out for admiration; these, with other improvements, throughout the whole work, must have been added at a later period.

publication of the “Seasons,” pointed them out by a note in his *Essay on the Life and Writings of Pope*. In the “Castle of Indolence” (which Gray speaks so coldly) these characteristics were almost as conspicuously displayed, and in verse more harmonious and diction more pure. Yet that fine poem was neglected at its appearance, and is at this day the delight of a few!

When Thomson died, Collins breathed forth his regrets in an Elegiac Poem, in which he pronounced a poetical curse upon him who should regard with insensibility the place where the Poet’s remains were deposited. The Poem, and the mourner himself have now passed through innumerable editions, and are universally known; but if, when Collins died, the same kind of imprecation had been pronounced by a surviving admirer, small is the number to whom it would not have comprehended. The number of which his poems attained during his life was so small, and of course the sale so insignificant, that not long before his death he deemed it right to repay to the bookseller the money which he had advanced for them, and then burn the edition into the fire.

Next in importance to the “Seasons” of Thomson, though at considerable distance from that work in order of time, come the *Recesses of Ancient English Poetry*, collected, new-arranged, and in many instances (if such a contradiction in terms may be used) composed by the Editor, Dr. Percy. This work did not silently enter into the world, as is evident from the number of legendary tales that appeared long after its publication; and had been well-received, as the authors persuaded themselves after the old Ballad. The Compilation was however ill suited to the then existing taste of city society; and Dr. Johnson, ’mid the bustle of the senate to which he gave laws, was not sparing in his exertions to make it an object of contempt. The critic triumphed, the legendary imitators were deservedly disregarded, and, undeservedly, their ill-imitated models sank in this country, into temporary neglect; while Bürger, and other able writers of Germany, were translating or imitating these Robbers and composing, with the aid of inspiration thence derived, poems which are the delight of the German nation. Dr. Percy was so abused by the ridicule flung upon his labours from the ignorance and insensibility of the persons with whom he lived, that, though while he was writing under a mask he had not wanted resolution to follow his genius into the region of true simplicity and genuine pathos (as is evinced by the exquisite ballad of Sir Cuthbert and by many other pieces), yet when he appeared in his own person and character as a poetical writer, he adopted, as in the tale of the Hermit of Warkworth, a diction scarcely in any one of its features distinguishable from the vague, the glossy, and unfeeling language of his day. I mention this remarkable fact

¹ Shenstone, in his “Schoolmistress,” gives a more remarkable instance of this timidity. On his

gret, esteeming the genius of Dr. Percy
kind of writing superior to that of any
man by whom in modern times it has
cultivated. That even Bürger (to whom
ock gave in my hearing a commendation
high he denied to Goethe and Schiller,
ncing him to be a genuine poet, and one
few among the Germans whose works
last) had not the fine sensibility of Percy,
be shown from many passages, in which
deserted his original only to go astray.
ample,

“ Now days was gone, and night was come,
And all were fast asleep,
All save the Lady Emeline,
Who sate in her bowre to weep:
And soone she heard her true Love's voice
Low whispering at the walle,
Awake, awake, my dear Ladye,
'T is I thy true-love call.”

is thus tricked out and dilated :

“ Als nun die Nacht Gebirg' und Thal
Vermummt in Rabenschatten,
Und Hochburgs Lampen überall
Schon ausgeflimmert hatten,
Und alles tief entschlafen war ;
Doch nur das Fräulein immerdar,
Voll Fieberängst, noch wachte,
Und seinen Ritter dachte :
Da horch ! Ein süßser Liebeston
Kam leis' empor geflogen.
' Ho, Trudchen, ho ! Da bin ich schon !
Frisch auf ! Dich angezogen ! ' ”

t from humble ballads we must ascend to
cs.

hail, Macpherson ! hail to thee, Sire of
n ! The Phantom was begotten by the
embrace of an impudent Highlander upon
nd of tradition — it travelled southward,
e it was greeted with acclamation, and
thin Consistence took its course through
pe, upon the breath of popular applause.
Editor of the *Reliques* had indirectly pre-
d a claim to the praise of invention, by
concealing that his supplementary labours
considerable ! how selfish his conduct, con-
ed with that of the disinterested Gael, who,
Lear, gives his kingdom away, and is con-
to become a pensioner upon his own issue
beggarly pittance ! — Open this far-famed
k ! — I have done so at random, and the be-
ing of the “ Epic Poem Temora,” in eight
ks, presents itself. “ The blue waves of
n roll in light. The green hills are covered
day. Trees shake their dusky heads in
breeze. Grey torrents pour their noisy
anis. Two green hills with aged oaks sur-
nd a narrow plain. The blue course of a

arance (see D'Israeli's 2d series of the *Curiosities
Literature*) the Poem was accompanied with an ab-
prose commentary, showing, as indeed some in-
trous expressions in the text imply, that the whole
intended for burlesque. In subsequent editions the
mentary was dropped, and the People have since
nued to read in seriousness, doing for the Author
t he had not courage openly to venture upon for
self.

stream is there. On its banks stood Cairbar of
Atha. His spear supports the king ; the red
eyes of his fear are sad. Cormac rises on his
soul with all his ghastly wounds.” Precious
memorandums from the pocketbook of the blind
Ossian !

If it be unbecoming, as I acknowledge that for
the most part it is, to speak disrespectfully of
Works that have enjoyed for a length of time
a widely-spread reputation, without at the same
time producing irrefragable proofs of their un-
worthiness, let me be forgiven upon this occa-
sion. — Having had the good fortune to be born
and reared in a mountainous country, from my
very childhood I have felt the falsehood that
pervades the volumes imposed upon the world
under the name of Ossian. From what I saw
with my own eyes, I knew that the imagery
was spurious. In nature everything is distinct,
yet nothing defined into absolute independent
singleness. In Macpherson's work, it is exactly
the reverse ; everything (that is not stolen) is in
this manner defined, insulated, dislocated, dead-
ened, — yet nothing distinct. It will always be so
when words are substituted for things. To say
that the characters never could exist, that the
manners are impossible, and that a dream has
more substance than the whole state of society,
as there depicted, is doing nothing more than
pronouncing a censure which Macpherson de-
fied ; when, with the steeps of Morven before his
eyes, he could talk so familiarly of his Car-borne
heroes ; — of Morven, which, if one may judge
from its appearance at the distance of a few
miles, contains scarcely an acre of ground suffi-
ciently accommodating for a sledge to be trailed
along its surface. — Mr. Malcolm Laing has
ably shown that the diction of this pretended
translation is a motley assemblage from all
quarters ; but he is so fond of making out par-
allel passages as to call poor Macpherson to
account for his “ ands ” and his “ buts ! ” and he
has weakened his argument by conducting it as
if he thought that every striking resemblance
was a conscious plagiarism. It is enough that
the coincidences are too remarkable for its be-
ing probable or possible that they could arise
in different minds without communication be-
tween them. Now as the Translators of the
Bible, and Shakspeare, Milton, and Pope, could
not be indebted to Macpherson, it follows that
he must have owed his fine feathers to them ;
unless we are prepared gravely to assert, with
Madame de Staël, that many of the character-
istic beauties of our most celebrated English
Poets are derived from the ancient Fingallian ;
in which case the modern translator would have
been but giving back to Ossian his own. — It is
consistent that Lucien Buonaparte, who could
censure Milton for having surrounded Satan in
the infernal regions with courtly and regal
splendour, should pronounce the modern Ossian
to be the glory of Scotland ; — a country that
has produced a Dunbar, a Buchanan, a Thom-
son, and a Burns ! These opinions are of ill
omen for the Epic ambition of him who has
given them to the world.

Yet, much as those pretended treasures of antiquity have been admired, they have been wholly uninfluential upon the literature of the Country. No succeeding writer appears to have caught from them a ray of inspiration; no author, in the least distinguished, has ventured formally to imitate them — except the boy, Chatterton, on their first appearance. He had perceived, from the successful trials which he himself had made in literary forgery, how few critics were able to distinguish between a real ancient medal and a counterfeit of modern manufacture; and he set himself to the work of filling a magazine with *Saxon Poems*, — counterparts of those of Ossian, as like his as one of his misty stars is to another. This incapability to amalgamate with the literature of the Island is, in my estimation, a decisive proof that the book is essentially unnatural; nor should I require any other to demonstrate it to be a forgery, audacious as worthless. — Contrast, in this respect, the effect of Macpherson's publication with the *Reliques* of Percy, so unassuming, so modest in their pretensions! — I have already stated how much Germany is indebted to this latter work; and for our own country, its poetry has been absolutely redeemed by it. I do not think that there is an able writer in verse of the present day who would not be proud to acknowledge his obligations to the *Reliques*; I know that it is so with my friends; and, for myself, I am happy in this occasion to make a public avowal of my own.

Dr. Johnson, more fortunate in his contempt of the labours of Macpherson than those of his modest friend, was solicited not long after to furnish Prefaces, biographical and critical, for the works of some of the most eminent English Poets. The booksellers took upon themselves to make the collection; they referred probably to the most popular miscellanies, and, unquestionably, to their books of accounts; and decided upon the claim of authors to be admitted into a body of the most eminent from the familiarity of their names with the readers of that day, and by the profits which, from the sale of his works, each had brought and was bringing to the Trade. The Editor was allowed a limited exercise of discretion, and the Authors whom he recommended are scarcely to be mentioned without a smile. We open the volume of Prefatory Lives, and to our astonishment the first name we find is that of Cowley! — What is become of the morning-star of English Poetry? Where is the bright Elizabethan constellation? Or, if names be more acceptable than images, where is the ever-to-be-honoured Chancer? where is Spenser? where Sidney? and, lastly, where he, whose rights as a poet, contradistinguished from those which he is universally allowed to possess as a dramatist, we have vindicated, — where Shakspeare? — These, and a multitude of others not unworthy to be placed near them, their contemporaries and successors, we have *not*. But in their stead, we have (could better be expected when precedence was to be settled by an abstract of reputation at

any given period made, as in this case?) Roscommon, and Stepney, and Parnell, and Walsh, and Smith, and Duke, and Spratt — Halifax, Granville, Shaftesbury, and Broome, and other reputed Metrical writers utterly worthless and except for occasions like the present, whose productions are referred to as evidence that a small quantity of brain is necessary to form a considerable stock of admiration, and that the aspirant will accommodate himself to the likings and fashions of his day.

As I do not mean to bring down this subject to our own times, it may with propriety be closed at the era of this distinguished work. From the literature of other ages and countries, proofs equally cogent might have been adduced, that the opinions announced in the former part of this Essay are founded in truth. It was not an agreeable office, nor a prudent undertaking, to declare them; their importance seemed to render it so. It may still be asked, where lies the parallel relation of what has been said to these times? — The question will be easily answered by the discerning Reader who is old enough to remember the taste that prevailed when some of these poems were first published, several years ago; who has also observed to what degree the poetry of this Island has since that period been coloured by them; and who is further aware of the unremitting hostility which, upon some principle or other, they have each and all been opposed. A sketch of my own notion of the constitution of Fame has been given; and as far as concerns myself, I have cause to be satisfied. The love, the admiration, the indifference, the slight, the aversion, and even the contempt, with which the *Poems* have been received, knowing, as I do, the source within my own mind from which they have proceeded, and the labour and pains which, when labour and pains appeared to have been bestowed upon them, must necessarily think consistently, be received as pledges of tokens, bearing the same general impression, though widely different in value; — they are all proofs that for the present time I have laboured in vain; and afford assurance, more or less authentic, that the products of my industry will endure.

If there be one conclusion more forcibly pressed upon us than another by the remarks which has been given of the fortunes and fate of poetical Works, it is this, — that every author, as far as he is great and at the same time original, has had the task of creating a taste by which he is to be enjoyed: so has been, so will it continue to be. This remark was long since made to me by the philosopher Friend for the separation of whose poems from my own I have previously expressed my regret. The predecessors of an original Genius of high order will have smoothed the way for him that he has in common with them; — and when he will have in common; but, for what is peculiarly his own, he will be called upon

ear and often to shape his own road:—he will be in the condition of Hannibal among the Alps.

And where lies the real difficulty of creating that taste by which a truly original poet is to be relished? Is it in breaking the bonds of custom, in overcoming the prejudices of false refinement, and displacing the aversions of experience? Or, if he labour for an object which here and elsewhere I have proposed to myself, does it consist in divesting the reader of the pride that induces him to dwell upon those points wherein men differ from each other, to the exclusion of those in which all men are alike, or the same; and in making him ashamed of the vanity that renders him insensible of the appropriate excellence which civil arrangements, less unjust than might appear, and Nature illimitable in her bounty, have conferred on men who may stand below him in the scale of society? Finally, does it lie in establishing that dominion over the spirits of readers by which they are to be humbled and humanised, in order that they may be purified and exalted?

If these ends are to be attained by the mere communication of *knowledge*, it does *not* lie here. — TASTE, I would remind the reader, like IMAGINATION, is a word which has been forced to extend its services far beyond the point to which philosophy would have confined them. It is a metaphor, taken from a *passive* sense of the human body, and transferred to things which are in their essence *not* passive, — to intellectual *acts* and *operations*. The word Imagination has been overstrained, from impulses honourable to mankind, to meet the demands of the faculty which is perhaps the noblest of our nature. In the instance of Taste, the process has been reversed; and from the prevalence of dispositions at once injurious and discreditable, being no other than that selfishness which is the child of apathy, — which, as Nations decline in productive and creative power, makes them value themselves upon a presumed refinement of judging. Poverty of language is the primary cause of the use which we make of the word Imagination; but the word Taste has been stretched to the sense which it bears in modern Europe by habits of self-conceit, inducing that inversion in the order of things whereby a passive faculty is made paramount among the faculties conversant with the fine arts. Proportion and congruity, the requisite knowledge being supposed, are subjects upon which taste may be trusted; it is competent to this office; — for in its intercourse with these the mind is *passive*, and is affected painfully or pleasurably as by an instinct. But the profound and the exquisite in feeling, the lofty and universal in thought and imagination; or, in ordinary language, the pathetic and the sublime; — are neither of them, accurately speaking, objects of a faculty which could ever without a sinking in the spirit of Nations have been designated by the metaphor — *Taste*. And why? Because without the exertion of

a co-operating *power* in the mind of the Reader, there can be no adequate sympathy with either of these emotions: without this auxiliary impulse, elevated or profound passion cannot exist.

Passion, it must be observed, is derived from a word which signifies *suffering*; but the connection which suffering has with effort, with exertion, and *action*, is immediate and inseparable. How strikingly is this property of human nature exhibited by the fact that, in popular language, to be in a passion is to be angry! — But,

“ Anger in hasty words or blows
Itself discharges on its foes.”

To be moved, then, by a passion, is to be excited, often to external, and always to internal, effort; whether for the continuance and strengthening of the passion, or for its suppression, accordingly as the course which it takes may be painful or pleasurable. If the latter, the soul must contribute to its support, or it never becomes vivid, — and soon languishes, and dies. And this brings us to the point. If every great poet with whose writings men are familiar, in the highest exercise of his genius, before he can be thoroughly enjoyed, has to call forth and to communicate *power*, this service, in a still greater degree, falls upon an original writer at his first appearance in the world. — Of genius the only proof is the act of doing well what is worthy to be done, and what was never done before: Of genius, in the fine arts, the only infallible sign is the widening the sphere of human sensibility for the delight, honour, and benefit of human nature. Genius is the introduction of a new element into the intellectual universe: or, if that be not allowed, it is the application of powers to objects on which they had not before been exercised, or the employment of them in such a manner as to produce effects hitherto unknown. What is all this but an advance, or a conquest, made by the soul of the poet? Is it to be supposed that the reader can make progress of this kind, like an Indian prince or general — stretched on his palanquin, and borne by slaves? No; he is invigorated and inspirited by his leader, in order that he may exert himself; for he cannot proceed in quiescence, he cannot be carried like a dead weight. Therefore to create taste is to call forth and bestow power, of which knowledge is the effect; and *there* lies the true difficulty.

As the pathetic participates of an *animal* sensation, it might seem that, if the springs of this emotion were genuine, all men, possessed of competent knowledge of the facts and circumstances, would be instantaneously affected. And, doubtless, in the works of every true poet will be found passages of that species of excellence which is proved by effects immediate and universal. But there are emotions of the pathetic that are simple and direct, and others that are complex and revolutionary; some to which the heart yields with gentleness: others

against which it struggles with pride; these varieties are infinite as the combinations of circumstance and the constitutions of character. Remember, also, that the medium through which, in poetry, the heart is to be affected is language; a thing subject to endless fluctuations and arbitrary associations. The genius of the poet melts these down for his purpose; but they retain their shape and quality to him who is not capable of exerting, within his own mind, a corresponding energy. There is also a meditative, as well as a human, pathos; an enthusiastic as well as an ordinary sorrow; a sadness that has its seat in the depths of reason, to which the mind cannot sink gently of itself — but to which it must descend by treading the steps of thought. And for the sublime, — if we consider what are the cares that occupy the passing day, and how remote is the practice and the course of life from the sources of sublimity in the soul of Man, can it be wondered that there is little existing preparation for a poet charged with a new mission to extend its kingdom, and to augment and spread its enjoyments?

Away, then, with the senseless iteration of the word *popular* applied to new works in poetry, as if there were no test of excellence in this first of the fine arts but that all men should run after its productions, as if urged by an appetite, or constrained by a spell! — The qualities of writing best fitted for eager reception are either such as startle the world into attention by their audacity and extravagance; or they are chiefly of a superficial kind, lying upon the surfaces of manners; or arising out of a selection and arrangement of incidents, by which the mind is kept upon the stretch of curiosity, and the fancy amused without the trouble of thought. But in everything which is to send the soul into herself, to be admonished of her weakness, or to be made conscious of her power; wherever life and nature are described as operated upon by the creative or abstracting virtue of the imagination; wherever the instinctive wisdom of antiquity and her heroic passions uniting, in the heart of the poet, with the meditative wisdom of later ages, have produced that accord of sublimated humanity, which is at once a history of the remote past and a prophetic enunciation of the remotest future; *there*, the poet must reconcile himself for a season to few and scattered hearers. — Grand thoughts (and Shakspeare must often have sighed over this truth), as they are most naturally and most fitly conceived in solitude, so can they not be brought forth in the midst of plaudits without some violation of their sanctity. Go to a silent exhibition of the productions of the sister Art, and be convinced that the qualities which dazzle at first sight, and kindle the admiration of the multitude, are essentially different from those by which permanent influence is secured. Let us not shrink from following up these principles as far as they will carry us, and conclude with observing that there never has been a period, and perhaps

never will be, in which vicious poetry, of any kind or other, has not excited more than admiration, and been far more generally than good; but this advantage attends a good, that the *individual*, as well as the *species*, survives from age to age; whereas, of the *praved*, though the species be immortal, the individual quickly *perishes*; the object of present admiration vanishes, being supplanted by some other as easily produced; which, though no better, brings with it at least the *illusion* of novelty, — with adaptation, more skilful, to the changing humours of the majority of those who are most at leisure to read poetical works when they first solicit attention.

Is it the result of the whole that, in the opinion of the Writer, the judgment of the People is not to be respected? The thought is not injurious; and, could the charge be brought against him, he would repel it with indignation. The People have already been justified, and their eulogium pronounced by implication, when it was said above that, of good poetry, the *individual*, as well as the *species*, survives. How does it survive but through the People? What preserves it but their intellect and their wisdom?

“ — Past and future, are the wings
On whose support, harmoniously conjoined,
Moves the great Spirit of human knowledge — ”

The voice that issues from this Spirit, is the Vox Populi which the Deity inspires. Poet must be who can mistake for this a local clamour, or a transitory outcry — transient though it be for years, local though from a Nation. Still more lamentable is his error who believes that there is anything of divine truth in the clamour of that small though important portion of the community, ever governed by factitious influence, which, under the name of the PUBLIC, passes itself, upon the unthinking for the PEOPLE. Towards the Public the Writer hopes that he feels as much deference as it is entitled to: but to the People, philosophically characterised, and to the embodied spirit of their knowledge, so far as it exists and moves, at the present, faithfully supported by its two wings, the past and the future, his devout respect, his reverence, is due. He offers it willingly and readily; and, this done, takes leave of his Readers, by assuring them that if he were not persuaded that the contents of these Volumes, and the work to which they are subsidiary, evince something of the “Vision of the Faculty divine”; and that, both in words and things, they will operate in their degree to extend the domain of sensibility for the delight of the honour, and the benefit of human nature, notwithstanding the many happy hours which he has employed in their composition, and the manifold comforts and enjoyments they have procured to him, he would not, if a wish could do it, save them from immediate destruction — from becoming at this moment, to the world, a thing that had never been.

POSTSCRIPT

1835

the present Volume, as in those that have preceded it, the reader will have found occasionally opinions expressed upon the course of our affairs, and feelings given vent to as natural interests excited them. Since nothing, at least, has been uttered but in the spirit of active patriotism, those notices are left to produce their own effect; but, among the many notices of general concern, and the changes going forward, which I have glanced at in the foregoing, are some especially affecting the lower ranks of society: in reference to these, I wish to add a few words in plain prose.

Where I am conscious of being able to do justice to these important topics, I might avail myself of the periodical press for offering anonymously my thoughts, such as they are, to the world; but I feel that in procuring attention, I may derive some advantage, however small, from my name, in addition to that of being presented in a less fugitive shape. It is also not impossible that the state of mind which some of the foregoing poems may have produced in the reader, will dispose him to receive more readily the impression which I desire to make, and to admit the conclusions which would establish.

The first thing that presses upon my attention is the Poor-Law Amendment Act. I am aware of the magnitude and complexity of the subject, and the unwearied attention which has been received from men of far wider experience than my own; yet I cannot forbear touching upon one point of it, and to this I will confine myself, though not insensible to the objection which may reasonably be brought against treating a portion of this, or any other, as a separate scheme of civil polity separately from the whole. The point to which I wish to draw the reader's attention is, that *all* persons who cannot find employment, or procure wages sufficient to support the body in health and strength, are entitled to a maintenance by law. This dictate of humanity is acknowledged in the Report of the Commissioners: but is there still room for apprehension that some of the regulations of the new act have a tendency to render the principle nugatory by difficulties thrown in the way of applying it? If this be the case, persons will not be wanting to show it, by examining the provisions of the act in detail, — an attempt which would be quite out of place here; but it will not, therefore, be deemed unbecoming in one who fears that the prudence of the head may, in framing some of those provisions, have supplanted the wisdom of the heart, to enforce a principle which cannot be isolated without infringing upon one of the most precious rights of the English people, and opposing one of the most sacred claims of civilised humanity.

There can be no greater error, in this department of legislation, than the belief that this principle does by necessity operate for the degradation of those who claim, or are so circumstanced as to make it likely they may claim, through laws founded upon it, relief or assistance. The direct contrary is the truth: it may be unanswerably maintained that its tendency is to raise, not to depress; by stamping a value upon life, which can belong to it only where the laws have placed men who are willing to work, and yet cannot find employment, above the necessity of looking for protection against hunger and other natural evils, either to individual and casual charity, to despair and death, or to the breach of law by theft or violence.

And here, as, in the Report of the Commissioners, the fundamental principle has been recognised, I am not at issue with them any farther than I am compelled to believe that their "remedial measures" obstruct the application of it more than the interests of society require.

And, calling to mind the doctrines of political economy which are now prevalent, I cannot forbear to enforce the justice of the principle, and to insist upon its salutary operation.

And first for its justice: If self-preservation be the first law of our nature, would not every one in a state of nature be morally justified in taking to himself that which is indispensable to such preservation, where, by so doing, he would not rob another of that which might be equally indispensable to *his* preservation? And if the value of life be regarded in a right point of view, may it not be questioned whether this right of preserving life, at any expense short of endangering the life of another, does not survive man's entering into the social state: whether this right can be surrendered or forfeited, except when it opposes the divine law, upon any supposition of a social compact, or of any convention for the protection of mere rights of property?

But if it be not safe to touch the abstract question of man's right in a social state to help himself even in the last extremity, may we not still contend for the duty of a christian government, standing *in loco parentis* towards all its subjects, to make such effectual provision, that no one shall be in danger of perishing either through the neglect or harshness of its legislation? Or, waiving this, is it not indisputable that the claim of the state to the allegiance involves the protection of the subject? And, as all rights in one party impose a correlative duty upon another, it follows that the right of the state to require the services of its members, even to the jeopardizing of their lives in the common defence, establishes a right in the people (not to be gainsaid by utilitarians and economists) to public support when

from any cause they may be unable to support themselves.

Let us now consider the salutary and benign operation of this principle. Here we must have recourse to elementary feelings of human nature, and to truths which from their very obviousness are apt to be slighted, till they are forced upon our notice by our own sufferings or those of others. In the "Paradise Lost," Milton represents Adam, after the Fall, as exclaiming, in the anguish of his soul —

"Did I request Thee, Maker, from my clay
To mould me man; did I solicit Thee
From darkness to promote me? My will
Concurred not to my being."

Under how many various pressures of misery have men been driven thus, in a strain touching upon impiety, to expostulate with the Creator! and under few so afflictive as when the source and origin of earthly existence have been brought back to the mind by its impending close in the pangs of destitution. But as long as, in our legislation, due weight shall be given to this principle, no man will be forced to bewail the gift of life in hopeless want of the necessities of life.

Englishmen have, therefore, by the progress of civilisation among them, been placed in circumstances more favourable to piety and resignation to the divine will than the inhabitants of other countries, where a like provision has not been established. And as Providence, in this care of our countrymen, acts through a human medium, the objects of that care must, in like manner, be more inclined towards a grateful love of their fellow-men. Thus, also, do stronger ties attach the people to their country, whether while they tread its soil, or, at a distance, think of their native land as an indulgent parent, to whose arms even they who have been imprudent and undeserving may, like the prodigal son, betake themselves, without fear of being rejected.

Such is the view of the case that would first present itself to a reflective mind; and it is in vain to show, by appeals to experience, in contrast with this view, that provisions founded upon the principle have promoted profaneness of life and dispositions the reverse of philanthropic, by spreading idleness, selfishness, and rapacity: for these evils have arisen, not as an inevitable consequence of the principle, but for want of judgment in framing laws based upon it; and, above all, from faults in the mode of administering the law. The mischief that has grown to such a height from granting relief in cases where proper vigilance would have shown that it was not required, or in bestowing it in undue measure, will be urged by no truly enlightened statesman as a sufficient reason for banishing the principle itself from legislation.

Let us recur to the miserable states of consciousness that it precludes.

There is a story told, by a traveller in Spain, of a female who, by a sudden shock of domestic

calamity, was driven out of her senses, and after looked up incessantly to the sky, believing that her fellow-creatures could do nothing for her relief. Can there be Englishmen, and of a good end in view, would, upon system, expose their brother Englishmen to a like necessity of looking upwards only; or downwards to the earth, after it shall contain no spot where the destitute can demand, by civil right, what the right of nature they are entitled to?

Suppose the objects of our sympathy be introduced into this blank despair, but wandering about strangers in streets and ways, with the hope of succour from casual charity; what have they gained by such a change of scene? What the condition of the famished Northern Irish dependent, among winter snows, upon the chance-passage of a herd of deer, from which one, if brought down by his rifle-gun, might have made the means of keeping him and his companions alive. As miserable is that of a savage Islander, who, when the land has ceased to afford him sustenance, watches for the wreck which the waves may cast up, or in vain endeavours to extract it from the inextinguishable deep. But neither of these is in a state of wretchedness comparable to that which is often endured in civilised society: millions in all ages, have known it, of whom may be said: —

"Homeless, near a thousand homes they stood,
And near a thousand tables pined, and wasted but

Justly might I be accused of wasting time in an uncalled-for attempt to excite the feelings of the reader, if systems of political economy widely spread, did not impugn the principle, and if the safeguards against such extremes were left unimpaired. It is broadly asserted by many, that every man who endeavours to do work may find it: were this assertion capable of being verified, there still would remain a question, what kind of work, and how far may the labourer be fit for it? For if sedentary work is to be exchanged for standing, and some light and nice exercise of the fingers, to which an artisan has been accustomed all his life, the severe labour of the arms, the best efforts will turn to little account, and occasion would be given for the unthinking and the unfeeling to warrantably to reproach those who are put upon such employment as idle, forward, and unworthy of relief, either by law or in any other way! Were this statement correct, there would indeed be an end of the argument, the principle here maintained would be superseded. But alas! it is far otherwise. That principle, applicable to the benefit of all countries, is indispensable for England, upon whose coast families are perpetually deprived of their support by shipwreck, and where large masses of men are so liable to be thrown out of their ordinary means of gaining bread, by changes in commercial intercourse, subject mainly or solely to the will of foreign powers; by new discoveries in arts and manufactures; and by reckless lives in conformity with theories of political economy.

which, whether right or wrong in the act, have proved a scourge to tens of thousands by the abruptness with which they have been carried into practice.

It is urged, — refuse altogether compulsion of relief to the able-bodied, and the number of those who stand in need of relief will steadily diminish through a conviction of an absolute necessity for greater forethought and more prudence of a man's earnings. Undoubtedly it is so, but so also would it, and in a much greater degree, if the legislative provisions were improved, and parochial relief administered under the care of the upper classes, as it ought to be. It has been invariably found, that wherever parochial funds have been raised and applied under the superintendence of gentlemen and substantial proprietors, acting in vestries and as overseers, pauperism has diminished accordingly. The best care in that quarter would effectually diminish what is felt in some districts to be one of the worst evils in the poor law system, viz. the pressure of small and needy proprietors to join in imposing rates that seemingly subject them to great hardships, while, in fact, this is done in a mutual understanding that the relief which is ready to bestow upon his still poorer neighbours will be granted to himself, or his wife, should it hereafter be applied for.

Let us look to inner sentiments of a nobler quality, in order to know what we have to build upon. Affecting proofs occur in every one's experience, who is acquainted with the unfortunates and the indigent, of their unwillingness to leave their subsistence from aught but their own funds or labour, or to be indebted to parochial assistance for the attainment of any object, however dear to them. A case was reported, the other day, from a coroner's inquest, of a pair, through the space of four years, had carried about their dead infant from house to house, and from lodging to lodging, as their necessities drove them, rather than ask the parish to bear the expense of its interment: — poor creatures lived in the hope of one day being able to bury their child at their own cost. It must have been heart-rendering to see and hear the mother, who had been called upon to account for the state in which the body was found, make this deposition. By some, judging harshly, if not harshly, this conduct might be ascribed to an unwarrantable pride, as she and her husband had, it is true, been once in prosperity. But examples, where the spirit of independence works with equal strength, though attended with like miserable accompaniments, are frequently to be found even yet among the humblest peasantry and mechanics. There is, then, sufficient cause for doubting that a keener sense of honour may be revived among the people, and their ancient habits of independence restored, without resorting to those severities which the new Poor Law Act has introduced.

But even if the surfaces of things only are to be examined, we have a right to expect that magistrates should take into account the various tempers and dispositions of mankind: while

some are led, by the existence of a legislative provision, into idleness and extravagance, the economical virtues might be cherished in others by the knowledge that, if all their efforts fail, they have in the Poor Laws a "refuge from the storm and a shadow from the heat." Despondency and distraction are no friends to prudence: the springs of industry will relax, if cheerfulness be destroyed by anxiety; without hope men become reckless, and have a sullen pride in adding to the heap of their own wretchedness. He who feels that he is abandoned by his fellow-men will be almost irresistibly driven to care little for himself; will lose his self-respect accordingly, and with that loss what remains to him of virtue?

With all due deference to the particular experience and general intelligence of the individuals who framed the Act, and of those who in and out of parliament have approved of and supported it, it may be said that it proceeds too much upon the presumption that it is a labouring man's own fault if he be not, as the phrase is, beforehand with the world. But the most prudent are liable to be thrown back by sickness, cutting them off from labour, and causing to them expense: and who but has observed how distress creeps upon multitudes without misconduct of their own; and merely from a gradual fall in the price of labour, without a correspondent one in the price of provisions; so that men who may have ventured upon the marriage state with a fair prospect of maintaining their families in comfort and happiness, see them reduced to a pittance which no effort of theirs can increase? Let it be remembered, also, that there are thousands with whom vicious habits of expense are not the cause why they do not store up their gains; but they are generous and kind-hearted, and ready to help their kindred and friends; moreover, they have a faith in Providence that those who have been prompt to assist others, will not be left destitute, should they themselves come to need. By acting from these blended feelings, numbers have rendered themselves incapable of standing up against a sudden reverse. Nevertheless, these men, in common with all who have the misfortune to be in want, if many theorists had their wish, would be thrown upon one or other of those three sharp points of condition before adverted to, from which the intervention of law has hitherto saved them.

All that has been said tends to show how the principle contended for makes the gift of life more valuable, and has, it may be hoped, led to the conclusion that its legitimate operation is to make men worthier of that gift: in other words, not to degrade but to exalt human nature. But the subject must not be dismissed without adverting to the indirect influence of the same principle upon the moral sentiments of a people among whom it is embodied in law. In our criminal jurisprudence there is a maxim, deservedly eulogised, that it is better that ten guilty persons shall escape, than that one innocent man should suffer; so, also, might it be

maintained, with regard to the Poor Laws, that it is better for the interests of humanity among the people at large, that ten undeserving should partake of the funds provided, than that one morally good man, through want of relief, should either have his principles corrupted or his energies destroyed; than that such a one should either be driven to do wrong or be cast to the earth in utter hopelessness. In France the English maxim of criminal jurisprudence is reversed; there, it is deemed better that ten innocent men should suffer than one guilty escape: in France there is no universal provision for the poor; and we may judge of the small value set upon human life in the metropolis of that country, by merely noticing the disrespect with which, after death, the body is treated, not by the thoughtless vulgar, but in schools of anatomy, presided over by men allowed to be, in their own art and in physical science, among the most enlightened in the world. In the East, where countries are overrun with population as with a weed; infinitely more respect is shown to the remains of the deceased; and what a bitter mockery is it, that this insensibility should be found where civil polity is so busy in minor regulations, and ostentatiously careful to gratify the luxurious propensities, whether social or intellectual, of the multitude! Irreligion is, no doubt, much concerned with this offensive disrespect shown to the bodies of the dead in France; but it is mainly attributable to the state in which so many of the living are left by the absence of compulsory provision for the indigent so humanely established by the law of England.

Sights of abject misery, perpetually recurring, harden the heart of the community. In the perusal of history and of works of fiction we are not, indeed, unwilling to have our commiseration excited by such objects of distress as they present to us; but, in the concerns of real life, men know that such emotions are not given to be indulged for their own sakes: there, the conscience declares to them that sympathy must be followed by action; and if there exist a previous conviction that the power to relieve is utterly inadequate to the demand, the eye shrinks from communication with wretchedness, and pity and compassion languish, like any other qualities that are deprived of their natural aliment. Let these considerations be duly weighed by those who trust to the hope that an increase of private charity, with all its advantages of superior discrimination, would more than compensate for the abandonment of those principles, the wisdom of which has been here insisted upon. How discouraging, also, would be the sense of injustice, which could not fail to arise in the minds of the well-disposed, if the burden of supporting the poor, a burden of which the selfish have hitherto by compulsion borne a share, should now, or hereafter, be thrown exclusively upon the benevolent.

By having put an end to the Slave Trade and Slavery, the British people are exalted in the

scale of humanity; and they cannot but be so, if they look into themselves, and consider their relation to God and their fellow creatures. That was a noble advance; a retrograde movement will assuredly be made if ever the principle which has been defended should be either avowedly abandoned or but ostensibly retained.

But, after all, there may be a little room to apprehend permanent injury from any movement that may be tried. On the one side, be human nature rising up in her own defence, and on the other prudential selfishness, to the same purpose, from a conviction that without a compulsory provision for the necessities of the labouring multitude, that ability to regulate the price of labour, which is indispensable for the reasonable interest of agriculture and manufactures, cannot, in Great Britain, be upheld.

II. In a poem of the foregoing collection allusion is made to the state of the working men congregated in manufactories. In order to relieve many of the evils to which that class of society are subject, and to establish a better harmony between them and their employers, it would be well to repeal such laws as prevent the formation of joint-stock companies. There are, no doubt, many and great obstacles to the formation and salutary working of these societies, inherent in the mind of those who they would obviously benefit. But the combinations of masters to keep down, and to fix the price of labour would be fairly checked in them, as far as they were practicable, and would encourage economy, inasmuch as it would enable a man to draw profit from his savings, by investing them in buildings or machinery for processes of manufacture in which he was habitually connected. His capital would then be working for him while he was at rest or asleep; he would more clearly perceive the necessity of capital for carrying on great works; he would better learn to respect the larger portions of it in the hands of others; he would be less tempted to join in unjust combinations; and, for the sake of his own property, if not for higher reasons, he would be slow to promote local disturbances, and endanger public tranquillity; he would, at least, be loth to act in that way knowingly: for it is not to be denied that such societies might be nurseries of opinions unfavourable to a monarchical constitution of government, like that of Great Britain. The democratic and republican principles which they might be apt to foster would not, however, be dangerous in itself, but only as they might act without being sufficiently counterbalanced, either by landed proprietorship, or by the Church extending itself so as to embrace an ever-growing and ever-shifting population of mechanics and artisans. But if the tendencies of such societies would be to make the men proper who might belong to them, rulers and legislators should rejoice in the result, and do their duty to the state by upholding and extending

fluence of that Church to which it owes, great a measure, its safety, its prosperity, & glory.

s, in the temper of the present times, may difficult, but it is become indispensable, large towns in great numbers have sprung and others have increased tenfold, with or no dependence upon the gentry and the old proprietors; and apart from those mitigated feudal institutions, which, till of late, acted so powerfully upon the composition of the House of Commons. Now it may be said that, in quarters where there is not an allment to the Church, or the landed aristocracy, and a pride in supporting them, there people will dislike both, and be ready, upon any incitements as are perpetually recurring, to attempt to overthrow them. There is no neutral ground here: from want of due attention to the state of society in large towns and manufacturing districts, and ignorance or disregard of these obvious truths, innumerable senseless persons became zealous supporters of a Reform Bill, the qualities and powers of which, whether destructive or constructive, they would otherwise have been afraid of; and the framers of that bill, swayed as they might be by party resentments and personal ambition, could not have gone so far, had not they too been lamentably ignorant or neglectful of the same truths both of fact and philosophy. But let that pass; and let no opponent of the bill be tempted to compliment his own insight, by exaggerating the mischiefs and dangers that have sprung from it: let not time be wasted in profitless regrets; and let those party distinctions vanish to their very names that have separated men who, whatever course they may have pursued, have ever had a bond of union in the wish to save the limited monarchy and those other institutions that have, under Providence, rendered for so long a period this country the happiest and worthiest which there is any record since the foundation of civil society.

III. A philosophic mind is best pleased when looking at religion in its spiritual bearing; as a guide of conduct, a solace under affliction, and support amid the instabilities of mortal life: but the Church having been forcibly brought into political considerations to my notice, while speaking of the labouring classes, I cannot forbear saying a few words upon that momentous topic.

There is a loud clamour for extensive change in that department. The clamour would be entitled to more respect if they who are the most eager to swell it with their voices were not generally the most ignorant of the real state of the Church and the service it renders to the community. *Reform* is the word employed. Let us pause and consider what sense it is apt to carry, and how things are confounded by a lax use of it. The great religious Reformation, in the sixteenth century, did not profess to be a new construction, but a restoration of some-

thing fallen into decay, or put out of sight. That familiar and justifiable use of the word seems to have paved the way for fallacies with respect to the term reform, which it is difficult to escape from. Were we to speak of improvement and the correction of abuses, we should run less risk of being deceived ourselves or of misleading others. We should be less likely to fall blindly into the belief that the change demanded is a renewal of something that has existed before, and that, therefore, we have experience on our side; nor should we be equally tempted to beg the question that the change for which we are eager must be advantageous. From generation to generation, men are the dupes of words; and it is painful to observe that so many of our species are most tenacious of those opinions which they have formed with the least consideration. They who are the readiest to meddle with public affairs, whether in church or state, fly to generalities, that they may be eased from the trouble of thinking about particulars; and thus is deputed to mechanical instrumentality the work which vital knowledge only can do well.

"Abolish pluralities, have a resident incumbent in every parish," is a favourite cry; but, without adverting to other obstacles in the way of this specious scheme, it may be asked what benefit would accrue from its indiscriminate adoption to counterbalance the harm it would introduce, by nearly extinguishing the order of curates, unless the revenues of the church should grow with the population, and be greatly increased in many thinly-peopled districts, especially among the parishes of the North.

The order of curates is so beneficial, that some particular notice of it seems to be required in this place. For a church poor as, relatively to the numbers of people, that of England is, and probably will continue to be, it is no small advantage to have youthful servants, who will work upon the wages of hope and expectation. Still more advantageous is it to have, by means of this order, young men scattered over the country, who being more detached from the temporal concerns of the benefice, have more leisure for improvement and study, and are less subject to be brought into secular collision with those who are under their spiritual guardianship. The curate, if he reside at a distance from the incumbent, undertakes the requisite responsibilities of a temporal kind, in that modified way which prevents him, as a new-comer, from being charged with selfishness: while it prepares him for entering upon a benefice of his own with something of a suitable experience. If he should act under and in co-operation with a resident incumbent, the gain is mutual. His studies will probably be assisted; and his training, managed by a superior, will not be liable to relapse in matters of prudence, seemliness, or in any of the highest cares of his functions; and by way of return for these benefits to the pupil, it will often happen that the zeal of a middle-aged or declining incumbent will be revived, by being in near com-

munion with the ardour of youth, when his own efforts may have languished through a melancholy consciousness that they have not produced as much good among his flock as, when he first entered upon the charge, he fondly hoped.

Let one remark, and that not the least important, be added. A curate, entering for the first time upon his office, comes from college after a course of expense, and with such inexperience in the use of money that in his new situation he is apt to fall unawares into pecuniary difficulties. If this happens to him, much more likely is it to happen to the youthful incumbent, whose relations, to his parishioners and to society, are more complicated; and, his income being larger and independent of another, a costlier style of living is required of him by public opinion. If embarrassment should ensue, and with that unavoidably some loss of respectability, his future usefulness will be proportionably impaired: not so with the curate, for he can easily remove and start afresh with a stock of experience and an unblemished reputation; whereas the early indiscretions of an incumbent being rarely forgotten, may be impediments to the efficacy of his ministry for the remainder of his life. The same observations would apply with equal force to doctrine. A young minister is liable to errors, from his notions being either too lax or overstrained. In both cases it would prove injurious that the error should be remembered, after study and reflection, with advancing years, shall have brought him to a clearer discernment of the truth, and better judgment in the application of it.

It must be acknowledged that, among the regulations of ecclesiastical polity, none at first view are more attractive than that which prescribes for every parish a resident incumbent. How agreeable to picture to one's self, as has been done by poets and romance-writers, from Chaucer down to Goldsmith, a man devoted to his ministerial office, with not a wish or a thought ranging beyond the circuit of its cares! Nor is it in poetry and fiction only that such characters are found; they are scattered, it is hoped not sparingly, over real life, especially in sequestered and rural districts, where there is but small influx of new inhabitants, and little change of occupation. The spirit of the Gospel, unaided by acquisitions of profane learning and experience in the world,—that spirit and the obligations of the sacred office may, in such situations, suffice to effect most of what is needful. But for the complex state of society that prevails in England much more is required, both in large towns and in many extensive districts of the country. A minister there should not only be irreproachable in manners and morals, but accomplished in learning, as far as is possible without sacrifice of the least of his pastoral duties. As necessary, perhaps more so, is it that he should be a citizen as well as a scholar; thoroughly acquainted with the structure of society and the constitution of civil government, and able to reason upon both with the most expert; all ultimately in order to sup-

port the truths of Christianity and to secure its blessings.

A young man coming fresh from the university his education cannot have brought with it these accomplishments; and if the scheme of equalising church incomes, which many revisers are much bent upon, be realised, there should be little or no secular training for a clergyman to desire a removal to a spot where he may chance to have been set down; surely not only opportunities of obtaining the requisite qualifications would be diminished, but the motives for desiring to obtain them would be proportionably weakened. And yet these qualifications are indispensable for the diffusion of that knowledge by which alone the political philosophy of the New Testament can be rightly expounded, and its precepts adequately enforced. In these times, when the press is daily exercising so great a power over the minds of the people, for wrong or for good as may happen, that preacher ranks among the first of benefactors who, without stopping the direct treatment of current political or passing events, can furnish infallible guides through the delusions that surround them; who, appealing to the sanctions of Scripture, may place the grounds of its injunctions in clear a light that disaffection shall cease to be cultivated as a laudable propensity, and be cleansed from the dishonour of a blind and prostrate obedience.

It is not, however, in regard to civil duties alone, that this knowledge in a minister of the Gospel is important; it is still more so for evening and subduing private and personal contents. In all places, and at all times, we have gratuitously troubled themselves, from their survey of the dispensations of Providence has been partial and narrow; but now our readers are so greatly multiplied, men just as they are taught, and repinings are engendered everywhere, by imputations being cast upon government; and are prolonged or aggravated by being ascribed to misconduct or injustice of rulers, when the individual himself only is at fault. If a Christian pastor be competent to deal with these humours, as they may be brought with, and by no members of society to be ceaselessly, both from more frequent and more favourable opportunities of intercourse, and with the aid of the authority with which he speaks, will be a teacher of moderation, a dispenser of the wisdom that blunts approaching discord by submission to God's will, and lightens the patience, grievances which cannot be removed.

We live in times when nothing, of itself good at least, is generally acceptable, but what we believe can be traced to preconceived notions and specific acts and formal contrivances of human understanding. A Christian instructor thoroughly accomplished would be a standing restraint upon such presumptuousness of judgment, by impressing the truth that

"In the unreasoning progress of the world
A wiser spirit is at work for us,
A better eye than ours." *MS*

lation points to the purity and peace of a world; but our sphere of duty is upon and the relations of impure and conflicting things to each other must be understood, or all be perpetually going wrong, in all but excess of intention; and goodness of intention will itself relax through frequent disappointment. How desirable, then, is it, that a ser of the Gospel should be versed in the edge of existing facts, and be accustomed to a wide range of social experience! Nor is it desirable for the purpose of counterbalancing and tempering in his own mind that ambivalence with which spiritual power is as apt to be wielded as any other species of power which is coveted or possessed.

It must be obvious that the scope of the argument is to discourage an attempt which would introduce into the Church of England an equality of income and station, upon the model of that of Scotland. The sounder part of the English nation know what good their ancestors derived from their church, and feel how deeply the living generation is indebted to it. They revere and love it, as accommodated in so great measure to a comparatively poor country, though the far greater portion of which presents a uniformity of employment; but the acknowledged deficiency of theological learning among the clergy of that church is easily accounted for by this very equality. What else could be wanting there it would be unpleasant to require, and might prove invidious to deter: one thing, however, is clear; that in all countries the temporalities of the Church Establishment should bear an analogy to the state of society, otherwise it cannot diffuse its influence through the whole community. In a country so poor and luxurious as England, the character of the clergy must unavoidably sink, and their influence be everywhere impaired, if individuals in the upper ranks, and men of leading talents, are to have no inducements to enter into that body but such as are purely spiritual. And a "tinge of secularity" is no reproach to the clergy, nor does it imply a deficiency of spiritual endowments. Parents and guardians, looking forward to sources of honourable maintenance for their children and wards, often direct their thoughts early towards the church, being determined partly by outward circumstances, and partly by indications of seriousness or intellectual fitness. It is natural that a boy or youth, with such a prospect before him, should turn his attention to those studies, and be led to those habits of reflection, which will in some degree tend to prepare him for the duties which he is hereafter to undertake. As he draws nearer to the time when he will be called to these duties, he is both led and compelled to examine the Scriptures. He becomes more and more sensible of their truth. Devotion grows in him; and what might begin in temporal considerations, will end (as in a majority of instances we trust it does) in a spiritual-mindedness not unworthy of that Gospel, the lessons of which he is to teach, and the faith of which he

is to inculcate. Not inappositely may be here repeated an observation which, from its obviousness and importance, must have been frequently made, viz. that the impoverishing of the clergy, and bringing their incomes much nearer to a level, would not cause them to become less worldly-minded: the emoluments, howsoever reduced, would be as eagerly sought for, but by men from lower classes in society; men who, by their manners, habits, abilities, and the scanty measure of their attainments, would unavoidably be less fitted for their station, and less competent to discharge its duties.

Visionary notions have in all ages been afloat upon the subject of best providing for the clergy; notions which have been sincerely entertained by good men, with a view to the improvement of that order, and eagerly caught at and dwelt upon by the designing, for its degradation and disparagement. Some are beguiled by what they call the *voluntary system*, not seeing (what stares one in the face at the very threshold) that they who stand in most need of religious instruction are unconscious of the want, and therefore cannot reasonably be expected to make any sacrifices in order to supply it. Will the licentious, the sensual, and the depraved, take from the means of their gratifications and pursuits, to support a discipline that cannot advance without uprooting the trees that bear the fruit which they devour so greedily? Will they pay the price of that seed whose harvest is to be reaped in an invisible world? A voluntary system for the religious exigencies of a people numerous and circumstanced as we are! Not more absurd would it be to expect that a knot of boys should draw upon the pittance of their pocket-money to build schools, or out of the abundance of their discretion be able to select fit masters to teach and keep them in order! Some, who clearly perceive the incompetence and folly of such a scheme for the agricultural part of the people, nevertheless think it feasible in large towns, where the rich might subscribe for the religious instruction of the poor. Alas! they know little of the thick darkness that spreads over the streets and alleys of our large towns. The parish of Lambeth, a few years since, contained not more than one church and three or four small proprietary chapels, while dissenting chapels of every denomination were still more scantily found there; yet the inhabitants of the parish amounted at that time to upwards of 50,000. Were the parish church and the chapels of the Establishment existing there an impediment to the spread of the Gospel among that mass of people? Who shall dare to say so? But if any one, in the face of the fact which has just been stated, and in opposition to authentic reports to the same effect from various other quarters, should still contend that a voluntary system is sufficient for the spread and maintenance of religion, we would ask, what kind of religion? wherein would it differ, among the many, from deplorable fanaticism?

For the preservation of the Church Establish-

ment, all men, whether they belong to it or not, could they perceive their true interest, would be strenuous; but how inadequate are its provisions for the needs of the country! and how much is it to be regretted that, while its zealous friends yield to alarms on account of the hostility of dissent, they should so much overrate the danger to be apprehended from that quarter, and almost overlook the fact that hundreds of thousands of our fellow-countrymen, though formally and nominally of the Church of England, never enter her places of worship, neither have they communication with her ministers! This deplorable state of things was partly produced by a decay of zeal among the rich and influential, and partly by a want of due expansive power in the constitution of the Establishment as regulated by law. Private benefactors, in their efforts to build and endow churches, have been frustrated or too much impeded by legal obstacles; these, where they are unreasonable or unfitted for the times, ought to be removed; and, keeping clear of intolerance and injustice, means should be used to render the presence and powers of the church commensurate with the wants of a shifting and still-increasing population.

This cannot be effected, unless the English Government vindicate the truth that, as her church exists for the benefit of all (though not in equal degree), whether of her communion or not, all should be made to contribute to its support. If this ground be abandoned, cause will be given to fear that a moral wound may be inflicted upon the heart of the English people, for which a remedy cannot be speedily provided by the utmost efforts which the members of the Church will themselves be able to make.

But let the friends of the church be of good courage. Powers are at work, by which, under Divine Providence, she may be strengthened and the sphere of her usefulness extended; not by alterations in her Liturgy, accommodated to this or that demand of finical taste, nor by cutting off this or that from her articles or Canons, to which the scrupulous or the overweening may object. Covert schism, and open nonconformity, would survive after alterations, however promising in the eyes of those whose subtilty had been exercised in making them. Latitudinarianism is the parhelion of liberty of conscience, and will ever successfully lay claim to a divided worship. Among Presbyterians, Socinians, Baptists, and Independents, there will always be found numbers who will tire of their several creeds, and some will come over to the Church. Conventicles may disappear, congregations in each denomination may fall into decay or be broken up, but the conquests which the National Church ought chiefly to aim at, lie among the thousands and tens of thousands of the unhappy outcasts who grow up with no religion at all. The wants of these cannot but be feelingly remembered. Whatever may be the disposition of the new constituencies under the reformed parliament, and the course which the men of their choice may be inclined or com-

pelled to follow, it may be confidently hoped that individuals, acting in their private capacities, will endeavour to make up for the deficiencies of the legislature. Is it too much to expect that proprietors of large estates, where the inhabitants are without religious instruction, and where it is sparingly supplied, will deem it their duty to take part in this good work; and that thriving manufacturers and merchants will, in their several neighbourhoods, be sensible of the like obligation, and act upon it with generous rivalry?

Moreover, the force of public opinion is rapidly increasing, and some may bend to it, who are not so happy as to be swayed by a higher motive; especially they who derive large incomes from lay-impropriations in tracts of country where ministers are few and meagrely provided for. A claim still stronger may be acknowledged by those who, round their superb habitations, or elsewhere, walk over vast estates which were lavished upon their ancestors by royal favouritism or purchased at insignificant prices after church-spoliation; such proprietors, though not conscience-stricken (there is no ail for that), may be prompted to make a reparation for which their tenantry and dependents will learn to bless their names. An impulse has been given; an accession of means from these several sources, co-operating with a well-considered change in the distribution of some part of the property at present possessed by the church, a change scrupulously founded upon due respect to law and justice, will, we trust, bring about so much of what her friends desire, that the rest may be calmly waited for, with thankfulness for what shall have been obtained.

Let it not be thought unbecoming in a layman to have treated at length a subject with which the clergy are more intimately conversant. All may, without impropriety, speak of what deeply concerns all; nor need an apology be offered for going over ground which has been trod before so ably and so often: without pretending, however, to anything of novelty, either in matter or manner, something may have been offered to view which will save the writer from the imputation of having little to recommend his labour but goodness of intention.

It was with reference to thoughts and feelings expressed in verse, that I entered upon the above notices, and with verse I will conclude. The passage is extracted from my MSS. written above thirty years ago: it turns upon the individual dignity which humbleness of social condition does not preclude, but frequently promotes. It has no direct bearing upon clubs for the discussion of public affairs, nor upon political or trade-unions; but if a single workman — who being a member of one of those clubs, runs the risk of becoming an agitator, or who, being enrolled in a union, must be left without a will of his own, and therefore a slave — should read these lines, and be touched by them, I should indeed rejoice, and little would I care for losing credit as a poet with intemperate critics, who think differently from me upon political philo-

by or public measures, if the sober-minded
 sit that, in general views, my affections have
 moved, and my imagination exercised, un-
 and for the guidance of reason.

ere might I pause, and bend in reverence
 Nature, and the power of human minds ;
 men as they are men within themselves.
 ow oft high service is performed within,
 hen all the external man is rude in show ;
 t like a temple rich with pomp and gold,
 t a mere mountain chapel that protects
 simple worshippers from sun and shower !
 these, said I, shall be my song ; of these,
 future years mature me for the task,
 ill I record the praises, making verse
 al boldly with substantial things — in truth
 nd sanctity of passion, speak of these,
 at justice may be done, obeisance paid
 ere it is due. Thus haply shall I teach,
 spire, through unadulterated ears
 ur rapture, tenderness, and hope ; my theme
 o other than the very heart of man,
 s found among the best of those who live,
 ot unexalted by religious faith,
 or uninformed by books, good books, though few,
 Nature's presence : thence may I select
 row that is not sorrow, but delight,
 nd miserable love that is not pain
 o hear of, for the glory that redounds

Therefrom to human kind, and what we are.
 Be mine to follow with no timid step
 Where knowledge leads me ; it shall be my pride
 That I have dared to tread this holy ground,
 Speaking no dream, but things oracular,
 Matter not lightly to be heard by those
 Who to the letter of the outward promise
 Do read the invisible soul ; by men adroit
 In speech, and for communion with the world
 Accomplished, minds whose faculties are then
 Most active when they are most eloquent,
 And elevated most when most admired.
 Men may be found of other mould than these ;
 Who are their own upholders, to themselves
 Encouragement and energy, and will ;
 Expressing liveliest thoughts in lively words
 As native passion dictates. Others, too,
 There are, among the walks of homely life,
 Still higher, men for contemplation framed ;
 Shy, and unpractised in the strife of phrase ;
 Meek men, whose very souls perhaps would sink
 Beneath them, summoned to such intercourse.
 Theirs is the language of the heavens, the power,
 The thought, the image, and the silent joy :
 Words are but under-agents in their souls ;
 When they are grasping with their greatest strength
 They do not breathe among them ; this I speak
 In gratitude to God, who feeds our hearts
 For his own service, knoweth, loveth us,
 When we are unregarded by the world."

NOTES

1785

Page 1. LINES WRITTEN AS A SCHOOL EXERCISE AT HAWKSHEAD.

The great teachers of our time insist that the first movements in the evolutionary processes must be read in the light of all that follow. So it is in the study of the works of a great poet; after becoming familiar with all the stages of his art we return to the first and elemental stage and view it in the light of all that followed. The early poems of Wordsworth have a singular interest when thus considered, although in themselves they may be quite insignificant. We must remember it was at Hawkshead that this shy, awkward Cumberland lad came under influences which were the most vital in forming his poetic ideas. In the old Edward VI. School, founded by Archbishop Sandys of York in 1588, he had revealed to him something of the dignity, beauty, and catholicity of learning. The statutes provided that "there shall be a perpetual free school, to be called the free grammar school of Edwyne Sandys, for teaching grammar and the principles of the Greek tongue, with other sciences necessary to be taught in the school, freely, without taking any stipend, wages, or other exactions from the scholars resorting to the said school for learning."

While this and the two following Hawkshead School poems are billowy in feeling and mechanical in form, as are those of Coleridge written at the same time at Christ's Hospital, yet they are full of the spirit which in time will create its own purity and strength of language, sanity of thought and feeling. They are an expression of what came to him consciously in those days, as the early books of "The Prelude" are of what came to him unconsciously.

1787-9

Page 3. AN EVENING WALK.

This poem was begun in his first college vacation, the events of which are revealed in "The Prelude," iv. It was continued on the second vacation spent with his sister and Mary Hutchinson at Penrith, and completed on his return to Cambridge. As given to the press in 1793, it contained many passages from his various poems written at Hawkshead. Its present form is the work of years between 1793 and 1836.

This was the first poem that Wordsworth published, and his own note to it reveals why it was that he defined poetry, his poetry at least, as "emotion recollected in tranquillity." He did not give voice to his feelings at the

time of experiencing them, but treasured them for future use. In this way he avoided the error of Byron, but at the same time hid himself open to the charge of lacking passion. Here, too, the lover of Wordsworth who wishes to identify places referred to in his works must keep in mind Wordsworth's criticism of those poets who go into the poem with pencil and note-book. He said: "Nature does not permit an unveiling of her charms! He should have at his pencil and note-book at home; fixed his eyes as he walked with a reverent attention on that surrounded him, and taken all into his heart that he could understand and enjoy. Afterwards he would have discovered in the while much of what he had admired was reserved to him, much was also most wisely obliterated. That which remained, the part surviving in his mind, would have preserved the ideal and essential touch of the scene done so in large part by discarding mechanical though in itself striking, was not characteristic. In every scene, many of the most brilliant details are but accidental."

Topographical notes are necessary in reading such a poet as Wordsworth, as every hill, vale, tarn and lake, highroad and byway, grove or forest in the lake land is inseparably associated with his work; but we must bring with us an imagination trained by the reading of his poetry in order to localize and not materialize too sordidly the scenes, for

"From worlds not quickened by the sun,
A portion of the gift is won.
An intermingling of Heaven's pomp is spread
On ground which British shepherds tread."

Although these early poems are full of suggestion in form, a study of them in the localities to which they refer will reveal what is fundamental in all his works: a fine perception of the varying aspects of Nature as revealed to the eye; an exquisitely quick sensitivity to the sounds of Nature in her quiet mood and a meditative pathos which carried him to the heart of the scene before him. There is vigor of feeling in this poem which is of youth and peace of feeling which is mature.

On the publication of "An Evening Walk" Dorothy Wordsworth writes to a friend: "There are some glaring faults, but I hope you will discover many beauties, which could only have been created by the imagination of a poet."

Mr. E. Legouis thinks that the errors and faults which appear in these early poems will account for the excess in the poet's reformation — his theory and practice.

Line 9. *Winander sleeps.* These lines

applicable to the middle part of that lake.

20. *woodcocks roamed*. In the beginning of the winter, these mountains are frequented by woodcocks. W. W.

49. *intake*. The word *intake* is local, signifies a mountain enclosure. W. W.

54. *ghyll*. Ghyll is also, I believe, a word confined to this country: *ghyll* and *dingle* have the same meaning. W. W.

68. *secret bridge*. The reader who has taken a tour of this country, will recognize, in this description, the features which characterize the lower waterfall in the grounds of Rydal.

133. '*green rings*.' "Vivid rings of green" — Greenwood's *Poems on Shooting*.

146. *Sweetly ferocious*. "Dolcemente" — TASSO.

In this description of the cock, I remembered having read one of the same animal in *L'Agriculteur Les Georgiques François*, of M. Bossuet.

191. *Gives one bright glance*, etc. From Thomson. W. W.

207. *Winding in ordered pomp*. See a description of an appearance of this kind in *Coxe's Survey of the Lakes*, accompanied by evidence of its veracity, that may amuse the reader. W. W.

1789

Page 9. REMEMBRANCE OF COLLINS.

Line 14. *Who murmuring here a later ditty*. Collins's "Ode on the Death of Thomson," last written, I believe, of the poems which were published during his lifetime. This Ode is so alluded to in the next Stanza. W. W.

1791-2

Page 10. DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES.

Wordsworth's third college summer holidays, which were spent with a fellow-student, Robert Coleridge, in traveling on foot through France and Switzerland. The mighty impulse of the French Revolution and the glories of Alpine scenery had rather roused the poet in his nature. Returning to Cambridge, he took his degree in January, 1791, after which he spent some time with his sister at Fornsett Rectory, then went to London, and early in 1791 he again visited Cambridge. He was at work now upon "Sketches" of his Swiss travels with Jones, and in 1793, when he was with his sister at Fornsett, he published them, together with "An Evening Walk." The detailed history of these years is given in "The Prelude," vi.-x. Coleridge, during his last year at college, before he met Wordsworth, chanced to read these "Sketches" and at once pronounced a remarkable critical judgment, "Seldom, if ever, was the emergence of a great and original poetic genius above the literary horizon more suddenly announced."

Line 32. *Memnon's lyre*. The lyre of Memnon is reported to have emitted melancholy or

cheerful tones, as it was touched by the sun's evening or morning rays. W. W.

Line 70. *The Cross*. Alluding to the crosses seen on the tops of the spiry rocks of the Chartreuse, which have every appearance of being inaccessible. W. W.

Line 72. *streams of Life and Death*. Names of rivers at the Chartreuse. W. W.

Line 75. *Vallombre*. Name of one of the valleys of the Chartreuse. W. W.

Line 157. *her waters gleam*. The river along whose banks you descend in crossing the Alps by the Simplon Pass. W. W.

Line 200. *cells*. The Catholic religion prevails here: these cells are, as is well known, very common in the Catholic countries, planted, like the Roman tombs, along the roadside. W. W.

Line 202. *death-cross*. Crosses, commemorative of the deaths of travellers by the fall of snow, and other accidents, are very common along this dreadful road. W. W.

Line 214. *wood-cottages*. The houses in the more retired Swiss valleys are all built of wood. W. W.

Line 307. *Through vacant worlds*, etc. For most of the images in the next sixteen verses, I am indebted to M. Raymond's interesting observations annexed to his translation of Coxe's *Tour in Switzerland*. W. W.

Line 339. *pensive Underwalden's pastoral heights*. The people of this Canton are supposed to be of a more melancholy disposition than the other inhabitants of the Alps; this, if true, may proceed from their being more secluded. W. W.

Line 348. *chalets*, etc. This picture is from the middle region of the Alps. *Chalets* are summer huts for the Swiss herdsmen. W. W.

Line 359. *sugh*. Sugh, a Scotch word expressive of the sound of the wind through the trees. W. W.

Line 452. *few in arms*, etc. Alluding to several battles which the Swiss in very small numbers have gained over their oppressors, the house of Austria; and in particular to one fought at Naeffels, near Glarus, where three hundred and fifty men are said to have defeated an army of between fifteen and twenty thousand Austrians. Scattered over the valley are to be found eleven stones, with this inscription, 1388, the year the battle was fought, marking out, as I was told upon the spot, the several places where the Austrians, attempting to make a stand, were repulsed anew. W. W.

Line 472. *Pikes, of darkness*. As Schreck-Horn, the pike of terror; Wetter-Horn, the pike of storms, etc., etc. W. W.

Line 527. *Bows his young head*, etc. The well-known effect of the famous air called in France "*Ranz des Vaches*," upon the Swiss troops. W. W.

Line 546. *Einsiedlen's wretched fane*. This shrine is resorted to, from a hope of relief, by multitudes from every corner of the Catholic world, labouring under mental or bodily afflictions. W. W.

Line 560. *The fountains.* Rude fountains built and covered with sheds for the accommodation of the Pilgrims, in their ascent of the mountain. W. W.

Line 619. *Sourd.* An insect so called, which emits a short, melancholy cry, heard at the close of the summer evenings, on the banks of the Loire. W. W.

Line 636. *majestic course, etc.* The duties upon many parts of the French rivers were so exorbitant that the poorer people, deprived of the benefit of water carriage, were obliged to transport their goods by land. W. W.

1791-4

Page 19. GUILT AND SORROW.

After the publication of the two little quartos, "An Evening Walk" and "Descriptive Sketches," 1793, Wordsworth went to the Isle of Wight with his friend, William Calvert of Windybrow, Keswick. They drove through the New Forest to Salisbury, but their carriage breaking down, Calvert went north on horseback, while Wordsworth walked through South Wales via Bristol, and visited his friend Jones. He spent several days wandering on Salisbury Plain, visiting the valley of the Wye and Goodrich Castle, which gave him material for two other poems: "We are Seven" and "Tintern Abbey."

"Stanzas xxii.-xxiv. and xxxviii.-xl. were published in 1798 under title of 'Female Vagrant.'" — E. DOWDEN.

Line 81. *And, hovering round it often did a raven fly.* From a short MS. poem read to me when an undergraduate, by my schoolfellow and friend, Charles Farish, long since deceased. The verses were by a brother of his, a man of promising genius, who died young. W. W.

1795

Page 31. LINES LEFT UPON A SEAT IN A YEW-TREE.

After the experiences sketched in the previous poem, Wordsworth returned to Keswick and lived with the Speddings for a time, then joined Dorothy at Mill House, Halifax. He was in suspense as to what his future would be. His relatives were getting anxious for him to do some definite work. Dorothy and he, in 1794, traveled from Halifax to Keswick, Cockermouth, and Whitehaven, returning to the farm at Windybrow, loaned him by William Calvert. Dorothy writes of these days at the "farm:" "Our breakfast and our supper are of milk and potatoes, and we drink no tea." Here he writes of the reception of his first poems, "An Evening Walk" and "Descriptive Sketches:" "As I had done nothing by which to distinguish myself at the University, I thought these little things might show that I *could* do something. They have been treated with unmerited contempt by some of the periodicals, and others have spoken in higher terms of them than they deserve." During this year he changed his ideas in regard to the

French Revolution, as may be seen in "The Prelude," xi. He projected a monthly magazine, but no publisher could be found. In the mean time Calvert's brother, Raisley, became ill and Wordsworth attended him until his death, when it was found that in his will he had left Wordsworth £900. This was sufficient to provide the shade in which he might grow ripe, and the leisure in which to grow wise. The sonnet to the memory of Raisley Calvert, together with the allusion to him in "The Prelude," xiv., reveal the significance of this noble act. It was now possible for Wordsworth to live with his sister, whose unselfish devotion and marvelous insight, born of love, became such a force in his life. They settled at Racedown in Dorsetshire.

The old farmhouse on the slope of Blackdown, beautiful for prospect of hill, forest, sun and sky, remains essentially as in Wordsworth's day, and well repays one for a few days' wandering. Dorothy often spoke of it later in life as "the place dearest to my recollections upon the whole surface of the island; it was my first home I had." It is not surprising, therefore, that the first poem written here, though emotion recollected in solitude, should reveal the elements of the genius and passion, as well as the wisdom and truth which were to constitute Wordsworth's essential gift to English poetry. This poem connects the new act in his life with the earlier happy time at Hawkshead.

Line 1. The yew-tree was on the eastern side of the lake, about ten minutes' walk from the village.

Line 12. The individual spoken of was educated at the university, and was a man of talent and learning. W. W.

1795-6

Page 33. THE BORDERERS.

The years 1796-7 are eventful in the history of English literature. By a remarkable coincidence, Coleridge, who had but recently married, was giving to the world a slender volume of poems, and was preparing to settle at Nether Stowey. On hearing that the author of "Descriptive Sketches" was not far away, he took the first opportunity of visiting him. Of the visit Dorothy writes: "The first thing that was read on that occasion was 'The Ruined Cottage' [now the first book of "The Excursion"], with which Coleridge was so much delighted; and after tea he repeated to us two acts and a half of his tragedy 'Osorio.' The next morning William read his tragedy 'The Borderers.'"

"The Borderers" was born out of the Reign of Terror, and Oswald, like the actors in the terrible tragedy, kills an innocent man in the belief that he is punishing a guilty one." — E. LEGGINS.

Wordsworth is here revealed in the depths of moral despondency, and in "The Ruined Cottage" as restored to health.

"This Dramatic Piece, as noticed in the

age, was composed in 1795-96. It lay from that time till within the last two or months unregarded among my papers, it being mentioned even to my most intimate friends. Having, however, impressions on my mind which made me unwilling to let the MS., I determined to undertake the responsibility of publishing it during my life, rather than impose upon my successors the task of deciding its fate. Accordingly it has been revised with some care; but, as it was never written, and is now published, without view to its exhibition upon the stage, not the slightest alteration has been made in the plot of the story, or the composition of the characters; above all, in respect to the leading Persons of the Drama. I felt no element to make any change. The study of human nature suggests this awful truth; as in the trials to which life subjects us, and crime are apt to start from their very best qualities, so are there no limits to the pining of the heart and the perversion of understanding to which they may carry their slaves. During my long residence in France, while the Revolution was rapidly adding to its extreme of wickedness, I had many opportunities of being an eye-witness to this process, and it was while that knowledge was fresh upon my memory that the comedy of 'The Borderers' was composed." V.

1797

Page 70. THE REVERIE OF POOR SUSAN.
In the edition of 1800 the following was added to the poem:—

"Outcast! return, to receive thee once more
The house of thy Father will open its door,
And then once again, in thy plain russet gown,
Thy 'at hear the thrush sing from a tree of its own."

1798

Page 71. WE ARE SEVEN.

A new era in the history of English literature began with this first meeting of Wordsworth and Coleridge at Racedown, for then it was that the epoch-making volume, the *Lyrical Ballads*, had its origin. William and Dorothy returned this visit soon, and, concluding that thirty miles was too far for daily walks, they decided to leave Racedown and settle at Alfoxden. Alfoxden was a large mansion, beautifully located on a slope of the Quantock hills, in sight of Bristol Channel. Woods of oaks and large hollies, with abundant fern and foxglove, stretch in every direction, broken up and there by pleasant downs and valleys through which the brooks run singing to the sea. Dorothy wrote: "The deer dwell here, the sheep, so that we have a lively prospect; walks extend for miles over the hills." This was the poet's spring-time of energy and imaginative insight. The visitor to-day will find the country but little changed from what it was when she described it. The

student of these poets should not fail to visit the Quantocks with their wealth of romantic loveliness which called forth such outbursts of poetical enthusiasm in that *annus mirabilis* of the two poets.

At each of three critical periods in the world's history mankind has learned its wisest lessons by gazing into the face of the child. In the early days of Christianity the spirit by which the new revelation was to be grasped was that of the child; at the breaking up of the Middle Ages modern life again breathed its highest conceptions of art in the person of a child; and in our own day, through the influence of this little poem, and others of like nature, Wordsworth flashed the great truths anew and asked "What intimations of life eternal are here?"

Page 73. ANECDOTE FOR FATHERS.

Much has been made of Wordsworth's limitations. The most devoted Wordsworthians admit his lack of dramatic power, his weakness in creation of character, and in evolution of narrative,—and that he lacked humor; yet they insist that these very limitations must be considered in estimating his essential greatness.

The moral reflections with which the poem concludes are quite unlike the homiletics of the didactic school.

Page 81. LINES WRITTEN IN EARLY SPRING.

In the unambitious loveliness of this little poem and that which follows is revealed that conception of Nature—the most original of all those which Wordsworth added to English poetry—as having its own peculiar life, an infinite activity of giving and receiving love and joy in itself, but also in the association of man. This life is none other than the Spirit of God consciously active in all parts, as well as in the individual whole which we call Nature. This idea reaches sublime heights in all his characteristic work, and becomes a protest against any mechanical theory of the Universe.

Lines 21-24. "This is the only immediate complaint breathed by Wordsworth's poetry, and it must be admitted that even here sorrow for mankind is outweighed by joy in nature." — E. LEGOUIS.

This dell remains essentially as in the poet's time, and will repay a visit. It is now known as Wordsworth's Glen.

Page 83. EXPOSTULATION AND REPLY.

In this and the poem which follows we have Wordsworth's protest against a mechanical conception of education. He knows that it is only in love and humility, "in a wise passiveness," that our essential selves, "What Is," meets and responds to the essential life in nature and art. The eye sees and the ear hears the life of things, the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge, only when man is potentially soul. When the physical and the intellectual are wedded to the spiritual in love and holy passion, the poetic

poems. It must have cost great labour, an extraordinary poem both as a whole and in detail."

It is interesting to note that the twofold life of the Quantocks is to be found in the work of Coleridge and Wordsworth. To Coleridge we look for the poetical presentation of the escape of the Quantocks, the loveliness of the landscape, the glorious prospects of wide-lying woods and the loud sounding sea; to Wordsworth for a corresponding rendering of the life of the inhabitants of the district, the farmers, the toilers in the field and shepherds in the hills.

1799

109. **THE SIMPLON PASS.** Wordsworth, Dorothy, and Coleridge left England on the 16th of September, 1798, before they had time to level their guns on the frailty of the *Lyrical Ballads*. On arriving in France they received this cheerful news from Coleridge: "The *Lyrical Ballads* are not at all by any." Coleridge soon left the Wordsworths to study the German language, literature, and philosophy at Ratzeburg and Göttingen, and they settled down for the winter in the imperial town of Goslar, at the foot of the Harz Mountains. Here in the coldest of the century, — with little of that harmony without which had evolved the *Lyrical Ballads*, — recollections of Hawkshead and again aroused the harmony within. A poem will be found in the sixth book of *Prelude*. It was first published in the second edition, 1845. It refers to Wordsworth's first visit to Switzerland in 1790.

110. **INFLUENCE OF NATURAL OBJECTS.** The picture of school life at Hawkshead was afterwards incorporated in the first book of *Prelude*.

111. **THERE WAS A BOY.** It was published in the second edition of *Lyrical Ballads*, 1800. A passage is found in the fifth book of *Prelude*. Wordsworth sent these lines to Coleridge, who wrote from Ratzeburg of them: it —

uncertain heaven received
Into the bosom of the steady lake.

Wordsworth could have recognized anywhere; and had these lines running wild in the deserts of Asia, I should have instantly screamed out, 'Wordsworth'!"

111. **NUTTING.** It is not difficult for the visitor at Hawkshead to locate the scene of this holiday sport.

112. **"STRANGE FITS OF PASSION HAVE OWNED."** It is fortunate for us that Wordsworth was absorbed in German philosophy, else we should have possessed these exquisite

poems on Lucy, — pearls gathered upon a golden thread. Five short poems are all we have of her whom we know not, save as she is here enshrined with an "artlessness which only art can know."

To analyze such poems as these is almost a sin; as well might one attempt to ascertain by the microscope the source of beauty in the flower.

They are genuine love-poems, and yet how far removed from that species of love-poetry which encourages vulgar curiosity, or the parade of the inmost sanctuary of the heart. All that is given us is that Lucy once lived, is now no more. Those who are able to comprehend these poems will be least disposed to discuss them.

Many have wondered why one who could write such love-poems as these wrote so few. Aubrey de Vere says: "This question was once put to the Poet by myself; and a part of the reply was this, — 'Had I been a writer of love-poetry it would have been natural to me to write it with a degree of warmth which could hardly have been approved by my principles.'" In his stanzas "The Poet and the Caged Turtle Dove" we find this additional answer, —

"Love, blessed love, is everywhere
The spirit of my song."

It is significant that these are almost the only poems as to which the poet was silent in his autobiographical notes.

Page 113. **A POET'S EPITAPH.**

Lines 37-56. In this portrait of Wordsworth's ideal poet we find clearly marked those characteristics which he himself possessed.

Page 114. **ADDRESS TO THE SCHOLARS OF THE VILLAGE SCHOOL OF —.**

The subject of this poem, and the three which follow it, was the master of Hawkshead School, Rev. William Taylor, the third of the masters who taught Wordsworth.

Lines 3, 4. These lines were no doubt suggested by the fact that just before his death the master sent for the boys of the upper class, among them Wordsworth, and gave them his blessing. He was buried in Cartmell Churchyard. See "The Prelude," x. 534.

Page 115. **MATTHEW.**

In editions of the poet's works 1800-1820, the title of this poem was, "Lines written on a Tablet in a School." Not until after 1836 was it called "Matthew." The tablet still may be seen in the old school, which has now been adorned with quotations from the poet's works.

1800

Page 123. **"BLEAK SEASON WAS IT."**

On Feb. 10, 1799, Wordsworth and his sister set their faces toward England, and the poet voiced their feelings at the joyous event in that vernal hymn which now stands as the

first forty lines of "The Prelude." At this time Wordsworth had in mind a poem in three parts and an introduction. The introduction was to deal with events in the development of his own life, while the main work, in three parts, was to be a philosophical discussion of the great principles pertaining to man, Nature, and human life. This poem was to be called "The Recluse." Only the introduction, "The Prelude," the second part, "The Excursion," and the first book of the first part were completed. "The Excursion" was the only part published during his life. "The Prelude" was published in 1850, and the first part of "The Recluse" not until 1888. This selection and the one following from "The Recluse" were first published by the bishop of Lincoln in his *Memoirs of the poet*, 1851. They relate to the settlement at Grasmere, and I place them here on the supposition that they were written not far from 1800.

On returning to England Wordsworth and his sister visited their relatives, the Hutchinsons, at Sockburn-on-Tees, County Durham; there they remained until autumn. In September Wordsworth, his brother John, and Coleridge made an excursion through the Lake District. They were greatly pleased with the vale of Grasmere and the cottage at Town-End which bore the sign of *The Dove and Olive Bough*. Wordsworth leased the cottage and on the 19th of December, 1799, they set out for their new home. After a journey of three days over snow and ice, turning aside to see the frozen waterfalls and watch the changing aspect of cloud and sunshine, they reached Dove Cottage on the 21st. During the years of residence here, by dint of "plain living and high thinking," was produced that poetry which placed Wordsworth among the Immortals. Dove Cottage is perhaps more often thought of in connection with the poet than is Rydal, the home of his later years.

The situation is beautiful for prospect, being on the right of the road over White Moss Common as you approach Grasmere from Ambleside. The garden, so often alluded to in his poetry, slopes upward to the wooded heights, and has not suffered much alteration since 1800. Here still bloom the primroses and daffodils. From the terrace, approached by stone steps cut by Wordsworth himself, one gets a beautiful view across the lake to Silver How, Red Bank, and Loughrigg, on the west and south: while to the east and north the eye ranges from Fairfield, Helvellyn, and Dunmail Raise, to Helm Crag and Easedale. The view from the front of the house has become obstructed by cottages and a pretentious modern hotel. The house and garden are now the property of trustees, and will forever remain memorials of the great poet. At Dove Cottage was begun Dorothy's Grasmere Journal, which, besides revealing the manner of plain living, gives us a clear insight into her own rare poetic nature, and discloses the day and hour, with attendant incidents, of the birth of most of the poems her brother wrote here.

1799-1805

Page 124. THE PRELUDE.

The history of "The Prelude" is interesting in many ways, as it is, in the nature of its revelations, the most significant poem he ever wrote. It was begun on Feb. 10, 1799, as he turned to leave England after an absence of six months in Germany. His Republican ardor had somewhat cooled and he had come to know, in a very real sense, the spirit of his native land. On settling at Grasmere "The Prelude" became his serious work until 1805, when it was completed. It was mainly composed on the terrace walk at Under Lanchrigg, and was written by his faithful amanuenses, his sister Dorothy and Mrs. Wordsworth. It was written primarily for himself, as a test of his own power at a time when he was diffident as to his ability to serve the muse on any more arduous subject. When it was completed he found the result so far short of his expectation that no copies were taken to publish it. The fact that it pleased Coleridge, "the brother of his soul," made large amends for his own disappointment, and he occasionally revised it until 1839. As late as 1839 Miss Fenwick alludes to Wordsworth's revision of "The Prelude." At that time she writes to Sir Henry Taylor: "On my journey was postponed for a week, that the beloved old poet might accomplish the work that he had in hand, the revision of his grand autobiographical poem." It remained in manuscript without a title until the year of his death, when it was published by Mr. Carter, the poet's secretary, with the "Advertisement" which now appears at its head, and the title "The Prelude" given it by Mrs. Wordsworth. During the half century which has elapsed since its publication it has steadily gained in favor and it is acknowledged to be the greatest poem of its kind in any language, free from every trace of vanity, a biography minute and authentic which can be read with implicit confidence. Coleridge once said: "Wordsworth ought not to abandon the contemplative position. His proper title is *spectator ab extra*." The growth of Wordsworth's poetic nature, as seen in "The Prelude," affords us an introduction not only to all his own later work, but also to much of modern poetry in general. It reveals the source of that genius and passion, wisdom and truth, which characterizes his great work as poet and philosopher. As it deals with the period of his life before 1800, it should be read here as an introduction to the Grasmere period. The student is advised to read with "The Prelude," *La Jeunesse de Wordsworth* by the distinguished French scholar and critic, M. F. Legouis. This singularly interesting study of "The Prelude" is one of the most illuminating contributions to Wordsworthian literature. It has recently been translated into English.

BOOK FIRST. Lines 1-40. In the spring of 1799 the Wordsworths, after a cold dreary winter at Goslar, returned to England; as they left the city and felt the breeze fan their

Wordsworth poured forth the gladsome with which "The Prelude" opens. This is his thirtieth year. "The Prelude" was written in 1805.

46. *Friend*. Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Publication of "The Prelude," 1850, Sara Coleridge wrote: "It is a great pride and pleasure to me that it is addressed to my friend. They will ever be associated in the minds of men in time to come. I think there has never so close a union between two great minds in any age."

62. *place*. At Sockburn-on-Tees, near Durham, where, on returning to England, they visited their kindred, the Hutchings.

72. *Vale*. Grasmere.

74. *cottage*. Dove Cottage.

84. *rustled*. The sense of hearing was remarkably acute in Wordsworth, and its images are prominent in his poetry.

106. *journey*. Wordsworth and his sister left Sockburn on the 19th of December, and reached their cottage on the 21st.

Lines 108-120. With only a hundred pounds they were turning their backs upon the world, with dalesmen for their neighbors and making for their business. Here was produced the most of that poetry which has made Wordsworth immortal.

Lines 187-190. *Mithridates* of Pontus, who fled into Armenia.

Line 191. *Sertorius*. A Roman general who, proscribed by Sulla, fled into Spain and was killed near Mauritania.

Line 192. *Fortunate Isles*. Supposed to be the Canaries.

Line 202. *heroes*. They claimed to have descended from a band of Christians who fled from Britain when it was conquered by the Moslems.

Line 206. *Frenchman*. Dominique de Gournay.

Line 212. *Gustavus I.* of Sweden.

Lines 214, 215. *name of Wallace*, etc.

"At Wallace's name what Scottish blood
But boils up in a spring-tide flood." — Burns.

Lines 270-275. Wordsworth was born at Cockermouth in the north country of England, in sight of the Scottish hills. The town is situated at the junction of two rivers, the Cocker and the Derwent.

Line 283. *towers*. Cockermouth Castle, standing on an eminence not far from the manor-house in which Wordsworth was born, was built by the first lord of Allerdale in the reign of William I. as a border defense. It is one of the finest castle ruins in England. See Keats, "Spirit of Cockermouth Castle."

Line 286. *terrace walk*. At the garden, in the rear of the manor-house, is the terrace upon which the poet had his childish sports. The house and its surroundings are unaltered since the poet's father lived there.

Lines 288-300. At this early age he took delight in his own thoughts and his own company, and was touched with "those visions of

the hills" which produced in him the feeling of reverence and awe in the presence of Nature.

Line 304. *Vale*. At Hawkshead, a small market-town in the vale of Esthwaite, the most picturesque district of Lancashire. This old town presents us more of interest as connected with Wordsworth than Grasmere even, as it has suffered less from modern "improvements," and for this reason is less frequented by the hasty tourist who allows only a few days in which to see the Lakes. There is no more delightful spot in the district for recreative enjoyment; whether we wander by the lake, or loiter on the fellside, whether we ascend the summit of Wetherlam where the ravens build, or rest in the vale where "woodcocks run."

Line 307. *birth-days*. Wordsworth, at the age of nine, entered the Hawkshead school.

Line 311. *heights*. The hills leading up to the moor between Hawkshead and Conistone.

Line 326. *Vale*. Yewdale. A beautiful pastoral vale near Hawkshead.

Line 333. *crag*. Ravens' Crag in Yewdale.

Line 359. *cove*. By the side of Esthwaite Lake. One going from Hawkshead by the east shore of the lake can recognize this spot.

Line 370. *craggy ridge*. The mountain Ironkeld.

Line 378. *huge peak*. Either Nab Scar or Pike o' Stickle.

Lines 400-410. This educational power of Nature never ceased; day and night, summer and winter, its silent influence stole into his soul.

Lines 425-463. Coleridge cites these lines in proof of his fourth characteristic excellency of Wordsworth's work.

Line 490. *brooks*. Among the hills of Yewdale.

Line 499. *cottages*. Wordsworth lived for nine years with one Anne Tyson for whose simple character he had a profound regard. The house still remains unaltered. The door is interesting as having upon it the "latch" mentioned in book second.

Line 543. The dalesmen tell us that the sound of the ice breaking up in this valley is just as here described.

Line 586. In all his sports there was nothing to distinguish him from other boys, except that in the midst of the scramble for the raven's nest or the run of "hare and hounds," the invisible, quiet Life of the world spake to him remembrable things.

BOOK SECOND. Lines 5-10. Never did boy spend a healthier, purer, or happier school-time. His love for Nature was no different from that of other boys. It was a time full of giddy bliss and joy of being, yet he was gaining

"Truths that wake to perish never."

Lines 19-32. In after life, when sorrow and pain come upon us, it will help us rise above them if we recollect the joy and force of youth. The possibility of turning the lamentable waste of excessive sorrow into a source of strength is a central idea in Wordsworth's philosophy.

of the
Valley
Holm
a chapel

Priory.
worship

largest abbey
of Fountains
it was
The old name
of Deadly
which grew

where Winder-
the sea.
Inn at Bowness.
at the present

description of the
where the old tav-

Greenwood, who became
Cambridge.
Either Wetherlam or

is an accurate description
the moon over the southern
waite,

where deep and low the hamlets lie
their little patch of sky
this plot of stars." — Peter Bell.

The first step in Wordsworth's
the influences of Nature were
received, was now closing, and
when the influences were con-
was opening.

The props of his early impressions
in his sports, and when he turned
them, still the impression remained.
and began to realize all that he had been
unconsciously.

Friend. The Rev. John Flem-
of Harrogate, Windermere.

lurch. Still on the door of the

eminence. One of the heights
of Hawkshead.

Lines 401-409. Nature now began to put on
the appearance of personality, with whom he
could commune. It is a wonderful picture
of a youthful life in communion with the
being of the world.

Lines 421-431. He was now in his seventeenth
year. The history of his boyhood is completed
in the adoration and love of God. Looking
back upon these years he recognizes that the
faithful, temperate, and quiet character of his
life has been due to the early association with
the beautiful and the sublime things in the
outward world. This is the philosophy of the
great "Ode."

Line 432. Coleridge was a charity boy at

Christ's Hospital, London. This old school
was founded on the site of Grey Friars Monas-
tery, by Edward VI. In 1902 it was moved to
Horsham, Sussex.

Line 466. Coleridge had gone to the Ma-
terranean in search of health.

BOOK THIRD. Lines 1-6. Through the influ-
ence of two uncles, the education of Words-
worth was prolonged beyond his school-days.
Wordsworth, in October, 1787, entered
John's College, Cambridge. His education in
the hands of Nature was to cease for a time.
It was a great change from the retirement of
the Grammar School at Hawkshead. King's
College Chapel, with its lofty pinnacles, its
roof of stone, and huge windows of stained
glass, is the special boast of Cambridge.

Lines 13, 14. Many a country boy has had
similar experience as he entered a college for
the first time.

Line 15. The ruins of a camp or fortress
used to defend the Fen-land (Cambridge) against
William I.

Line 16. Named from the college, which
connects with those on the other side of the Cam.

Line 17. The Hoop Inn still exists.

Line 26. The newcomer at Cambridge is
conducted into his rooms by a gyp, or college
servant, who attends upon a number of students.
he takes the former tenant's furniture at a valuation
by the college upholsterer.

Line 32. The gowns of the various colleges
are different from each other, and also from
those worn by the officers.

Line 43. "These wine parties are the most
common entertainments, being the cheapest
and most convenient." — BRISTED, *Five Years
in an English University*.

Lines 47, 48. Although Wordsworth's room
is not pointed out to us by the officials, we know
that it is one of two answering to this description.

Line 61. All of the details here are exact.
The statue of Newton is full-size. In his right
hand he holds a roll which rests upon the first
finger of the left hand; his face is raised as if
looking off into the upper sphere. Miss Farn-
wick says that Wordsworth, on visiting Cam-
bridge in 1839, found that the occupant of his
old room had his bed in an alcove, but he drew
it out to the window to show them how it stood,
as this passage reveals.

Lines 64-75. "The little interests of the
place were not great enough for one accustomed
to the solemn and awful interests of Nature."
— REV. S. BROOKE.

Lines 90-143. He was living a double life at
Cambridge: one with the students; another
with himself.

Lines 144-154. Sometimes he betrayed his
inner life, but as at Hawkshead he was in ap-
pearance little different from the other students.

Wordsworth made Nature a new thing to him
by adding what the true artist must ever add.

"the gleam,
The light that never was on sea or land."

Line 170. The philosophic theory of Wordsworth

is rounded upon the identity of our child-
instincts and our enlightened understanding.
e 230. "Arnold is the type of English
; Wordsworth is the type of English
ht." — F. W. ROBERTSON.

es 258-269. On a nature susceptible as his
a residence in that ancient seat of learning
not but tell powerfully; if he had learned
ore than what silently stole into him, the
would not have been misspent.

ie 275. *Mill*. Remains of this are to be seen
three miles from Cambridge.

es 298-300. Of this exploit Sir Francis
e, in his Oxford lectures, remarks: "A
y clerical friend of mine, one of the best
cal critics I know, and also one of the
best judges of port wine, always shakes his
about this, and says: 'Wordsworth's in-
ons were good, no doubt, but I greatly fear
his standard of intoxication was miserably
'"

ne 312. *surplice*. On Saturday evenings,
lays, and Saints' days the students wear
lices instead of gowns.

ne 322. His genius grew too deep and
ng to grow fast.

He read the face of Nature; he read Chau-
Spenser, and Milton; he amused himself
rested, and since he was Wordsworth he
ld not have done better." — REV. S.
DOKE.

Wordsworth's sister Dorothy, in a letter
tten in 1791, says: "William reads Italian,
nish, French, Greek, Latin, and English."

ine 491. He lost the shadow, but kept the
stance of education.

ines 580, 581. In this miniature world he
l developed in him the human element.

BOOK FOURTH. Lines 1-10. On the road
ding from Kendal to Windermere. The de-
sion is exceedingly accurate.

ine 13. The ferry, called "Nab," is below
wness.

ine 18. *hill*. Leading from the ferry to
wrey.

ine 21. Hawkshead Church. An old Nor-
n structure built in 1160.

ine 22. The position of the church on the
l above the village is such that it is a con-
cuous object from the Sawrey Hill. In
umping through this region "The Prelude" is
a best of guides.

Lines 28-39. Ann Tyson, with whom the
et had spent nine years.

Lines 47, 48. There is no trace and no tradi-
on of the "stone table" and "dark pine" at
awkshead.

ine 51. The famous brook presents some
fficulties to the relic hunter. Crossing the
ne leading to the cottage we find it nearly
vered with large, slate flags, giving the name
lag Street to one of the alleys of Hawks-
ad.

ine 76. His Academical attire.

ine 82. Cottage faces southwest, and in
e of the two upper rooms the poet must have
ept.

Line 89. No remains of the ash can be found.

Lines 191, 192. The result of his university
life.

Lines 280, 281. "We must often reach the
higher by going back a little, and Wordsworth's
'boundless chase of trivial pleasure' was a
necessary parenthesis in his education." — REV.
S. BROOKE.

Line 310. At a farmhouse near Hawks-
head.

Line 323. At this baptismal hour his path
must have been from some of the heights north
of Hawkshead.

Line 380. The brook is Sawrey beck, on the
road from Windermere to Hawkshead, and the
long ascent is the second from the ferry.

Line 387. The narrative with which he closes
the book is a proof that his interest was now
turning toward man.

BOOK FIFTH. Lines 18-28. *Thou also, man!*
etc. We seem here to find a reason for his de-
liberately sacrificing this great poem during
these years when to have published it would
have meant so much to him.

Line 60. I read while at school all Field-
ing's works, *Don Quixote*, *Gil Blas*, *Gulliver's*
Travels, and the *Tale of the Tub*. W. W.

Lines 88-92. All that is of lasting value in
the intellectual achievement of the poet, accord-
ing to this dream, are the books of poetry and
mathematical science. Cf. Preface, 1800, "If
the time should ever come when what is now
called science, thus familiarised to men, shall be
ready to put on, as it were, a form of flesh and
blood, the Poet will lend his divine spirit to aid
the transfiguration, and will welcome the Being
thus produced, as a dear and genuine inmate of
the household of man."

Line 162. See Coleridge's sixth characteris-
tic of Wordsworth.

Line 198. Wordsworth believed in the motto
non multa sed multum as applied to reading, and
Emerson is perhaps, next to Wordsworth, the
best exponent of the results of such a course.

Lines 230-241. A high tribute to his early
teachers. Before going to Hawkshead Words-
worth had been taught by his mother, the Rev.
Mr. Gillbanks of Cockermouth, and Mrs. Anne
Birkett of Penrith; while his father had re-
quired him to learn portions of the great
English poets. At Hawkshead he wrote Eng-
lish and Latin verse, studied mathematics and
classics, but best of all had freedom to read
what books he liked. This was equally true
of Coleridge at Ottery and Christ's Hospital.

Line 257. Mrs. Wordsworth died when the
poet was in his eighth year.

Lines 264-293. Wordsworth, fortunate as he
was in his birthplace, was no less fortunate in
having a mother worthy of such a tribute as he
here pays to her. Cf. "Paradise Lost," viii.
546-559, and Tennyson's "Princess," 292-312,
for similar tributes to a mother's influence.

Lines 298-340. He was among the first to
protest against educational hot-beds.

Lines 347-388. Wordsworth here breaks with
Rousseau, who taught that the child must be

withdrawn from the active world by a network of precautions born of mistrust, and asserts the guiding power of Nature.

Lines 383, 384. The frequent description of such scenes as this shows us how sensitive was the poet's ear. He recalls not only the general aspect of the place, but the sounds return as well.

Line 391. *Esthwaite*.

Line 392. *churchyard*. The description here is accurate.

Line 393. *school*. Hawkshead Free Grammar School, founded by Archbishop Sandys in 1585, was a famous classical school of the North of England; the building is changed but little since the poet's time. It rivals in interest and quaintness the Stratford Grammar School, and, like the latter, is still used. There is in it a library presented by the scholars, and an interesting old oak chest containing the original charter of the school. On the wall is a tablet containing the names of the masters. The oak benches are somewhat "insculp'd upon," and one of them contains the name, — William Wordsworth. This the Wordsworth Society has had covered with glass to preserve it from relic-hunters. Over the outside door is the old sun-dial.

Line 397. *grave*. The grave of the boy cannot be identified.

Lines 421-425. The late Dr. Hudson has the following wise comment upon education: "Assuredly the need now most urgently pressing upon us, is to have vastly more of growth, and vastly less of manufacture, in our education; or, in other words, that the school be altogether more a garden, and altogether less a mill." — *Essays*.

Lines 491-495. Worldly advancement and preferment neither are, nor ought to be, the main end of instruction, either in schools or elsewhere. W. W.

Lines 507-511. *Our childhood sits*, etc. In these lines we have the principle of the "Ode on Immortality."

Lines 522-535. The picture here presented of the young imagination feeding upon the romantic and the legendary, is one which may well cause us to tremble, when we think how little present methods of education are doing to feed the taste in the young.

Line 561. *dear friend*. Unknown.

Line 563. *lake*. Esthwaite.

Line 570. Passages from Pope and Goldsmith. "The first verses I wrote were a task imposed by my master. I was called upon to write verses upon the completion of the second centenary of the school (1785). These were much admired — far more than they deserved, for they were but a tame imitation of Pope's versification and a little in his style." W. W.

Lines 586-605. *who in his youth*, etc. Wordsworth everywhere teaches that the joy of life must come from those childlike emotions which, if cherished, will become the most fruitful sources of ennobling the character.

BOOK SIXTH. It will be well for us to re-

view the first two acts in the poet's life, and that we may the better understand the scene into which the following books conduct us.

We have seen how his love of Nature was begotten, and how it was nurtured until a new element of Humanity is introduced by the University surroundings. We have seen him in those sacred moments, when — in the gray light of the gloaming, and again in the crimson flood of dawn — he felt that the altar-flame of his devotion was kindled, and that thenceforth he was "a dedicated priest set apart for service in the Sanctuary of Nature. From these experiences of Life we have learned something of the circumstances under which true poetry is born in all great souls, and we are now ready to follow him on his return to the University, and on his visit to the continent.

Line 6. Granta and Cam are names for the same stream.

Line 23. *many books*, etc. Being in attendance of his class in Mathematics, he spent his time mostly with the Classics.

Line 28. *disobedience*. Considering the circumstances under which he was sent to Cambridge, it would not be unlikely that his mother would be dissatisfied with his course.

Lines 45-56. Many of Wordsworth's early poems were composed before this time (April 1804), but he was still at work on "The Prelude."

Line 76. *A single tree*. In 1808, Dorothy, while visiting Cambridge, wrote: "I sought my favourite ash-tree which my brother speaks of in his poem."

Lines 99, 100. This shows that the realization of the poet was not very "vague" after all.

Lines 110, 111. Alluding to the custom of forming English verse after the model of the Classics.

Line 117. *Though advanced*. "Before entering Cambridge he had mastered five books of Euclid, and Algebra through Quadratics." — KNIGHT.

Lines 180, 181. *Bard*, etc. Thomson, "Case of Indolence."

Line 189. It is this character of frankness in Wordsworth which renders "The Prelude" a faithful record.

Line 193. *Dovedale*. In Derbyshire.

Lines 194-200. During his second summer vacation he was restored to his sister, who had been living at Penrith with maternal relatives.

Line 203. *castle*. Brougham Castle, built by Roger Lord Clifford, and situated at the junction of the Eimont and Lowther, about a mile from Penrith. It is now in ruins. See "Song at the Feast of Brougham Castle."

Line 206. *Helvellyn*. One of the largest mountains of the lake region, east of Grasmere and in sight of Dove Cottage.

Line 209. *Cross-fell*. A mountain near Helvellyn.

Line 224. Mary Hutchinson, a schoolmistress of his at Penrith. See note, line 62, book I. Also see "She was a Phantom of delight."

e 229. *So near us.* Wordsworth married Hutchinson in 1802. See "A Farewell."
 e 233. *Border Beacon.* A hill northeast with upon which, during the Border Wars, bonfires were lighted to summon the coun-
 arms.
 e 237. Coleridge and Wordsworth first at Racedown in June, 1797.
 e 240. Coleridge had gone to Malta to his health.
 e 258. In poetry and philosophy.
 es 266-274. A blue-coat-boy at Christ's Hospital, London. "Come back into memory thou wert in the day-spring of thy fancies, sweet Taylor Coleridge, logician, metaphysician, bard! How have I seen the casual passer through the cloisters stand still, entranced . . . the walls of the old Grey Friars re-echoed the accents of the inspired charity boy!" — B.
 ne 272. *stream.* River Otter in Devon.
 ne 279. *thou camest.* Coleridge entered bridge in February, 1791, one month after Wordsworth had taken his degree.
 ne 281. *course.* See Life of Coleridge.
 ne 294. See Charles Lamb's "Christ's Hospital: Five and Thirty Years Ago," in his *Essays of Elia*.
 nes 319-321. When the Bastille fell Wordsworth was visiting his sister at Penrith and was moved by the event; but on returning to Cambridge he found the University waking up from long lethargy. He had already planned to visit the Alps and was delighted that he would become acquainted with the country long out of oppression.
 ne 323. Robert Jones, a college mate, to whom the poet afterwards dedicated the "Descriptive Sketches," memorials of this tour.
 ne 340. "We crossed at the time," wrote Wordsworth, "when the whole nation was made happy, in consequence of the Revolution."
 ne 346. July 14, 1790, when the King swore fidelity to the new Constitution. They went from Dover to Calais.
 ne 350. By Ardres, Peronne, and Soissons, to Chalons, and thence sailed to Lyons.
 Lines 374-406. At Condrieu.
 Line 377. July 29, 1790.
 Line 395. *We landed.* At Lyons.
 Lines 407-414. "The delegates sent from Marseilles to the Federation." — E. LEGOUIS.
 Lines 418-429. On Aug. 4, they reached Chartrouse, a monastery situated on a rock 4000 feet above the sea. Here, fifty years earlier, Gray had uttered the first notes of enthusiasm for Alpine scenery to be found in English literature. See Letter to Richard West, November, 1739.
 Line 436. Forest of Bruno, near Chartreuse.
 Line 439. Rivers at Chartreuse.
 Line 480. *groves.* In the valley of Chartrouse.
 Line 484. Crosses on the Rocks of the Chartrouse brow.
 Line 497. From July 13 to Sept. 29.
 Line 519. *vale.* Between Martigny and Col de Balme.

Line 524. *ridge.* Col de Balme.
 Line 563. Built by Napoleon.
 Line 619. Down the Italian side of the Simplon. See poem on the Simplon Pass.
 Line 663. The banks of Lago di Como are mountains 3000 feet high, with hamlets, villas, chapels, and convents.
 Line 665. *pathways.* Footpaths are the only communication, by land, from village to village.
 Lines 670, 671. In "Descriptive Sketches."
 Line 700. *Gravedona.* At the head of Lake Como.
 Line 723. *night.* Aug. 21, 1790.
 Line 764. They reached Cologne Sept. 28, and went thence through Belgium to Calais.
 BOOK SEVENTH. Lines 1-4. Feb. 10, 1799. See note, lines 1-10, book i. In a letter dated Grasmere, June 3, 1805, Wordsworth says: "I have the pleasure to say that I finished my poem about a fortnight ago." Thus we are sure that the last seven books must have been written in the year 1805.
 Lines 4-6. *I sang,* etc. First two paragraphs of book i.
 Line 7. *Scafell.* The highest mountain in the Lake District.
 Lines 11, 12. *Stopped.* It is evident that this was in 1802, otherwise we cannot account for the "years" intervening before "last primroses-time," 1804.
 Line 13. *assurance.* Coleridge, before going to Malta, urged Wordsworth to complete this work.
 Line 16. *summer.* 1804.
 Line 31. *Will chant.* This book must have been begun in the fall of 1804.
 Line 44. *grove.* John's Grove, so called because it was the favorite resort of the poet's brother, Captain Wordsworth. It is but a few moments' walk from Dove Cottage. One passes it by the middle road to Rydal, opposite the famous "Wishing Gate;" from it there is a fine view across the lake to the mountains beyond. See "When, to the attractions of the busy world."
 Line 52. *excursion.* Related in book vi.
 Line 54. *quitted.* He took his degree, B. A., in January, 1791.
 Lines 58-65. *Undetermined,* etc. He went at once to visit his sister at Fornsett Rectory, near Norwich, where he remained six weeks. The crisis of his life came between this time and his settlement at Grasmere. He had resolved to be a poet, but poetry would not feed him unless he prostituted his talents and wrote for the crowd. In this perplexity of mind he went to London, and roamed about, noting men and things. Meanwhile his friends were urging him to enter the church, the law, or the army.
 Line 65. *Three years.* It is evident from this that he visited London in 1788.
 Line 112. *Whittington.* A famous citizen of London, thrice Lord Mayor.
 Line 121. *Vauxhall,* etc. Pleasure gardens on the Thames, now built upon.

Line 129. See "Sonnet on Westminster Bridge."

Line 131. *Giants*. Gog and Magog, sometimes carried in the pageant of Lord Mayor's Day.

Line 132. *Bedlam*. Hospital built in 1549.

Line 136. *Monument*. On Fish Street Hill, erected to commemorate the Great Fire in September, 1666. *Tower*. The most celebrated fortress in Great Britain. It has been used as royal residence, armory, prison, treasure-house and seat of government.

Line 160. Referring to the custom of marking the house in which some noted man lived. 7 Craven St., Strand, has, "Benjamin Franklin lived here."

Line 267. *Sadler's Wells*. A theatre, named from the spring in the garden.

Line 297. *Maid*. Buttermere is about fifteen miles from Grasmere. The "Spoiler" was afterwards hanged at Carlisle.

Line 383. To Cambridge, 1787.

Lines 458, 459. All of these events lose their triviality when considered as necessary parts of the poet's education.

Line 484. His father had set him to learn passages from the best English poets.

Line 491. *stage*. Parliament, when the debates were in progress on the French Revolution. He said, "You always went away from Burke with your mind filled."

Line 498. See Shakespeare's *King Henry V*.

Line 529. *Theory*. See Burke's *Reflections on the French Revolution*.

Lines 545-572. Wordsworth seldom resorts to satire, but here are some keen shafts directed against the fashionable preacher of the day.

Line 564. *Death of Abel*. By Solomon Gesner, born in Zurich, 1730. *Bard*. Young, author of *Night Thoughts*.

Line 568. *Morven*. A hilly district of France.

Line 678. *St. Bartholomew*. Henry I. granted the privileges of holding fairs on this day.

BOOK EIGHTH. In the rush and roar of London, caught in the tides of her feverish life, Wordsworth seems to have been drifting aimlessly. But the poet's heart was beating in his breast all the more rapidly because of the contrast of the city's din to the quiet of his cloister life at Cambridge; and at each pulse he felt himself drawn nearer to the life of man. Until this time, Nature was first, and Man second; here in the centre of the great metropolis the transition was made. Now, at the beginning of the eighth book, he looks back and gives us an inside view of the workings of his own soul while it was being played upon by the influences of Nature and of Man. The value of book vii., of itself the least interesting in "The Prelude," is not grasped except by understanding its relation to the following,—

"There's a day about to break,
There's a light about to dawn."

Lines 1-20. One of these fairs is alluded to by Dorothy in her Grasmere Journal, Sept. 2,

1800, when Coleridge was with them at the Cottage. "We walked to the Fair. . . . It was a lovely moonlight night, and the annual dancing and merriment came along the air." The annual sports of the North of England at Grasmere resemble one of these fairs.—

"Bid by the day they wait for all the year,
Shepherd and swain their gayest colours wear,
For race and sinewy wrestling meet upon
The tourney ground beside the shining mere."
H. D. RAYNOR

Lines 48-52. From *Malvern Hills*, by Joseph Cottle (see Prefatory Note to book i.).

Lines 70-76. Looking back, the poet says that his love of Nature led him to the life of Man.

Line 77. *Gehol*. Hanging Gardens of Babylon.

Lines 98-100. His childhood, passed amid magnificent scenery where man was free, was moulded by the simple life of home. The men were as sturdy and incorruptible as the mountains themselves. The beauty of his country like that of Switzerland, was more beautiful because of the liberty of soul which characterized the people.

Line 128. These shepherds, living as they did so near to Nature, seemed to his young imagination but another aspect of the life of the hills. The rocks and streams were rooted in the traditions of the dalesmen, with no tale of suffering or heroism amid the howling winds and the driving storms which had destroyed both them and their flocks. "Fidelity."

Lines 145-163. Some of the rural pastimes still kept alive in the region of the Lakes. The tourist, with his fine clothes, pretensions, and presents, has done much to create dissatisfaction in the breasts of the rural folk. At Grasmere and Ambleside the custom of "Rush Bearing" is continued, in memory of the time when the people strewed the ground in front of churches with rushes gathered from the lake side. It now occurs in August, and the rushes wreathed with flowers are used to decorate the church. It is a Children's Festival. Never do they forget to place an offering on the poet's grave.

Lines 170-172. See "The Brothers."

Line 175. *Galesus*. An Italian river, famous for fine-fleeced sheep.

Line 180. *Clitumnus*. A tributary to the Tiber.

Line 182. *Lucretilis*. A hill near the tomb of Horace.

Line 186. *pastoral tract*. At Goslar. Prefatory Note, book i.

Line 210. *walls*. He says, "I walked daily on the ramparts, or on a sort of public ground or garden."

Line 215. *Hercynian*. Near the Rhine, in Southern and Central Germany.

Line 217. *channels*. Wastdale, Ennerdale, Yewdale, etc.

Lines 223-233. The passage is unique and

hable; it is characterized by a profound y and an exquisite naturalness.
 294-340. Thus it was that the poet his firm faith in the nobility of man. not find evil as fast as he found good e early days, for he read his first lesson from the book of Nature, and saw him etting of beauty and sublimity.
 340-391. Although Nature was at first inent in his thoughts, yet his vision of man owing clearer and clearer, and he began e the two in one picture.
 408. *rock*. It is difficult to determine er this alludes to Dove Cottage or that n Tyson. If the former is meant, the ould be on Red Bank; if the latter, it be on the hill northwest of Hawkshead.
 421. In preface to *Lyrical Ballads*, he "Fancy is given us to quicken and beguile mporal part of our nature; imagination, to and support the eternal."
 459. *Thurstonmere*. Coniston Lake, to est of Hawkshead.
 468. The following eight lines are recast a poem which he wrote in anticipation ving school, and which he said was a tame tion of Pope's versification.
 477. *high emotions*. Poetry written be- 805.
 543. *Entered*. Probably in 1788.
 562. *Antiparos*. One of the Cyclades, ining a stalactite cave. *Den*. A limestone n near Ingleton in Yorkshire.
 619. For Wordsworth's theory of dic- see Preface to *Lyrical Ballads*, 1800.
 BOOK NINTH. He now loved both Nature Man, and his enthusiasm for humanity growing day by day. After spending four ths, February, March, April, and May, in lon, he visited his friend Jones in Wales, refreshed himself by communion with the , visiting Menai, Conway, and Bethgelert: even here in the solitude of Nature, the e of Humanity sounding in that song of ty allured him to the theatre of Revolu- . The Revolution was not confined to the re of politics: that was only one feature he great movement toward the goal of al rights to which the nations were tend-
 It was a return to Nature in all the de- ments of life. This enthusiasm for Nature s form in France under Rousseau's extrava- t and diseased sensibility. In Germany the e feeling was manifested by Goethe, who bined the poetic with the scientific aspect of ure, and swelled the great wave of feeling ch was gathering force as it advanced. In gland it had been growing into form for half entury. The heralds of the day arose from urters, and under circumstances quite unex- ted, — from the sorrow and disappointment Cowper and the untaught melodies of the ighboy of Ayrshire, — the one in his invalid htcap, the other in his blue bonnet and mespun. But the poet who was to conduct e heart of England to the love of rivers, ods, and hills was, in the autumn of 1791,

leaving Brighton for Paris, about to plunge into the blood and furor of that revolutionary city.

Line 35. *So lately*. With Jones in 1790.

Line 40. *town*. Orleans.

Line 45. *field of Mars*. In the west of Paris.

Line 46. *St. Antony*. In the east of the city.

Line 47. *Martre*. In the north of the city.

Dome. The Pantheon, in the south.

Line 51. *toss*. On May 4, 1789, the clergy, noblesse, and tiers état, constituting the States General, met in Notre Dame. The next day the tiers état assumed the title of the National Assembly, and urged the others to join them.

Line 52. *Palace*. Palais Royal, built by Cardinal Richelieu.

Line 68. *Bastille*. State prison and citadel of Paris.

Line 77. *Le Brun*. Court painter of Louis XIV.

Line 132. They were so disgusted with the Revolution that they stood ready to join the emigrants in arms against their country under Leopold, king of Prussia, and to restore the old régime.

Line 139. *One*. The Republican general, Beaupuis.

Line 176. *Carra, Gorsas*. Journalist deputies.

Line 182. *flight*. See note, line 132.

Lines 216, 217. Ruskin, in 1876, said that he had, in his fields at Coniston, men who might have fought with Henry V. at Agincourt without being distinguished from one of his knights.

Lines 230-232. "Drawn from a strong Scandinavian stock, they dwell in a land as solemn and beautiful as Norway itself. The Cumbrian dalesmen have afforded, perhaps, as near a realization as human fates have yet allowed of a rural society which statesmen have desired for their country's greatness." — F. W. H. MYERS.

Line 265. *posting on*. See note, line 132.

Lines 281-287. Thus it was that the Revolution touched the hearts of the young and imaginative minds of England; the light of a new heaven and a new earth seemed about to dawn on men.

Lines 290-321. In company with this rejected Republican, Wordsworth lived; they were kindred spirits.

Lines 340-363. The oppression and tyranny which had hindered Man's progress.

Lines 390-430. "Beaupuis was to Wordsworth the ideal at once of a warrior and a citizen." — E. LEGOUIS.

Line 393. *Greta*. A river which flows past the home of Southey at Keswick. See sonnet to the River Greta. *Derwent*. See note, lines 270-275, book i.

Line 409. *Dion*. A pupil of Plato's. See the poem "Dion," composed in 1816.

Line 410. Both Plato and Dion tried to influence Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, but did not succeed.

Line 412. Philosophers who assisted Dion.

Line 413. Syracusan exiles.

Line 416. Dion took Syracuse. *Zacynthus*. One of the Cyclades.

Line 424. *perished*, etc. Beaupuis did not perish in La Vendée, he was wounded.

Line 451. *Angelica*. Character in the *Orlando Furioso* of Ariosto.

Line 453. *Erminia*. Heroine of *Jerusalem Delivered*.

Line 481. *Romorentin*. Capital of Sologne.

Line 482. *Blois*. Wordsworth went from Orleans to Blois in the spring of 1792.

Line 484. *lady*. Claude, daughter of Louis XII.

Line 491. *Chambord*. Nine miles from Blois, noted for its chateau and park.

Lines 501-541. These dreams have been pronounced chimerical; yet if they are to prove so, the spirit of Christianity and its root-thoughts must be equally chimerical.

Line 547. *a tale*. "Vaudracour and Julia," founded on a tale related to Wordsworth by a French lady who was an eye-witness of the scene described. See p. 327.

Line 553. The following four lines are the prelude to the above-mentioned poem.

BOOK TENTH. Line 11. *Metropolis*. In the autumn of 1792 he left Blois for Paris.

Line 12. *fallen*. Aug. 10, 1792, the mob stormed the Tuileries and imprisoned the king and his family in the Temple.

Line 18. *Mogul*. A corruption of Mongol.

Line 19. *Agra* and *Lahore*. Cities implicated in the Sepoy rebellion.

Line 20. *Rajahs*, the native princes of India; *Omrahs*, their officials.

Line 36. *League*. The union of Louis with European monarchs.

Line 41. *Republic*. On the 22d of September, 1792, the Republic was proclaimed.

Line 43. *massacre*. The Danton massacres were just over.

Line 48. He arrived in Paris in October, 1792. The city heaved like a volcano. Robespierre, one of the Committee of Public Safety, was rising.

Line 56. *Carrousel*. Place de Carrousel, a public square.

Lines 63-93. *But that night*, etc. Although he took sides against Robespierre, yet he held fast to the principles of the Revolution.

Line 111. Jean Baptiste Louvet.

Line 114. Robespierre got a delay of one week to prepare an answer, and by smooth speech finally triumphed.

Lines 120-190. The vein of optimism running through these lines is characteristic of a man trained as he had been.

Lines 198, 199. *Harmodius* and *Aristogiton*. Athenians who put to death the tyrant Hipparchus.

Lines 222-231. Such was the fascination of the terrible city, and such was his sympathy in the great movement, that had his funds not given out, he doubtless would have perished with his friends, the Brissotins. He returned to England in December, 1792.

Line 236. *Twice*. He left England in November, 1792.

Line 245. *To abide*. He remained in London during the winter of 1792-93, with his brother Richard.

Line 247. The movement of Clarkson and Wilberforce for abolishing the slave trade. See sonnet to William Clarkson.

Lines 264, 265. When in 1793 England joined with Holland and Spain against France, his indignation knew no bounds. If England was to disappoint him, where was he to look for support?

Line 283. *rejoiced*. This is the culmination of that idea of interest in mankind outside the bounds of England which began in the poetry of Goldsmith, was continued in Coleridge, and became so intense in Wordsworth.

Line 315. *red-cross flag*. Union Jack, the red cross of St. George, and the white cross of St. Andrew.

Lines 316-330. Wordsworth, in his advertisement to "Guilt and Sorrow," says: "During the latter part of the summer of 1793, passed a month in the Isle of Wight, in view of the fleet then preparing for sea at Portsmouth, and in the place with melancholy forebodings."

Lines 331-375. The "Reign of Terror" began in France in July, 1793.

Line 381. Madame Roland, wife of the minister of the interior under Dumouriez. When upon the scaffold, turning to the statue of Liberty, she said, "O Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" Her husband committed suicide.

Line 383. *O Friend*, etc. The result, given in the following lines, was not a strange one to a nature like Wordsworth's. The eclipse of the fair idol of the rights of man was almost total.

Line 430. The love of Nature had been superseded by the love of Man, and now that the second love was weakening, the crisis was at hand.

Lines 436-480. In his most passionate mood temperance was at the centre, and prevented the flame of emotion from consuming him.

Line 491. With Robert Jones in the vacuum of 1790.

Lines 496, 497. See sonnet, "Composed at Calais," 1802.

Line 498. *Arras*. A town one hundred miles from Paris, celebrated for its tapestries. The birthplace of Robespierre.

Line 512. The reaction from the "Reign of Terror" had set in; all parties combined against Robespierre, and he was executed by his former supporters, July 28, 1794.

Line 513. *The day*. In August, 1794.

Line 515. Over the Ulverston sands, where the waters of Windermere find their way to the sea.

Line 534. At Cartmell, where the Rev. William Taylor, master at Hawkshead School, 1782-86, was buried. Just before his death he sent for the upper boys of the school (among whom was Wordsworth), and took leave of them with a solemn blessing.

“Address to the Scholars of the Village School.”
 line 536. Besides the inscription are the following lines from Gray:—

“...merits, stranger, seek not to disclose,
 “draw his frailties from their dread abode,” etc.

line 552. The writing of poetry was imposed as a task upon the boys of the Hawkshead school. See “Lines Written as a School Exercise at Hawkshead, Anno Ætatis 14.”

lines 596-598. On his way to Hawkshead from Furness Abbey and Conishead Priory.

BOOK ELEVENTH. Line 1. *time*. “The sign of Terror.”

line 11. *in the People*. How deep was that which could still trust in the conscience of masses!

lines 53-73. The dread of revolution in France was in consequence of there being many supporters of France there.

line 98. *I began*. He was now to use his intellect more than his heart, and to study man as a citizen; the result was that he was led to a greater interest in political and national questions than any poet of his time.

lines 105-144. These lines first appeared in *Friend*, Oct. 6, 1809. They were written in 1805, and, as he looked back on the dream which was now becoming fulfilled, it added enthusiasm to the cause of Humanity, and made him the champion of the rights of man. It also furnished him the impulse to write that philosophical poem, “The Excursion.”

line 175. In 1795.

line 206. In this act his last hopes of liberty were eclipsed, and he was overwhelmed with grief and despondency; yet his hatred of oppression became stronger than ever, for he believed that in this movement all the darkest elements of the old régime were combined. He increased his indignation in that remarkable series of sonnets on liberty.

lines 223-320. He now set about the analysis of right in the abstract, and in this operation on the grounds of right disappeared. This was the crisis of his life. He now plunged into a deeper gloom by the use of this critical faculty. He grew sceptical of faith which could not be demonstrated by logic.

“Wordsworth was working out Godwin’s philosophy,—that nothing should be admitted as certain unless confirmed by reason.”—E. M. GOUIS.

lines 333-348. *Then it was*, etc. In the winter of 1794 he joined his sister at Halifax. He had not seen her since 1790. She had always been a better angel, and in this sickness of his soul he knew what remedy to apply. The world was loved to view the picture of the devotion of Charles and Mary Lamb in their lives of sadness; the companion picture of William and Dorothy Wordsworth is not less interesting and touching. Mr. Paxton Hood says: “Not Laura with Petrarch, not Beatrice with Dante are more really connected than Wordsworth with

his sister Dorothy.” See *Dorothy Wordsworth; or, Story of a Sister’s Love*, by Edmund Lee.

Line 360. Buonaparte summoned the Pope to anoint him emperor of France in 1804.

Line 376. Coleridge was in Sicily, whither he had gone from Malta.

Line 379. *Timoleon*. Who reduced Sicily to order. He refused all titles, and lived as a private citizen.

Lines 418-423. See sonnet on “Departure of Sir Walter Scott for Naples.”

Line 444. *Comates*. See Theocritus, Idyll vii. 28.

Line 450. At Dove Cottage.

Of the three books of “The Prelude” which describe the poet’s residence in France Mr. John Morley says: “They are an abiding lesson to brave men how to bear themselves in hours of public stress.”

BOOK TWELFTH. Lines 1-43. Healing had been ministered to a mind diseased, and he now looked upon the face of Nature with the imaginative delight of childhood yet with a fuller appreciation of the sources of her beauty. The harmony of thought and language in this passage is hardly surpassed by that of “Tintern Abbey.”

Line 151. *And yet I knew a maid*, etc. The reference here is not to his sister, but to Mary Hutchinson, who afterward became his wife. Next to the blessing of that sister, who conducted him from the region of despair and spiritual death to that of assured hope and enlargement of soul, stands that

“Creature not too bright or good
 For human nature’s daily food.”

Her simplicity of manner and her soothing and sustaining influence are celebrated in many lines of the poet’s later works. In the companionship of two such appreciative and home-hearted women, he was blessed beyond most of his brethren in song.

Lines 208-225. It is this element in Wordsworth’s poetry that gives it its unwithering freshness, its power to make us see beauty in the commonplace, and to help us idealize the real. Thus Wordsworth’s philosophy is not a theory; it is a *life*. It had saved him from despondency and spiritual death; it will recreate all of those who will but put themselves under its influences.

Lines 261-271. *When*, etc. The spiritual freedom which sets the poet’s imagination into action seldom fails to centre it upon solid foundations.

Line 287. *One Christmas-time*. This was evidently 1783. His father was then living at Penrith, and the *led palfreys* would go by Kirkstone Pass and Ambleside. From Ambleside to Hawkshead there are two roads which meet within about two miles of Hawkshead village; here there are two crags, either of which would answer the description.

Lines 311-335. Wordsworth in this passage corroborates what has already been said of his

susceptibility to sound; he is always listening, and when he afterwards recalls the scenes, he blends sights and sounds, the latter often being the most prominent.

BOOK THIRTEENTH. Lines 1-10. The power with which Wordsworth illustrated this truth makes him one of the greatest teachers and benefactors of his age. He is no less the poet of contemplation than the poet of passion, and the lesson was taught him by Nature. It is only by calmness in the midst of passion that the highest beauty in poetry is attained. All of Wordsworth's finest poetry is the result of emotions recollected in tranquillity.

Lines 48-119. His emotion being now under regulation, he determined to find out the truths of human life. He gave up his sanguine schemes for the regeneration of mankind, and turned to the abodes of simple men, where duty, love, and reverence were to be found in their true relation and worth.

Lines 130-141. His wounded heart was healed as he experienced the "love in huts where poor men lie."

Lines 141-160. From the terrace-walk in the garden of the Cockermouth home can be seen the hill here referred to, and the road running over its summit. The road is now only a foot-path, but was then a public way to Isel, a town on the Derwent.

Lines 160-185. The riches which he gleaned from these mines of neglected wealth made him the singer of "simple songs for thinking hearts."

Lines 186-220. Wordsworth here touches the core of our modern artificial life and thinking.

Lines 220-278. This passage is the finest in thought, and the most perfect in expression, of any of "The Prelude." It illustrates the courage of the man who dared thus, in an age of superficiality and pride, to fly in the face of all the poetical creeds, and make the joys and sorrows that we encounter on the common high road of life the subjects of his song.

Line 314. *Sarum's Plain*. In 1793 he wandered with his friend William Calvert over Salisbury Plain. See "Guilt and Sorrow."

Line 353. *unpremeditated strains*. The "Descriptive Sketches." Coleridge happened upon these when an undergraduate at Cambridge, 1793, and wrote of them: "Seldom, if ever, was the emergence of a great and original poetic genius above the literary horizon more evidently announced."

Line 361. The poets did not meet until 1797.

BOOK FOURTEENTH. Lines 1-10. In the summer of 1793 he visited his friend Jones in Wales.

Lines 35-130. Of this vision of the transmuting power of imagination, Mr. Stopford Brooke says: "It is one of the finest specimens of Wordsworth's *grand style*. It is as sustained and stately as Milton, but differs from Milton's style in the greater simplicity of diction."

Lines 168, 169. *By love*, etc. No great poet has been content with mere outward Nature; he must pass through it to the soul of man.

Wordsworth never rests in what appears to outward eye; he rests only in the aspect caused by what the senses reveal.

Line 253. "What was once harsh in Wordsworth was toned by the womanly sweetness of his sister; and with a devotion as rare as noble she dedicated to him her life and work" — EDMUND LEE. See "The Sparrow" and "Tintern Abbey."

Lines 266-268. *Mary Hutchinson*. See "The Phantom of delight," second stanza.

Line 281. Wordsworth said: "He and his sister are the two beings to whom my mind is most indebted."

Line 311. See advertisement to "The Prelude," p. 124.

Line 353. After leaving London, 1793, he went to the Isle of Wight, the valley of the Wye, and later visited with his sister the scenes of his youth in Cumberland and Westmoreland.

Lines 355-369. *Calvert*. See sonnet "Raisley Calvert," and note to "Lines upon a Seat in a Yew-Tree."

Line 396. See prefatory note to "The Prelude."

Lines 404-407. "The Idiot Boy" and "The Thorn."

Line 419. In the spring of 1800 their brother John, who was captain of an East India ship, came to their new home at Grasmere. He remained with them about eight months, and in the fall he started upon the voyage which he intended should be his last, as he desired to spend his last days with his brother and sister. In February, 1801, his vessel was wrecked off Portland, and all on board perished. There are touching allusions to him in "Elegiac Verses," "Character of a Happy Warrior," and "Lines suggested by the sight of Peel Castle in a Storm."

Lines 430-454. The grand determination of which Wordsworth, abandoning professional life and giving himself to counteracting the "mechanical and utilitarian theories of the time," stood up against ridicule and obloquy cannot be matched in literature.

See Coleridge, "To a Gentleman," for a significant appreciation of "The Prelude."

Page 222. THE RECLUSE.

The poet's own history of this poem has been given in his introductory notes to "The Prelude" and "The Excursion," pp. 124 and 125. "The Excursion" was the only one of the projected poems that was published during the author's life. Selections from "The Recluse" were published in his *Guide to the Lakes*, one of which, "The Water-Fowl," appeared in subsequent editions of his poems; and two, "Nature's invitation do I come" and "Elate season was it," were published by the Bishops of Lincoln in the *Memoirs*. Although these selections have been given in this edition, as "The Recluse" was first printed in 1883, and its date of composition is conjectural, it seems best to place it here with the poems written at Grasmere.

Lines 1-18. *Once to the verge*, etc. These lines, if taken literally, refer to the Hawkshead days, or to those of his college vacation.

Line 59. *One of thy lowly Dwellings*. Dove Cottage.

Lines 71-175. *On Nature's invitation do I come*, etc. See note, p. 831.

Lines 152-167. *Bleak season was it*, etc. See note, p. 831.

Lines 203, etc. *Behold how with a grace*, etc. See "Water-Fowl," p. 401.

Line 655. *Pilgrim of the Sea*. John Wordsworth. See "When, to the attractions of the busy world," and note.

Line 657. *And others*. The Hutchinsons.

Line 660. *Philosopher and Poet*. Coleridge. See "Stanzas written in my Pocket-Copy of Thomson's 'Castle of Indolence,'" p. 288, and note, p. 848.

Line 703. *While yet an innocent little one*, etc. See "Prelude," book i.

Lines 836-839.

*'Descend, prophetic Spirit! that inspir'st
The human Soul,'* etc.

"Not mine own fears, nor the prophetic Soul
Of the wide world dreaming on things to come."
SHAKESPEARE'S *Sonnets*.

Lines 754-860. Used in Wordsworth's original prefatory note to "The Excursion," as "Prospectus."

Page 232. THE BROTHERS.

This exquisite idyl — the most dramatic of the poet's works — possesses all the beauty and grandeur of the grand and beautiful vale in which the scene is laid. Ennerdale surpasses, in its chaotic grandeur, any other vale in the district; it is guarded by steep and lofty mountains which seem to force the little community of dalesmen into closer unity and affection. It is a fitting framework for a healthy social order.

Line 310. *the Great Gavel . . . Leeza*. The Great Gavel, so called, I imagine, from its resemblance to the gable end of a house, is one of the highest of the Cumberland Mountains. It stands at the head of the several vales of Ennerdale, Wastdale, and Borrowdale. The Leeza is a river which flows into the lake of Ennerdale: on issuing from the Lake, it changes its name, and is called the End, Eyne, or Enna. It falls into the Sea a little below Egremont. W. W.

Coleridge says of this and the following poem: "The characters of the vicar and the shepherd-mariner in the poem of 'The Brothers,' those of the shepherd of Greenhead Gill in 'The Michael,' have all the verisimilitude and representative quality that the purposes of poetry can require. They are persons of a known and abiding class, and their manners and sentiments the natural product of circumstances common to the class."

Page 238. MICHAEL.

The scene of this pastoral is Greenhead

Ghyll, not far from Dove Cottage. Turning to the right from the highway by the "Swan Inn," and following the beck, one will, without much difficulty, find where the "Evening Star" was situated; and a little farther up the beck sheepfolds, which are now used. Probably Michael's fold was still higher up; on the right of the beck there is a large oak-tree which may be the "Clipping Tree." A visit to the Ghyll and the pasture-land on the side of Fairfield is of great assistance to the appreciation of the spirit of the poem.

Dorothy's Journal of Oct. 11, 1800, has the following: "Walked up Greenhead Ghyll in search of a Sheepfold." 13th. "W. composed in the Evening." 15th. "W. again composed at the Sheepfold after dinner."

In a letter to Mr. Charles James Fox written this year, Wordsworth called attention to the greatest of national dangers — the disappearance of such a class of "Statesmen" as Michael represents, through the absorption of small freeholds by large estates. See F. W. H. Myers, *Wordsworth*, chapter iv.

Line 169. *Clipping Tree*. Clipping is the word used in the north of England for shearing. W. W.

See H. D. Rawnsley, *Life and Nature of the English Lakes*, "A Brig End Sheep Clipping."

Page 244. THE IDLE SHEPHERD-BOYS.

The scene of this poem is in the Langdale Pikes, — Harrison Stickle, and Pike o' Stickle, at the head of Great Langdale. It is reached from Grasmere by Easdale, a vigorous climb, over Silver How, or by Red Bank. The first two routes for pedestrians only, the last is a good carriage road. The last stanza of the poem is a good description of the Ghyll as it is to-day.

Page 247. "IT WAS AN APRIL MORNING: FRESH AND CLEAR."

In this year life at the Cottage was enriched by visits from Coleridge, Robert Jones, John Wordsworth, and the Hutchinsons. Dorothy writes in her Journal, "On Sunday (June 29) Mr. and Mrs. Coleridge and Hartley came."

This and the following six poems belong to a class, "On the Naming of Places," written to record incidents which happened in connection with some of the poet's friends. To one familiar with the lake land the evidence of attachments for localities where little incidents have taken place is seen in the names there preserved. All lovers of the poet delight in identifying places especially dear to him.

The scene of this poem is in Easdale, a half-hour's walk from Dove Cottage. Leaving Grasmere village we soon cross Goody Bridge and Easdale beck, by the side of which the poet said he had composed thousands of verses. Following this beck from the bridge, we come to a deep pool, with a "single mountain cottage" not far distant. On the opposite side of the valley is the mountain terrace, Lancrigg, where "The Prelude" was composed.

The poet's sister is frequently referred to as "Emma" or "Emmeline."

Page 248. TO JOANNA (HUTCHINSON).

This scene is laid on the Rotha, the river which flows by the Grasmere Churchyard (where the poet is buried), and empties into the lake; thence it flows into Rydal Water.

Dorothy writes, Aug. 22, "W. read us the poem 'Joanna,' beside the Rothay, by the roadside."

The "lofty firs" stood near the church tower but were removed to widen the road. The "tall rock" is probably on the side of Helm Crag. Silver-how, Loughrigg, Fairfield, and Helvellyn are the mountains which surround the Vale; while Skiddaw, Glaramara, and Kirkstone are at a considerable distance on the north and east.

Page 249. "THERE IS AN EMINENCE."

The "eminence" is Stone-Arthur, on the east of the road leading over Dunmail Raise, and is between Greenhead Ghyll and Tongue Ghyll.

Page 249. "A NARROW GIRDLE OF ROUGH STONES AND CRAGS."

The Coleridges remained at Dove Cottage until Greta Hall, at Keswick, was ready for them in July.

The scene of the poem is easily identified, although no woodland path now leads from the cottage to the lake, and the coach road and cottages break the privacy of the "eastern shore." On the 10th of October, Dorothy's Journal says: "William sat up after me writing 'Point Rash Judgment.'"

Page 250. TO M. H.

Dorothy writes to Mrs. Marshall, Sept. 10: "Our cottage is quite large enough for us, though very small. . . . We have a boat on the lake, and a small orchard and a small garden; which, as it is the work of our own hands, we regard with pride and partiality." The cottage contained only six rooms, and with the Coleridges, the Hutchinsons and John, they must have been a bit crowded. Mary Hutchinson was with them for several months during this year, and the Coleridges for two.

Of the exact location of the scene of the poem it may still be said, "the travellers know it not," although many attempts have been made to ascertain it. The place is near Rydal Mount or in the grounds of Rydal Park, and a hunt for it will well repay one.

Page 251. THE WATERFALL AND THE EGLANTINE.

There are three roads from Grasmere to Rydal: one, a footpath under Nab Scar, which Dr. Arnold called "Old Corruption;" a second over White Moss Common, which he called "Bit by Bit Reform;" and a third, the coach road by the lake-side, "Radical Reform." It is by the first of these roads that the scene of

this poem is laid. Eglantines still grow there though not abundantly.

Friday, April 23, 1802, Dorothy writes in her Journal: "We went toward Rydal under Nab Scar. The sun shone and we were merry. Coleridge and I pushed in before. William sitting on the stones, feasting in silence, and I sat down upon a rocky seat, as if it might be, under the Bower, William's 'Eglantine.'"

Page 252. THE OAK AND THE BROOM.

Wordsworth's note helps us to determine the locality under Nab Scar, near the mountain path, "Old Corruption." There is still a large stone far up on the side of the mountain, which may be the "lofty stone" of this poem.

Page 253. HART-LEAP WELL.

Suggested to Wordsworth and his sister when they were making the memorable journey from Sockburn to Grasmere in December, 1798. In 1887 I visited the scene here described and found a desolate spot indeed.

"More doleful place did never eye survey."

The aspens and stone pillars are no more, but the stone basin still remains. A wall has been built where it is possible that the "pillars" stood. Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, who visited the place in 1883, thinks the stone in the wall which shows signs of having been hewn and dressed, may be one of the "pillars."

Page 257. THE CHILDLESS FATHER.

Line 10. *funeral basin*. In several parts of the North of England, when a funeral takes place, a basin full of sprigs of boxwood is placed at the door of the house from which the coffin is taken up, and each person who attends the funeral ordinarily takes a sprig of this boxwood, and throws it into the grave of the deceased. W. W.

Page 257. RURAL ARCHITECTURE.

The scene of this poem is associated with Lake Thirlmere, Great How being the high point which rises between Thirlmere and Levens, and Thwaite Dale. See note to "The Waggoner."

Page 258. ELLEN IRWIN.

See Scott's *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, vol. i. p. 98, for the history of the famous ballad "Fair Helen of Kirconnell."

Sept. 10, Dorothy writes to a friend: "William is going to publish a second edition of the *Lyrical Ballads* with a second volume. These were published at the close of this year, with the famous *Defensio* of his principles of poetic diction. Coleridge wrote of these volumes: "I should judge of a man's heart and intellect, precisely according to the degree and intensity of the admiration with which he reads these poems."

The Kirtle is a river in the southern part of Scotland, on the banks of which the events here related took place. W. W.

Page 260. A CHARACTER.

This is a tribute to Wordsworth's college mate and friend, Robert Jones, with whom he visited France and Switzerland in the college vacation of 1790, and Wales in 1791. To him dedicated "Descriptive Sketches," 1793.

Page 261. INSCRIPTIONS:

FOR THE SPOT WHERE THE HERMITAGE STOOD ON ST. HERBERT'S ISLAND, DERWENTWATER.

Derwentwater is rich in literary and historical associations. It attracted Gray, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Keats, Carlyle, the Arnolds, and Southey. The places here of most interest on the island where Herbert, St. Cuthbert's end, had his shrine; Cat-Ghyll, the favorite spot of Southey's, and Crag of the Friars whose beauty first inspired Ruskin, and where now stands the simple memorial of that saint.

WRITTEN WITH A PENCIL UPON A STONE IN THE WALL OF THE HOUSE (AN OUTHUSE), ON THE ISLAND AT GRASMERE.

There is only one island in Grasmere Lake. It is still a pasture for sheep, and a rude pile of stones stands there.

1801

Dorothy Wordsworth's Journal reveals to us that at this year there was much reading of Chaucer and Chaucer, and much worry over the addition of Coleridge. The actual poetic output was not large. Wordsworth tried his hand at modernizing Chaucer, and began "The Excursion."

Page 262. THE SPARROW'S NEST.

The old manor house with garden and terrace-walk at Cockermouth remains essentially as it was in Wordsworth's day. Emmeline is his sister Dorothy. An interesting memorial of the early days of these children has been recently erected in the Park at Cockermouth: a drinking fountain for man and beast surmounted by a bronze statue of a child.

Page 262. PELION AND OSSA.

How the desire of the poet's heart has become a reality is revealed in the following from Mrs. Russell Lowell, alluding to the lake and the "This Chartreuse of Wordsworth, dedicated to the Genius of Solitude, will allude to the imperturbable calm, the finer natures and the more highly tempered intellects . . . and over the entrance gate to that purifying seclusion shall be inscribed:

Minds innocent and quiet take
This for an hermitage."

Page 263. THE PRIORESS'S TALE.

Prof. Dowden calls this work "at once frank and faithful," in spite of its many defects. Friday, 4th, Dorothy writes in her Journal: "Wm. translating 'The Prioress's Tale.'"

Saturday, 5th, "Wm. finished 'The Prioress's Tale,' and after tea Mary and he wrote it out."

Page 266. THE CUCKOO AND THE NIGHTINGALE.

Line 201. *With such a master*, etc. From a manuscript in the Bodleian, as are also Stanzas xlv. and xlv., which are necessary to complete the sense. W. W.

1802

This year is an exceedingly busy one for the poet. A frequent entry in Dorothy's Journal is, "Wm. worked at the Pedlar." The ballads and sonnets are revelations of the life he was living, the most significant event of which was his marriage to Mary Hutchinson.

Page 273. THE SAILOR'S MOTHER.

The title of this poem in Dorothy's Journal is "The Singing Bird." Friday, March 12, she writes: "William finished 'The Singing Bird.'"

Page 274. ALICE FELL.

Under date of Feb. 16, Dorothy gives a detailed history of the occurrence with Mr. Graham, closing with: "Mr. G. left Mary to buy her a new cloak." On Friday (March 14), Dorothy writes, "In the evening after tea William wrote, 'Alice Fell.'"

Page 275. BEGGARS.

Under date of May 27, 1800, Dorothy gives details of the event out of which the poem grew, and under Saturday (March 13, 1802) she writes: "W. wrote the poem of the Beggar Woman." The quarry is near the junction of the two roads leading from Rydal to Grasmere. See "Sequel to the 'Beggars,'" 1817.

Page 276. TO A BUTTERFLY.

This poem refers to the same period as "The Sparrow's Nest," Cockermouth days, before 1778. Dorothy says: "While we were at breakfast W. wrote the poem 'To a Butterfly.' The thought came upon him as we were talking about the pleasure we both always felt at the sight of a butterfly. I told him that I used to chase them a little, but that I was afraid of brushing the dust off their wings, and did not catch them."

Page 276. THE EMIGRANT MOTHER.

March 16 Dorothy writes: "William went up into the orchard and wrote a part of 'The Emigrant Mother.'" "Wednesday. — William went up into the orchard and finished the poem."

Page 277. "MY HEART LEAPS UP."

This poem is the key-note of all Wordsworth's poetry: it is "The Prelude" condensed into a lyric.

Page 278. WRITTEN IN MARCH.

Under date of April 16 (Good Friday), Dorothy writes in the Journal the details of their walk from Ullswater over Kirkstone Pass, during which this poem was composed. A little below Hartsteep in Patterdale is the bridge over Goldrill Beck.

Line 10. Dorothy says (in Journal): "Behind us a flat pasture with forty-two cattle feeding."

Page 278. THE REDBREAST CHASING THE BUTTERFLY.

On Sunday, April 18, Dorothy writes: "A mild grey morning with rising vapours. We sat in the orchard, William wrote the poem on the Robin and the Butterfly." "Tuesday 20, wrote a conclusion to the poem of the Butterfly, 'I've watched you now a full half hour.'"

Line 12. *Father Adam*. See "Paradise Lost," book xi. W. W.

Page 279. FORESIGHT.

On January 31, Dorothy says: "I found a strawberry blossom in a rock. . . . I uprooted it rashly, and felt as if I had been committing an outrage; so I planted it again."

Under date of 28th of April she writes: "Wm. was in the orchard . . . at dinner time he came in with the poem, 'Children gathering Flowers.'"

Page 279. TO THE SMALL CELANDINE.

In Dorothy's Journal, April 30, we have the following: "We came into the orchard directly after breakfast, and sat there. The lake was calm, the sky cloudy. W. began to write the poem of the Celandine. . . . I walked backward and forward with William. He repeated his poem to me."

Line 8. *Celandine*. Common pilewort. W. W.

Page 280. TO THE SAME FLOWER.

In Dorothy's Journal, May 1, 1802, is the following: "Wm. wrote the Celandine, second part."

Page 280. RESOLUTION AND INDEPENDENCE.

Dorothy writes: "When Wm. and I returned from accompanying Jones, we met an old man almost double. . . . His trade was to gather leeches. . . . It was late in the evening."

We see from the Fenwick note that the elements which were gathered together in this poem were from various sources. The mental mood and "the hare running races in her mirth" are brought from the walk over Barton Fell. The "lonely moor" with the "pool" is White Moss Common, which one crosses by the middle road to Rydal.

After the storm and the tumult of Nature — "the roaring of the wind," and the driving of the floods — there came the calm, the singing of the birds, the music of the becks, the fresh,

clear atmosphere, and "the hare m races." One would think that —

"A poet could not but be gay
In such a jocund company."

A kindred mood is awakened in the poet, but it is soon beclouded with "fancies" which arise from the contrast between the free, happy, careless life of the unoffending creatures of God's love, and the life of man, burdened with care for the morrow, obliged to sow before he can reap, "sowing before and after." Strong as he is, he is nevertheless made weak by such dejection. In this weakness there appears the figure of an old man, by conversation with whom knowledge is imparted, power is given, a new way of living is supplied, life is made a happier and a diviner thing.

As to style, we might almost say the same of none. By the simplest language, in the absence of all color, with no complexity of imagery, we have one of the most harmonious and untrammelled of sketches, — the beauty and strength of repose.

In its ethical bearing the poem makes common cause with all of Wordsworth's best work, the message of which is — "Waste not." That his philosophy in this respect is theoretical but practical, we will let our readers who have made a trial of it testify.

John Stuart Mill, in a time of disappointment at the failure of cherished hopes, and when it seemed nothing but a struggle against necessity, went to Wordsworth's poems, and the result says: —

"From them I seemed to learn what would be the perennial sources of happiness, and that the greater evils of life shall have been removed. And I felt myself at once better and happier as I came under their influence."

Page 282. "I GRIEVED FOR BUONAPARTE."

In the sphere of the sonnet among English writers, Wordsworth's work is by far the most significant, not only in the nature and variety of the subjects treated, but also in the excellence of composition. He restored the sonnet to the place it held in Milton's time. The style of the sonnet was at the farthest remove from the style of "The Prelude" and "The Excursion," and it is not a little remarkable that one who possessed such wealth of thought and fluency of language should have been content with the sonnet's scanty plot of ground.

"Within the sonnet's scanty plot of ground"

But Wordsworth "had the tonic of a whole life of some pride;" he was a most careful writer, and was exceedingly frugal in his literary economy. These were the prerequisites for success in the sonnet. The care which he exercised in pruning, recasting, and correcting his work is seen in the frequent alterations of the text; many of them cover the period of a year or more, and preserve for us the changing mood of the poet's mind.

May 21, Dorothy writes: "W. wrote"

ets on Buonaparte after I had read Milton's
ets to him." Here is the seed plot out of
h sprang that series of noble utterances on
pendence and liberty. This series was re-
ed by Mr. Stopford Brooke in 1897, "on
lf of the Greek struggle for the Independ-
of Crete," and, as he informed me, for use
e English schools. Senator Hoar has said
ordsworth's work here: "More than any
of his time, statesman, philosopher, or
he saw with unerring instinct into the
t moral forces that determine the currents
istory."

Page 283. A FAREWELL.

ie series of events, so natural and homely
ie life of the poet, which we have thus far
idered finds its significant and inevitable
n in that which this poem anticipates.

Wordsworth and Hutchinson families,
of Cumbrian stock, had been a long time
mate. Dorothy and William Wordsworth

Mary Hutchinson had been in the same
ne's School at Penrith and the friendship
ned there naturally ripened into that love
ch enriched and beautified their lives. In
the Hutchinsons left Sockburn and went
Gallow Hill near Scarborough. Dorothy's
rual from July 9 to December is rich in
erial regarding the events of the remaining
aths of the year. William and Dorothy
it to Gallow Hill by way of Keswick, Greta
dge and Yorkshire Moors. From Keswick
eridge accompanied them six or seven miles.
rothy says (Thursday, 15th), "Met Mary and
a seven miles from G. H. . . . Arrived at
llow Hill at seven o'clock."

For the contrasted feelings of Coleridge read
"Dejection: An Ode," written at this time,
l published on the day of Wordsworth's wed-
g.

Page 284. "THE SUN HAS LONG BEEN
R."

June 8, Dorothy writes in her Journal: "W.
ote the poem 'The Sun has long been set.'"

Page 284. COMPOSED UPON WESTMINSTER
IDGE.

This and the following sonnets of the year
re composed during the time which elapsed
etween his arrival at Gallow Hill and his mar-
age. This interval was spent by himself and
rothy on a visit to France. Dorothy writes:
On Thursday morning 29, we arrived in Lon-
n. We left London on Saturday morning at
alf-past five or six, the 30th. We mounted
e Dover coach at Charing Cross. It was a
autiful morning. The city, St. Paul's, with
e river, and a multitude of little boats made
most beautiful sight as we crossed Westmin-
er Bridge. The houses were not overhung by
eir cloud of smoke, and they spread out end-
ssly, yet the sun shone so brightly, with such
ierce light, that there was something like
e purity of one of Nature's own grand spec-
acles."

These sonnets are the highest type of Words-
worth's pure style; all the elements are so fused
that there is nothing to divert attention from
the single sentiment pervading the whole.

Page 284. COMPOSED BY THE SEA-SIDE,
NEAR CALAIS, August 1802.

Dorothy writes: "Arrived at Calais at four
in the morning of July 31. Delightful walks
in the evenings: seeing far off in the West the
coast of England, like a cloud, crested with
Dover Castle, the Evening Star, and the glory
of the sky."

Page 285. COMPOSED NEAR CALAIS, ON THE
ROAD LEADING TO ARDRES.

Line 1. *Jones! as from Calais southward.*

(See Dedication to "Descriptive Sketches.")

This excellent Person, one of my earliest
and dearest friends, died in the year 1835. We
were undergraduates together of the same year,
at the same college; and companions in many
a delightful ramble through his own romantic
Country of North Wales. Much of the latter
part of his life he passed in comparative soli-
tude, which I know was often cheered by re-
membrance of our youthful adventures, and
of the beautiful regions which, at home and
abroad, we had visited together. Our long
friendship was never subject to a moment's
interruption,—and, while revising these vol-
umes for the last time, I have been so often
reminded of my loss, with a not unpleasing
sadness, that I trust the Reader will excuse
this passing mention of a Man who well de-
serves from me something more than so brief
a notice. Let me only add, that during the
middle part of his life he resided many years
(as Incumbent of the Living) at a Parsonage
in Oxfordshire, which is the subject of the son-
net entitled "A Parsonage in Oxfordshire," p.
602. W. W.

Line 3. *day.* Fourteenth of July, 1720.
W. W. See "A Character," p. 260, and note.

Page 286. THE KING OF SWEDEN.

In this and a succeeding sonnet on the same
subject, let me be understood as a Poet avail-
ing himself of the situation which the King of
Sweden occupied, and of the principles AVOWED
IN HIS MANIFESTOS; as laying hold of these
advantages for the purpose of embodying moral
truths. This remark might, perhaps, as well
have been suppressed; for to those who may be
in sympathy with the course of these Poems, it
will be superfluous, and will, I fear, be thrown
away upon that other class, whose besotted
admiration of the intoxicated despot hereafter
placed in contrast with him, is the most melan-
choly evidence of degradation in British feeling
and intellect which the times have furnished.
W. W.

Page 288. COMPOSED AFTER A JOURNEY
ACROSS THE HAMBLETON HILLS, YORKSHIRE.

On their return from France, Aug. 30, they
spent three weeks in London, and reached Gal-

low Hill Sept. 24. Dorothy writes: "Mary first met us on the avenue. She looked so fat and well that we were made very happy by the sight of her; then came Sara, and last of all Joanna. Tom was forking down, standing upon the corn cart."

On Monday, Oct. 4, Wordsworth was married to Mary Hutchinson, in the old church at Brompton, and set out on the return to Dove Cottage the same day. Dorothy's entry in the Journal for this day (too long to give here) should be read.

Page 288. STANZAS WRITTEN IN MY POCKET-COPY OF THOMSON'S "CASTLE OF INDOLENCE."

Dorothy writes: "We arrived at Grasmere at about six o'clock on Wednesday evening, the 6th of October, 1802. . . . I cannot describe what I felt. . . . On Friday, 8th, Mary and I walked first upon the hillside, and then in John's Grove, then in view of Rydale, the first walk that I had taken with my sister." Thus the circle at Grasmere was widened and enriched; now two high-minded and loving women, through their own sweetness and purity, calmness and goodness, contribute to make his work reach a height of fullness and completion only dreamed of as yet. I am inclined to think that the characters alluded to in this poem are Wordsworth and Coleridge; although there is some difficulty in assigning the stanzas. The editor of the *Memoirs* concludes that the allusions in the first four stanzas are to Wordsworth, and those in the last three to Coleridge.

Page 290. TO H. C.

These lines, which Mr. Walter Bagehot styles, "the best ever written on a real and visible child," refer to Hartley Coleridge, the eldest son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. They are singularly prophetic of that life of dreamy waywardness, of lonely wanderings, of lofty hopes and deep despair which was to be his. The gift of continuous conversation which distinguished his father was his no less, and it won for him hosts of friends. He became the ward of Wordsworth, who never ceased to care for him. He is known in the Lakes as "The children's laureate." His body lies in Grasmere Churchyard, near that of his friend and benefactor, Wordsworth.

Nab Cottage, where Hartley lived and died, is on the coach road from Rydal to Grasmere, and faces Rydal Water. It is now a favorite lodging house in the Lake District. See lines 43-64 in S. T. Coleridge's "Fears in Solitude."

Page 290. TO THE DAISY.

This Poem, and two others to the same flower, were written in the year 1802; which is mentioned, because in some of the ideas, though not in the manner in which those ideas are connected, and likewise even in some of the expressions, there is a resemblance to passages in a Poem (lately published) of Mr. Montgom-

ery's, entitled, "A Field Flower." This being said, Mr. Montgomery will not think any apology due to him; I cannot, however, help addressing him in the words of the Father of English Poets:—

"Though it happe me to rehersein —
That ye han in your freshe songis said,
Forberith me, and beth not ill apaid,
Sith that ye se I doe it in the honour
Of Love, and eke in service of the Flour."
W. W., 181

The best expression of the spirit of Wordsworth's Nature poems — like this and the following — is to be found in Whittier's tribute to Wordsworth, —

"The violet by its mossy stone,
The primrose by the river's brim,
And chance-sown daffodil have found
Immortal life through him.

"The sunrise on his breezy lake,
The rosy tints his sunset brought,
World-seen, are gladdening all the vales
And mountain-peaks of thought."

Line 80. *Art Nature's favourite.* See Chaucer and the elder Poets, the honors formerly paid to the flower. W. W.

Ruskin in *Modern Painters*, "Imagination Contemplative," cites the third and fifth stanzas as illustrations of "fancy regardant," and the sixth of "heavenly imagination."

1803

Page 292. THE GREEN LINNET.

The "orchard seat" was upon the terrace at the rear of the garden, and was reached by stone steps cut by Wordsworth himself. At the present time an arbor stands there.

Coleridge, in his *Biographia Literaria*, chap. xxii., cites this poem as an illustration of "The perfect truth of Nature in his [Wordsworth's] images and descriptions as taken immediately from Nature, and proving a long and genuine intimacy with the very spirit which gives the physiognomic expression to all the works of Nature."

Page 292. YEW-TREES.

Written at Grasmere. In no part of England, or of Europe, have I ever seen a yew-tree at all approaching this in magnitude. W. W.

At this time Wordsworth was at work upon "The Prelude" and "The Excursion."

Coleridge, in challenging for Wordsworth the gift of imagination (and citing this poem, says: "In imaginative power he stands nearest of all modern writers to Shakespeare and Milton, yet in kind perfectly unborrowed and his own."

Ruskin, alluding to this poem, in *Modern Painters*, says: "I consider it the most vigorous and solemn bit of forest landscape ever painted."

The "pride of Lorton Vale" has lost its beauty and its grandeur, and in 1883 the "internal Four" were visited by a whirlwind

uprooted and despoiled them. The Jews in the district are now those of old. See "The Prelude," i. 306.

Page 294. MEMORIALS OF A TOUR IN SCOT-

year 1803 was made memorable by the visit of Wordsworth, his sister, and Coleridge, to Scotland. Wordsworth had been born and brought up in sight of "the land of song," yet not this year had he set foot upon her soil. Dorothy's Journal is a record of this journey, and is hardly less poetical than the immortal poems. In my various visits to Scotland I found the Journal the best guide to these places.

Page 294. DEPARTURE.

Mr. Dowden thinks this was written in 1803, although it refers to events in 1803. Dorothy's Journal says: "William and I departed from Mary on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 30th; and William, Coleridge, and I left Edinburgh on Monday morning, the 15th."

Page 294. AT THE GRAVE OF BURNS.

The party reached Dumfries on the evening of the 17th. Under date of Thursday, the 17th, Dorothy wrote: "Went to the churchyard where Burns is buried. . . . He lies at a corner of the churchyard, and his son Francis Wallace beside him. . . . We looked at the grave with melancholy and painful reflections, repeating to each other his own verses:—

'Is there a man whose judgment clear
Can others teach the course to steer,
Yet runs himself life's mad career
Wild as the wave?—
Here let him pause and through a tear
Survey this grave.'"

Page 295. THOUGHTS SUGGESTED THE DAY FOLLOWING, ON THE BANKS OF THE NITH. The following is extracted from the journal of my fellow-traveller, to which, as persons unacquainted with my poems will know, I have been obliged on other occasions:— [W. W.]

"DUMFRIES, August 1803.

"On our way to the churchyard where Burns is buried, we were accompanied by a book-keeper, who showed us the outside of Burns's house, where he had lived the last three years of his life, and where he died. It has a mean appearance, and is in a bye situation; the front is washed; dirty about the doors, as most Scotch houses are; flowering plants in the windows. Went to visit his grave; he lies in a corner of the churchyard, and his second son, Francis Wallace, beside him. There is no stone to mark the spot; but a hundred guineas have been collected to be expended upon some sort of monument. 'There,' said the book-keeper, pointing to a pompous monument, 'lies Burns.'—(I have forgotten the name)—'a remarkably clever man; he was an attorney, and scarcely ever lost a cause he undertook. Burns

made many a lampoon upon him, and there they rest as you see.' We looked at Burns's grave with melancholy and painful reflections, repeating to each other his own poet's epitaph:—

'Is there a man,' etc.

"The churchyard is full of grave-stones and expensive monuments, in all sorts of fantastic shapes, obelisk-wise, pillar-wise, etc. When our guide had left us we turned again to Burns's grave, and afterwards went to his house, wishing to inquire after Mrs. Burns, who was gone to spend some time by the seashore with her children. We spoke to the maid-servant at the door, who invited us forward, and we sat down in the parlour. The walls were coloured with a blue wash; on one side of the fire was a mahogany desk; opposite the window a clock, which Burns mentions, in one of his letters, having received as a present. The house was cleanly and neat in the inside, the stairs of stone scoured white, the kitchen on the right side of the passage, the parlour on the left. In the room above the parlour the poet died, and his son, very lately, in the same room. The servant told us she had lived four years with Mrs. Burns, who was now in great sorrow for the death of Wallace. She said that Mrs. B.'s youngest son was now at Christ's Hospital. We were glad to leave Dumfries, where we could think of little but poor Burns, and his moving about on that unpoetic ground. In our road to Brownhill, the next stage, we passed Ellisland, at a little distance on our right—his farm-house. Our pleasure in looking round would have been still greater, if the road had led us nearer the spot.

"I cannot take leave of this country which we passed through to-day, without mentioning that we saw the Cumberland mountains within half-a-mile of Ellisland, Burns's house, the last view we had of them. Drayton has prettily described the connection which this neighbourhood has with ours, when he makes Skiddaw say, —

'Scruffel, from the sky

That Annandale doth crown, with a most amorous eye
Salutes me every day, or at my pride looks grim,
Oft threatening me with clouds, as I oft threaten him.'

"These lines came to my brother's memory, as well as the Cumberland saying, —

'If Skiddaw hath a cap
Scruffel was well of that.'

"We talked of Burns, and of the prospect he must have had, perhaps from his own door, of Skiddaw and his companions; indulging ourselves in the fancy that we might have been personally known to each other, and he have looked upon those objects with more pleasure for our sakes."

What could be more fitting than that the first-fruits of this visit to Scotland should be dedicated to the memory of that poet who had taught Wordsworth

"How verse may build a princely throne
On humble truth?"

These poems of his written in Burns's favorite metre are the finest tribute ever paid to that "darling of the Muses."

Page 297. TO A HIGHLAND GIRL.

The tourists had the usual experience with Scottish weather, and when they left Loch Katrine for Loch Lomond it rained almost continually; the Journal for the 28th has the following:—

"When beginning to descend the hill toward Loch Lomond we overtook two girls, who told us we could not cross the ferry until evening, for the boat was gone with a number of people to church. One of the girls was exceedingly beautiful: and the figures of both of them, in gray plaids falling to their feet, their faces only being uncovered, excited our attention before we spoke to them." Long after his return Wordsworth wrote this poem in recollection of the experience at the ferry-house.

Page 298. GLEN-ALMAIN.

On leaving Dunkeld for Callander they concluded to go by Crieff, as the "Sma' Glen" would be on their way.

"September 9. We entered the glen at a small hamlet at some distance from the head, and turning aside a few steps ascended a hillock which commanded a view to the top of it, — a very sweet scene, a green valley, not very narrow, with a few scattered trees and huts, almost invisible in a misty gleam of afternoon light. The following poem was written by William on hearing a tradition relating to it." — *Journal*.

Page 298. STEPPING WESTWARD.

From Callander they went to Loch Katrine. "We have never had a more delightful walk than this evening. Ben Lomond and the three pointed-topped mountains of Loch Lomond were very majestic under the clear sky, the lake perfectly calm, and the air sweet and mild. The sun had been set for some time, when our path having led us close to the shore of the calm lake, we met two neatly dressed women, without hats, who had probably been taking their Sunday evening's walk. One of them said to me in a friendly, soft tone of voice, 'What! are you stepping westward?' I cannot describe how affecting this simple expression was in that remote place, with the western sky in front, yet glowing with the departing sun. William wrote this poem long after, in remembrance of his feelings and mine." — *Journal*.

Page 298. THE SOLITARY REAPER.

Having crossed Loch Lomond they continued their journey through Glenfalloch and Glen-gyle, along the side of Loch Voil between the braes of Balquidder and Strathgyle, and returned to Callander. Of the scenery by Loch

Voil Dorothy says: "As we descended the scene became more fertile, our way more pleasantly varied, — through coppice or fields, and passing farm-houses, though with an intermixture of uncultivated ground. It was harvest-time, and the fields were full — might I say pensively? — enlivened by companies of reapers. It is not uncommon in the more lonely parts of the Highlands to find a single person so employed. This poem was suggested to William by a beautiful sentence in Thomas Wilkinson's *Tour in Scotland*."

Page 299. ADDRESS TO KILCHURN CASTLE.

Soon after leaving Loch Lomond the ridge parted with the Wordsworths, and we passed on to Inverary and by Loch Ard to Dalmally.

Not far from the spot where Wordsworth poured out these verses is now to be seen a monument of rude unhewn stones cemented together. This monument has been erected in the memory of Duncan MacIntyre, the last of the Glenorchy — Fair Duncan of the Song — who lived on the lands of the Earl of Breadalban, by whose family Kilchurn Castle had been built.

Line 43. *Lost on the aerial heights of the Crusades*. The tradition is that the Castle was built by a Lady during the absence of her husband in Palestine. W. W.

Page 301. SONNET COMPOSED AT KILCHURN CASTLE.

On returning from the Highlands they spent a day in Edinburgh and then went to Roslin. On the morning of Sept. 17 they walked to Lasswade, and met, for the first time, Wm. Scott, who was living there. In the afternoon Scott accompanied them to Roslin and he gave them with the promise to meet them at Roslin two days after. Passing on to Peebles they traveled down the Tweed, past Newbattle Castle.

Page 301. YARROW UNVISITED.

The Journal has the following: "September 18. We left the Tweed when we were within about a mile and a half or two miles of Clovenford, where we were to lodge. Turned up the side of a hill and went along the sheep-ground till we reached the spot, — a single stone house. On our mentioning Mr. Scott's name the owner of the house showed us all possible civilities. Mr. Scott is respected everywhere; I believe that by favour of his name one might be hospitably entertained throughout all the borders of Scotland.

"At Clovenford, being so near to Yarrow we could not but think of the possibility of going thither, but came to the conclusion of reserving the pleasure for some future time in consequence of which, after our return, William wrote the poem which I shall here transcribe."

The three poems upon the Yarrow, written in the metre of the old Yarrow ballads, shall

as a trilogy, and Wordsworth's earlier styles compared.

hoarded his joys and lived upon the in-
which they paid in the form of hope and
tion." — R. H. HUTTON.

35. See Hamilton's ballad, "The
Yarrow," line 50.

302. THE MATRON OF JEDBOROUGH AND HER HUSBAND.

leaving Clovenford they proceeded to
Water and on to Melrose, where they
met by Scott, who conducted them to the

The next day they went to Jedbor-
where Scott, as "Shirra," was attending
izes. The inns being full, they secured
in a private house. The Journal con-

"We were received with hearty wel-
by a good woman who though above
years old moved about as briskly as if
re only seventeen. The alacrity with
he guessed at and strove to prevent our
was surprising. Her husband was deaf
firm, and sat in a chair with scarcely the
to move a limb, — an affecting contrast!
The woman said they had been a very hard-
pair; they had wrought like slaves at
ade, — her husband had been a currier;
time they had portioned off their daugh-
th money, and each a feather bed.

Scott sat with us an hour or two, and
d a part of the 'Lay of the Last Min-

When he was gone, our hostess came
if we wanted anything, and to wish us
ght. William long afterward thought
h while to express in verse the sensa-
which she had excited."

303. "FLY, SOME KIND HARBINGER."

was composed the last day of our Tour,
n Dalston and Grasmere. W. W.

next day, Scott being busy at the courts,
n Laidlaw, who lived in the dale of
, and who had been delighted with
if Wordsworth's poems, accompanied
to the vale of Jed. Dorothy says of him:
rst meeting he was as shy as any of our
ere lads, and not less rustic." On the
ng day Scott was glad to leave the
and his retinue and travel with them
h the vale of Teviot to Hawick, from
place they had an extensive view of the
t Hills. Here they were obliged to part,
tt had to return to his duties. Two
ter the Journal has the following: "Ar-
home between eight and nine o'clock,
we found Mary in perfect health, Joanna
inson with her, and little John asleep in
thes-basket by the fire."

308. THE FARMER OF TILSBURY

a this picture, which was taken from
e, compare the imaginative one of "The
se of Poor Susan," p. 70; and see (to
up the deficiencies of this class) "The
sion," *passim*. W. W.

1804

This year much of "The Prelude" was
written.

Page 310. To THE CUCKOO.

Composed in the orchard at Town-End,
Grasmere, 1804. W. W.

If, as Prof. Dowden thinks, the following
from Dorothy's Journal refers to this poem, the
date should be 1802. She writes (May 14, 1802):
"William tired himself with seeking an epithet
for the Cuckoo."

Of all Wordsworth's illustrations of the ef-
fect of sound upon the spiritual nature this is
the finest. "Of all his poems," Mr. R. H.
Hutton says, "the 'Cuckoo' is Wordsworth's
own darling."

Page 311. "SHE WAS A PHANTOM OF DE-
LIGHT."

That so trivial an incident as the meeting of
this Highland maid should have been thus
cherished by the poet, and reproduced here,
and in the "Three Cottage Girls," written
nearly twenty years after, shows us how he
valued his experiences.

It is hardly necessary to say that the subject
of the poem is Mrs. Wordsworth. Allusions
are also made to her in "The Prelude," book
vi. 224; xii. 151; xiv. 266; and in "A Fare-
well," "To M. H.," "O dearer far than light
and life are dear," 1824.

Page 311. "I WANDERED LONELY AS A
CLOUD."

Town-End, 1804. The two best lines in it
are by Mary. W. W.

The incident upon which this poem was
founded occurred during a walk in Patterdale.
Dorothy's Journal says: "When we were in
the woods beyond Gowbarrow Park we saw
a few daffodils close to the water-side. We
fancied that the sea had floated the seeds
ashore, and that the little colony had so sprung
up. But as we went along there were more,
and yet more; and at last under the boughs of
the trees we saw that there was a long belt of
them along the shore. . . . I never saw daf-
fodils so beautiful . . . they tossed and
reeled and danced as if they verily laughed
with the wind that blew upon them over the
lake."

Lines 21, 22. These lines were suggested by
Mrs. Wordsworth. Daffodils still grow abun-
dantly about Ullswater.

Page 312. THE AFFLICTION OF MARGARET.

Written at Town-End, Grasmere. This was
taken from the case of a poor widow who lived
in the town of Penrith. Her sorrow was well
known to Mrs. Wordsworth, to my sister, and,
I believe, to the whole town. She kept a shop,
and when she saw a stranger passing by, she
was in the habit of going out into the street to
inquire of him after her son. W. W.

No poet could have drawn this portrait until

he had lived close to the realities of the humblest lives. As an old dalesman has said of him, "He was a kind mon, there's no two words about that; if any one was sick i' the plaace he wad be off to see til 'em." Thus it was that he entered into the mystery of suffering, and became —

"Convinced at heart, how vain
A correspondence with the *talking* world
Proves to the most."

This is a companion picture to the "Story of Margaret" in "The Excursion," the purpose of both being to awaken in us a responsive chord to the sufferings of those about us, to further the culture of the finer feelings.

"Others will teach us how to dare
And against fear our breast to steel;
Others will strengthen us to bear;
But who, ah! who will make us *feel*?"
MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Page 314. THE SEVEN SISTERS.

The story of this poem is from the German of Frederica Bruu.

Page 315. ADDRESS TO MY INFANT DAUGHTER, DORA.

Of Wordsworth's strong and deep love for his children we have frequent evidence in his poems. For Dora he seems to have had the most intense affection, loving her as his own soul. "The Longest Day," written in 1817, is addressed to her. After the sad illness of the dear sister, Dora became his comforter and stay, and occupied in his later life the same position which Dorothy had in his earlier. So dependent upon her did he become, that her marriage was a severe trial for him.

"When, in 1847, death came to her, a silence as of death fell upon him. . . . I believe his genius never again broke into song." — SIR HENRY TAYLOR.

Page 318. AT APPLETHWAITE, NEAR KESWICK.

We are familiar with the gifts of princely merchants, Cottle, Poole, and the Wedgwoods, to Coleridge. This gift to Wordsworth by his patron is equally interesting.

In August, 1806, Wordsworth writes to Sir George Beaumont: "Applethwaite I hope will remain in my family for many generations."

The cottage is now the property of Wordsworth's grandchildren.

1805

This year "The Prelude" was completed.

Page 320. TO A SKY-LARK.

Of all Wordsworth's poems this seems the most inevitable; it is as spontaneous as the lark's own song. The idea that the life of Nature is one of enjoyment, of love and praise to the Almighty Giver, characterizes that spirit of

religious awe in which Wordsworth walked with Nature.

Page 320. FIDELITY.

Scott first visited Dove Cottage in 1800, when, with Wordsworth and Sir Humphrey Davy, he climbed Helvellyn and viewed the scene of this accident. See Scott, "Helvellyn."

The traveler who ascends Helvellyn wishes to go to Patterdale, by passing the *Striding Edge* will see the monument erected there to commemorate this act.

Line 20. *tarn*. A small Mere or Lake, mostly high up in the mountains. W. W.

Page 322. TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE SAME DOG.

The dog "Music" died, aged and lame, falling into a draw-well at Gallow Hill.

Page 322. "WHEN TO THE ATTRACTIVE OF THE BUSY WORLD."

"Wordsworth assigned two dates to this poem. In editions of 1815, 1820, it is 1805, while in the edition of 1836 and later editions it is 1803." — DOWDEN. I have therefore placed it before those relating to his brother's death.

In the year 1800 the brothers spent several months together at the Grasmere house. They had seen but little of each other since childhood, and at this time the Poet found in his brother an intense and delicate appreciation of his poetry. In the fir-grove, now called the *Lyric Grove*, they spent many hours discussing the future of the *Lyrical Ballads*. John Wordsworth confidently believed that his poetry would in time become appreciated, and he determined to assist his brother in all possible ways. As captain of a merchant vessel, he had acquired some means, had helped to build the cottage, and looked forward to the time when he could settle at Grasmere, and live at the home in company with Dorothy and William.

The fir-grove is not far from the White Gate on the road over White Moss Cottage. It is one of the most interesting of the localities connected with the poet and his brother.

See "The Prelude," vii. 43.

Page 324. ELEGIAC VERSES IN MEMORY OF MY BROTHER, JOHN WORDSWORTH.

When in September, 1800, John Wordsworth left Grasmere, the brother and sister accompanied him as far as Griesdale Tarn on the way to Patterdale. They then little thought that this was to be his farewell to Grasmere, but it proved. Soon he was appointed captain of the "Abergavenny," an East Indiaman; and on Feb. 5, 1805, when setting sail from Portsmouth, through the incompetence of the pilot she struck the reefs of the Bill of Portland and was lost. Wordsworth says: —

"A few minutes before the ship went down my brother was seen talking to the first mate with apparent cheerfulness; he was standing at a point where he could overlook the whole of

the moment she went down, — dying, as he had
 ed, in the very place and point where his duty
 lled him."

In execution of the poet's wish, —

"Here let a Monumental Stone
 Stand — sacred as a Shrine," —

The Wordsworth Society has caused lines 21-24,
 -64 of this poem to be engraved upon a stone
 at the tarn.

Line 52. *Meek Flower. Moss Campion*
(Silene acaulis). This most beautiful plant is
 rare in England, though it is found in great
 abundance upon the mountains of Scotland.
 The first specimen I ever saw of it, in its native
 d, was singularly fine, the tuft or cushion
 ing at least eight inches in diameter, and the
 ot proportionably thick. I have only met
 th it in two places among our mountains,
 both of which I have since sought for it in
 in.

Botanists will not, I hope, take it ill, if I cau-
 on them against carrying off, inconsiderately,
 re and beautiful plants. This has often been
 ne, particularly from Ingleborough, and other
 ountains in Yorkshire, till the species have
 tally disappeared, to the great regret of lovers
 nature living near the places where they
 ew. W. W.

In 1898 I found the Meek Flower still grow-
 g "upon its native bed." See "The Pre-
 de," xiv. 414.

Wordsworth says: "I never wrote a line
 without the thought of giving *him* pleasure;
 y writings were his delight, and one of the
 ief solaces of his long voyages. But let me
 op. I will not be cast down; were it only for
 sake I will not be dejected."

This faith and fortitude was so strong in
 ordsworth that he became a singular example
 the power of will to rise above the ills caused
 incidents of every-day experience. This is
 e great moral lesson of his life. See Leslie
 ephen, *Hours in a Library*, vol. ii., "Words-
 irth's Ethics."

Page 325. ELEGIAC STANZAS SUGGESTED BY
 PICTURE OF PEELE CASTLE.

Line 1. *I was thy neighbour once*, etc.
 Wordsworth had spent four weeks of a col-
 ge vacation out there, at the house of his
 usin, Mrs. Burke." — CHRISTOPHER WORDS-
 ORTH.

Some have found, or think they have found,
 this poem an illustration of *pathetic fallacy*,
 Ruskin calls it, — the imposition upon Nature
 the poet's own feeling. Let us see; in the
 st part of the poem the poet views the sea at
 st, not as a reflection of his own calm, but
 cause he has been familiar with it, not in
 orm but in *calm*; he knows its nature as man-
 ested in repose, and hence cannot appreciate
 e work of art which is at variance with his
 ongest impression. In the closing part of
 e poem, he does not violate his philosophy,
 r now having experienced what the storm at
 a can do, the impression of calm is replaced

by that of *storm*, and hence he can supply what
 before was wanting, and appreciate the artist's
 work.

The following lines were written by Mary
 Lamb, and sent to Dorothy on the death of
 Captain Wordsworth: —

"His voice they'll always hear,
 His face they'll always see;
 There's naught in life so sweet,
 As such a memory."

Peele Castle, on the Isle of Man, was once a
 residence of the Princes of Mona.

"This painting still hangs in the gallery at
 Coleorton." — KNIGHT.

In writing to Sir George Beaumont, Aug. 1,
 1805, Wordsworth says: "I am glad you liked
 the verses. . . . It is a melancholy satisfaction
 to connect my dear brother with anybody whom
 I love so much."

Page 326. LOUISA.

Prof. Dowden says the following was most
 unhappily omitted from later editions: —

"And she bath smiles to earth unknown;
 Smiles, that with motion of their own
 Do spread, and sink, and rise;
 That come and go with endless play,
 And ever as they pass away,
 Are hidden in her eyes."

Page 327. TO A YOUNG LADY.

This poem and the one which follows were
 addressed to Dorothy Wordsworth.

The following is from a letter by Dorothy: —

"He was never tired of comforting his sister;
 he never left her in anger; he always met her
 with joy; he preferred her society to every
 other pleasure."

See *Dorothy Wordsworth*, by Edmund Lee.

Page 327. VAUDRACOUR AND JULIA.

See "The Prelude," book ix. 541-585.

This story was evidently the outcome of the
 illustrations which his friend Beaupuy gave of
 the tyranny of the noblesse in France, although
 the Fenwick note gives it another origin. Mr.
 E. Legouis says: "Beaupuy perceived that his
 friend was more easily to be captivated through
 his imagination than by argument, and intro-
 duced some moving tale of passion."

Page 331. THE WAGGONER.

The subject of this sketch has an interesting
 history. On his hooded wagon was the sign:
 "William Jackson, Carrier, Whitehaven to
 Kendal and Lancaster." Jackson was no com-
 mon carrier like Milton's, who had no interests
 aside from his carting. He was a lover of men
 and books. He was building Greta Hall in
 1800 and was contemplating retiring from active
 business. When Coleridge came north in this
 year, Jackson, who was introduced to him by
 Wordsworth, offered him a home with him at
 the Hall; later this circle was widened by the
 advent of Southey and his family. Jackson's
 tomb may be seen in Crosthwaite Church. It

bears his coat of arms: a greyhound above, and below three crescents and stars, with the motto, "Semper paratus."

Charles Lamb, "the scorner of the fields," after various entreaties on the part of Wordsworth and Coleridge, visited the Lakes in 1802, and was won by their charms.

He was delighted with the dedication of "The Waggoner" to him and wrote: "'The Waggoner' seems to be always open at the dedication. . . . If as you say 'The Waggoner' in some sort came at my call, Oh! for a potent voice to call forth 'The Recluse' from its profound dormitory. . . . You cannot imagine how proud we are here of the dedication. . . . Benjamin is no common favourite."

No poem of Wordsworth's is more minutely connected with the lake land than this. The route described is over White Moss Common (middle road) through Wytheburn, St. John's Vale, to Keswick.

Three other poets have dealt with some aspects of this route of Benjamin: Gray in his *Journal in the Lakes*, Scott, in "The Bridal of Triermain," and Matthew Arnold in "Resignation."

"Several years after the event that forms the subject of the Poem, in company with my friend, the late Mr. Coleridge, I happened to fall in with the person to whom the name of Benjamin is given. Upon our expressing regret that we had not, for a long time, seen upon the road either him or his wagon, he said, 'They could not do without me; and as to the man who was put in my place, no good could come out of him; he was a man of no ideas.'

"The fact of my discarded hero's getting the horses out of a great difficulty with a word, as related in the poem, was told me by an eyewitness." W. W.

CANTO FIRST. Line 3. *the buzzing dor-hawk*, etc. When the Poem was first written the note of the bird was thus described: —

"The Night-hawk is singing his frog-like tune,
Twirling his watchman's rattle about —"

but from unwillingness to startle the reader at the outset by so bold a mode of expression, the passage was altered as it now stands. W. W.

Line 34. *Now he leaves the lower ground*. Takes the road over White Moss Common.

Line 53. *Dove and Olive-bough*. The sign which used to hang from Dove Cottage when it was a public house.

Line 88. *Swan*. The public house on the right of the road leading from Dove Cottage to Dunmail Raise.

Line 90. *painted*. Of this sign Wordsworth wrote in 1819, "This rude piece of self-taught art (such is the progress of refinement) has been supplanted by a professional production."

Line 168. *Helm-crag*. A mountain of Grassmere, the broken summit of which presents two figures, full as distinctly shaped as that of the famous Cobbler near Arroquhar in Scotland. W. W.

On the terrace at Under Lamer Crag, Wordsworth composed most of "The Recluse."

Line 209. *pile of stones*. Still to be seen on the Raise.

CANTO SECOND. Line 1. *modest Elm prayer*. This chapel still stands opposite the Head Inn.

Line 22. *Cherry Tree*. This still stands, but is no longer used as a public house.

Line 30. *Merry-night*. A term well known in the North of England, as applied to the festivals where young persons meet in the evening for the purpose of dancing. W. W.

Line 97. *fiddle's squeak*. At the close of the strathspey, or jig, a particular note of the fiddle summons the Rustic to the agricultural duty of saluting his partner. W. W.

CANTO THIRD. Line 28. *Can any mortal come to her?* etc. After the line, "Can any mortal come to her," followed in the MS. an interlude which has been kept back. Part of the unexpressed verses shall here be given as a suggestion of private feeling, which the well-informed reader will find no difficulty in excusing. They are now printed for the first time.

"Can any mortal clog come to her?
It can: . . .

But Benjamin, in his vexation,
Possesses inward consolation;
He knows his ground, and hopes to find
A spot with all things to his mind,
An upright mural block of stone,
Moist with pure water trickling down
A slender spring; but kind to man
It is, a true Samaritan;
Close to the highway, pouring out
Its offering from a chink or spout;
Whence all, how'er athirst, or drooping
With toil, may drink, and without stooping
Cries Benjamin, 'Where is it, where'
Voice it hath none, but must be near.
— A star, declining towards the west,
Upon the watery surface threw
Its image tremulously impress'd,
That just marked out the object and with
Right welcome service!

Rock of the Lake
Light is the strain, but not unjust
To Thee, and thy memorial trust
That once seemed only to express
Love that was love in idleness;
Tokens, as year hath followed year
How changed, alas, in character!
For they were graven on thy smooth trust
By hands of those my soul loved best,
Meek women, men as true and brave
As ever went to a hopeful grave:
Their hands and mine, when side by side
With kindred zeal and mutual pride,
We worked until the Initials took
Shapes that defied a scornful look —
Long as for us a genial feeling
Survives, or one in need of healing,
The power, dear Rock, around thee cast,
Thy monumental power, shall last
For me and mine! O thought of pain,
That would impair it or profane!
Take all in kindness then, as said
With a staid heart but playful head;

And fail not Thou, loved Rock! to keep
Thy charge when we are laid asleep."
W. W.

All the local allusions in this poem are readily recognized by one reading the poem on the route, as given above, except perhaps the "Rock of Names." It was the custom of Coleridge and the Wordsworths to meet beside Thirlmere for their trysting, as it was about halfway between Grasmere and Keswick. On one occasion each member of the party carved his initials on the face of a mountain stone standing beside the road:—

W. W.
M. H.
D. W.
S. T. C.
J. W.
S. H.

This stone was preserved from spoliation by the care of Nature; for by the water which came from a little rill on the mountain side the face became covered with moss and lichens so as to conceal the initials. When the city of Manchester gained possession of Thirlmere, and was about to convert it into a reservoir, the rock would have been submerged by the rising water of the lake when it became dammed up, but for the thoughtfulness of Canon Rawnsley, who removed it to higher ground beside the new road.

CANTO FOURTH. Line 17. *murmuring Greta.* In the vale of St. John.

Line 19. *Raven-crag.* On the western side of Thirlmere.

Line 21. *Ghimmer-crag.* The crag of the white lamb. W. W. This is not easily determined, as no crag now bears that name. Some think it is Fisher Crag.

Line 37. *Nathdale Fell.* The ridge, High Tigg, between Naddle Vale and that of St. John's.

Line 43. *Threlkeld-hall.* The part of this now in ruins is used as a farmhouse.

Line 61. *Castlerrigg.* Castlerigg, the ridge between Naddle Vale and Keswick.

Page 340. FRENCH REVOLUTION.
See "The Prelude," xi. 103-144.

1806

Page 340. CHARACTER OF THE HAPPY FARRIOR.

The death of Nelson, at the moment of victory, touched the whole English nation. It occurred soon after the death of the poet's mother, and in giving voice to his emotion Wordsworth weaves together their memories in an elegy which for simplicity and power has no equal in the language.

In this poem we have the purest and noblest manifestation of that faith in God and Immortality which characterized Wordsworth as man

and poet. It is this truth, revealed not so much to the eye of reason as to the eye of the soul, which renders the life of men and of nations divine.

Page 342. THE HORN OF EGREMONT CASTLE.

The scene of this poem is the old castle near the town of Egremont, on the river Eden, not far from St. Bees.

"This story is a Cumberland tradition. I have heard it also related of the Hall of Hutton John, an ancient residence of the Hudlestons, in a sequestered valley upon the river Dacor."
W. W.

Page 345. "YES, IT WAS THE MOUNTAIN ECHO."

The relative position of the mountains in the district renders the production of echoes a common one. To one rowing upon Grasmere or Rydal Lake the voice is repeated with great variety; while the echoes from the blasting at the quarries remind one of the cannonading effect of thunder in our own Catskills.

Often while on Loughrigg Fells have I heard the voice of the cuckoo from across Rydal Mere. The terrace along the side of Loughrigg is one of the favorite walks. No stone is to be found bearing Dorothy's name, and it is well that it is safe from the hand of the Philistine who has marred so many of these memorials.

Page 346. "NUNS FRET NOT AT THEIR CONVENT'S NARROW ROOM."

[The Fenwick note refers not so much to this particular sonnet as to Wordsworth's sonnet-writing in general. This was originally a "Prefatory Sonnet" prefixed to a group in the early editions of the Poems.]

Line 6. *Furnace-fells.* The hills west of Windermere, south of the Brathay and east of the Duddon. Furness Abbey was the centre of the ecclesiastical district known as Furness.

The note of liberty as developing under restraint is a common one in Wordsworth's poetry. See "Ode to Duty."

Sir Henry Taylor says: "It may be noted that self-repetition is almost invariably incident to men of genius and constitutes a great element of their power."

Page 346. PERSONAL TALK.

Wordsworth found a new use for the sonnet, and turned its force into fresh channels. While others had addressed several sonnets to the same person, no one until his time had so united a series that, while each sonnet was complete in itself, it at the same time formed a stanza of a larger poem. The four following, entitled "Personal Talk," illustrate this unity, evolution, and completeness.

Wordsworth's domestic life was one of the brightest in the history of literary genius. Free, joyous, and contented in his cottage home—

which was even less pretentions than that of many of the humble dalesmen—he gave to the world an example of “plain living and high thinking.”

Lines 9–12 of Sonnet iv. are cut upon the pedestal of the poet's statue in Westminster Abbey.

Page 347. “BELOVED VALE!” I SAID.
This refers to Hawkshead.

Page 348. “WITH HOW SAD STEPS, O MOON.”

The first two lines are from Sidney's “Astrophel and Stella,” xxxi.

Page 349. “THE WORLD IS TOO MUCH WITH US.”

Line 14. See Spenser: “Colin Clouts Come Home Again,” line 245, “Triton, blowing loud his wreathed horn.”

Page 349. TO SLEEP.

This group of sonnets was evidently suggested by Wordsworth's reading and attempting to translate those of Michael Angelo on this subject.

Page 350. TWO TRANSLATIONS FROM MICHAEL ANGELO.

First published in Prof. Knight's edition, 1883.

“These were written in vol. i. of Lord Coleridge's copy of Wordsworth's Poetical Works, ed. 1836–1837.”—DOWDEN. The last four verses are a translation of the Latin by Thomas Warton.

Page 351. TO THE MEMORY OF RAISLEY CALVERT.

See “The Prelude,” xiv. 355–369, and note to “Lines Left upon a Seat in a Yew-Tree.”

Memorials to William and Raisley Calvert are to be seen in the old Church of St. Kentigern, Crosthwaite, Keswick.

Page 351. “METHOUGHT I SAW THE FOOTSTEPS OF A THRONE.”

“The sonnet alluded to in Wordsworth's introductory note to this poem is, ‘Even so for me a Vision Sanctified,’ 1836.”—KNIGHT.

Page 352. LINES COMPOSED AT GRASMERE.

Line 10. “Importuna e grave salma.”—MICHAEL ANGELO. W. W.

Line 17. *A Power*, etc. Charles James Fox, Minister of Foreign Affairs, succeeded William Pitt. He died Sept. 13, 1806.

The description in the first stanza is extremely accurate, for in any of the vales of the district the effect of a sudden shower, even, is such as to produce a unison of voices from the hecks, while the position of the mountains causes the sounds to be reverberated, as mentioned in a previous note.

Page 352. NOVEMBER 1806.

Lines 13, 14. “Danger which they fear, and

honour which they understand not.” W. Lord Brooke's Life of Sir P. Sidney. W.

Page 353. ODE, INTIMATIONS OF IMMORTALITY.

To those familiar with Wordsworth's poetry before this date, the philosophy of the Ode seems what in truth it is,—“the breath of a finer spirit of all knowledge.” The two stanzas in which the poet is represented are reflections of what we have so often seen in poetry,—the relation of the soul to the possibility that the former may have a celestial birth. The subject of the poem—origin, development, and destiny of the soul—has seldom been absent from his poetry, but the treatment is in striking contrast with former methods. The total effect is perhaps the grandest in the literature of the era, so that the term “inspired” is not too high when applied to the poet who could produce such a result.

The chief value of the poem arises from the fact that it never descends to the plane of argument; it ever keeps on the high ground of the essential identity of our childish life and our enlightened reason. The deepest truths of the soul cannot be argued, they can be lived. In the first four stanzas we have the experience of our common humanity. But as we are to go in company with fear and sorrow,—“miserable train,”—how are we to prevent ourselves from “wronging” the life that is about us? The poet, in the next four stanzas, answers the question by viewing the history of the soul, and tracing the steps by which it reached that stage. But that it is because the soul has become lost in the seen and the temporal, and has thus lost its glory and its beauty; it has well-nigh destroyed its spiritual vision. In the concluding stanzas he shows us that this may be remedied, and that the melancholy fear may be cured by a return to those simple ways in which childhood walked. We must become again children in this life of the soul, and by the early intuition and mature reason we shall be able to see into the life of things. Thus the poet teaches better science than the scientist, better philosophy than the philosopher, and better religion than the priest. Every line of the poem is worthy of the closest study.

Lines 67–76. Ruskin cites these lines in *Modern Painters*, “Ideas of Infinity,” as revealing the work of one “whose authority is without appeal on all questions relating to the influence of external things upon the human soul.”

In October, 1806, the Wordsworths and Sara Hutchinson left Dove Cottage for Coleorton, Leicestershire, to spend the winter at the farmhouse of Sir George Beaumont. While there, Wordsworth planned the ground at Coleorton Hall and wrote many poems which forever associate him with the historic place. Here Scott and Coleridge visited him. Here he heard “The Prelude” recited to him by

age wrote that pathetic poem "To a man." Sir George Beaumont was an of repute and a lover of letters. His in- and helpful relations to Wordsworth Coleridge will be found recorded in *Memoirs of Coleorton*.

Page 356. THOUGHT OF A BRITON ON THE EVICTION OF SWITZERLAND.

Line 2. Napoleon crushed out the liberties of Switzerland, in 1807 he was master of Europe, was making gigantic preparations to invade England.

Page 356. TO THOMAS CLARKSON, ON THE PASSING OF THE BILL FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

Clarkson's work began when he selected his subject for his Latin essay at St. John's College, Cambridge: "Anne liceat invitos in servitutem dare?" From that time he devoted himself to the abolition of the slave trade.

The most powerful opposition arose against it, and not until the accession of Fox, in 1806, did the cause gain advantage in Parliament.

In March, 1807, the Government declared the slave trade illegal.

Clarkson lived from 1795 to 1806 at Eusmere, Wiltshire, where the Wordsworths were frequent guests.

Page 357. THE MOTHER'S RETURN.

The Fenwick note here is incorrect, as the poem was written at Coleorton by Dorothy, when Wordsworth and Mary were in London.

Mrs. Wordsworth has a strong impression: "The Mother's Return" was written at Coleorton, where Miss Wordsworth was then living with the children, during the absence of the former." W. W.

Page 358. TO LADY BEAUMONT.

Many memorials of Wordsworth's skill as a landscape artist are to be seen in the grounds of Coleorton.

Page 358. "THOUGH NARROW BE THAT OLD MAN'S CARES."

Line 10. *Seven Whistlers*. A kind of weird fowls, according to the old tradition.

Line 12. *Gabriel's Hounds*. Alluding to the cry of wild geese when in flight, which sounds like a pack of beagles in full cry.

Page 359. SONG AT THE FEAST OF ROUGHAM CASTLE.

Henry Lord Clifford, etc., who is the subject of this Poem, was the son of John Lord Clifford, who was slain at Towton Field, which John Lord Clifford, as is known to the reader of English history, was the person who after the battle of Wakefield slew, in the pursuit, the young Earl of Rutland, son of the Duke of York, who had fallen in the battle, "in part revenge" (say the Authors of the *History of Cumberland and Westmoreland*); "for the

Earl's Father had slain his." A deed which worthily blemished the author (saith Speed); but who, as he adds, "dare promise any thing temperate of himself in the heat of martial fury? chiefly, when it was resolved not to leave any branch of the York line standing; for so one maketh this Lord to speak." This, no doubt, I would observe by the bye, was an action sufficiently in the vindictive spirit of the times, and yet not altogether so bad as represented; "for the Earl was no child, as some writers would have him, but able to bear arms, being sixteen or seventeen years of age, as is evident from this (say the *Memoirs of the Countess of Pembroke*, who was laudably anxious to wipe away, as far as could be, this stigma from the illustrious name to which she was born), that he was the next Child to King Edward the Fourth, which his mother had by Richard Duke of York, and that King was then eighteen years of age: and for the small distance betwixt her children, see Austin Vincent, in his *Book of Nobility*, p. 622, where he writes of them all." It may further be observed, that Lord Clifford, who was then himself only twenty-five years of age, had been a leading man and commander two or three years together in the army of Lancaster, before this time; and, therefore, would be less likely to think that the Earl of Rutland might be entitled to mercy from his youth. — But, independent of this act, at best a cruel and savage one, the Family of Clifford had done enough to draw upon them the vehement hatred of the House of York: so that after the Battle of Towton there was no hope for them but in flight and concealment. Henry, the subject of the Poem, was deprived of his estate and honours during the space of twenty-four years; all which time he lived as a shepherd in Yorkshire, or in Cumberland, where the estate of his Father-in-law (Sir Lancelot Threlkeld) lay. He was restored to his estate and honours in the first year of Henry the Seventh. It is recorded that, "when called to Parliament, he behaved nobly and wisely; but otherwise came seldom to London or the Court; and rather delighted to live in the country, where he repaired several of his Castles, which had gone to decay during the late troubles." Thus far is chiefly collected from Nicholson and Burn; and I can add, from my own knowledge, that there is a tradition current in the village of Threlkeld and its neighbourhood, his principal retreat, that in the course of his shepherd-life he had acquired great astronomical knowledge. I cannot conclude this note without adding a word upon the subject of those numerous and noble feudal Edifices, spoken of in the Poem, the ruins of some of which are, at this day, so great an ornament to that interesting country. The Cliffords had always been distinguished for an honourable pride in these Castles; and we have seen that, after the wars of York and Lancaster, they were rebuilt; in the civil wars of Charles the First they were again laid waste, and again restored almost to their former mag-

nificence by the celebrated Lady Anne Clifford, Countess of Pembroke, etc. Not more than twenty-five years after this was done, when the estates of Clifford had passed into the Family of Tufton, three of these Castles, namely, Brough, Brougham, and Pendragon, were demolished, and the timber and other materials sold by Thomas Earl of Thanet. We will hope that, when this order was issued, the Earl had not consulted the text of Isaiah, 58th chap., 12th verse, to which the inscription placed over the gate of Pendragon Castle by the Countess of Pembroke (I believe his Grandmother), at the time she repaired that structure, refers the reader: — "*And they that shall be of thee shall build the old waste places: thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations; and thou shalt be called, The repairer of the breach, The restorer of paths to dwell in.*" The Earl of Thanet, the present possessor of the Estates, with a due respect for the memory of his ancestors, and a proper sense of the value and beauty of these remains of antiquity, has (I am told) given orders that they shall be preserved from all depredations. W. W.

Lines 1-4. Brougham Castle is situated on the river Emont, about one mile and a half from Penrith. It is now in ruins. During the last half of the sixteenth century the castle was neglected, and it suffered much as Furness Abbey has suffered, — the stone of which has been used for dwellings. "Brave and bonny" Cumberland during the Border Wars and the Wars of the Roses erected castle after castle, many ruins of which now stand, grim historians of the political life of those days. See "Prelude," vi. 190-220.

Line 7. From first battle of St. Albans, 1455, to battle of Bosworth, 1485.

Line 13. The marriage of Henry VII. with Elizabeth of York.

Line 27. *Earth helped him with the cry of blood.* This line is from "The Battle of Bosworth Field," by Sir John Beaumont (brother to the Dramatist), whose poems are written with much spirit, elegance, and harmony, and have deservedly been reprinted lately in Chalmers's Collection of English Poets. W. W.

Line 36. *Skipton.* Castle in Yorkshire comprised in the estates of the Cliffords, deserted while the Peasant Lord was attainted. When the dissolution of the Monasteries was followed by insurrection the dispossessed Heads were finally repulsed at Skipton by the Earl of Northumberland.

Line 40. *Pendragon.* Another of the castles of the Cliffords, near the source of the river Eden, Cumberland, destroyed in 1685. Its origin is ascribed to Uther Pendragon, the mighty Briton who withstood so long the ravages of the ruthless Saxons. Tradition says he tried to alter the course of the river to better fortify this castle, but failed.

"Let Uther Pendragon do what he can,
The river Eden will run as it ran."

Lines 44, 45. Brough Castle on the Hillbeck

stream, which flows into the Eden, and is probably older than the Norman Conquest.

Lines 46, 47. *And she, etc.* Appleby Castle a ruin since 1565.

Line 54. The mother of Henry Lord Clifford was Margaret, daughter of Lord Vesci.

Line 73. *Carrock's side.* Not far from Carlisle, Sowerby, Cumberland.

Lines 89-92. *Mosedale, etc.* The vale of Mosedale is north of Blencathara (Saddleback) mountain not far from Keswick. Glendale rises on the high ground not far from Saddleback.

Lines 94-100. Sir Lancelot Threlkeld concealed the boy on his estates in Cumberland. In "The Waggoner" we have: —

"And see beyond that hamlet small
The ruined towers of Threlkeld Hall
There at Blencathara's rugged feet,
Sir Lancelot gave a safe retreat
To noble Clifford."

The hall is now a ruin, save one portion which is as a farmhouse.

Line 122. *fish.* It is imagined by the people of the country that there are two immortal fish-inhabitants of this Tarn, which lies in the mountains not far from Threlkeld. — Blencathara, mentioned before, is the old and proper name of the mountain vulgarly called Saddleback. W. W.

Lines 142-145. These lines have a grand epic ring, and reflect the life of the time — time filled with the prejudices, the passions, and the pomp of war. The Northern Barons seem to have contributed their full share toward all these. In 1584 we find that Cumberland and Westmoreland furnished "Eight thousand three hundred and fifty horse-archers, and billmen." The Kendal men are mentioned with honor at the battle of Farnham —

"There are the bows of Kentdale held
Who fierce will fight and never flee."

Wordsworth's Muse loves to range

"Where untroubled peace and concord dwells"

and seldom does she lead him into the field of chivalry and romance. In but two instances do we have subjects which would permit of the full epic treatment.

In this poem he does not dwell, as Scott would have done, upon the mustering of the forces, the description of the leaders, the onset of battle, and the deeds of prowess, but upon those qualities of the Shepherd Lord which distinguish him as a man and by which he is endeared to all. The treatment is subjective rather than objective; and in its rapid movement from the jubilate at the opening, through the various phases of family fortune, to the slowly moving, meditative stanzas at the close, the poem is representative of that variety of form and feeling of which Wordsworth was master. This is, I take it, what Coleridge means when he says: —

"From no contemporary writer could a

ness be quoted, without reference to the place in which they are to be found, for their independent weight and beauty." 142, 143.

Armour rusting in his halls

On the blood of Clifford calls.

martial character of the Cliffords is well known to the readers of English history; but it is not improper here to say, by way of introduction on these lines and what follows, that several others who perished in the same manner, the four immediate Progenitors of the family in whose hearing this is supposed to be recited, all died in the Field. W. W.

361. THE WHITE DOE OF RYLSTONE. Though this poem was begun in 1807 it was not published until 1817. It was written by Wordsworth while he was in the Craven district of Yorkshire — on his return from Coleorton to Grasmere in the summer of 1807.

The events upon which the poem is based occurred in 1569, the twelfth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as given in the old ballad *cy Reliques*, "The Rising of the North." The imprisonment of Mary Queen of Scots, the murder of her followers in the north and a plan for marriage to the Duke of Norfolk and restoration of the old faith was formed by some of the English nobles, among them the Duke of Northumberland and Westmoreland. When this was known to Elizabeth she sent the Duke to the Tower and summoned the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland to appear at court. But instead of complying the Earls gathered their vassals at Brancepeth in Yorkshire, where they were joined by the head of the ancient family, Richard Norton, and his eight sons. They entered Durham, had the city walled, and then set out for York. On their way they laid siege to Barnard Castle, which was held by Sir George Bowes, a follower of Elizabeth. While this was taking place Sussex came to assist them from York and the insurgents, with a heavy heart, returned towards the Border and the Earls escaped into Scotland. Norton and his sons fell into the hands of Sussex and were put to death. These are the events of the ballad, but Wordsworth's poem centres its interest about the fate of the Nortons and the tradition of that sole survivor, Emily with the White Doe.

The scenery surrounding the old Hall, the ruins of the famous Priory, and the decay of ancient chivalry are impressive to the modern reader.

The Poem of 'The White Doe of Rylstone' is founded on a local tradition, and on the Ballad in Percy's Collection, entitled 'The Rising of the North.' The tradition is as follows: — About this time, not long after the Dissolution, 'a White Doe,' say the aged people of the neighbourhood, 'long continued to make a daily pilgrimage from Rylstone over the fells to Bolton, and was constantly found in the churchyard during divine service; after the close of which she returned home as regu-

larly as the rest of the congregation.' — DR. WHITAKER'S *History of the Deanery of Craven*.

"Rylstone was the property and residence of the Nortons, distinguished in that ill-advised and unfortunate Insurrection; which led me to connect with this tradition the principal circumstances of their fate, as recorded in the Ballad.

"Bolton Priory," says Dr. Whitaker in his excellent book, *The History and Antiquities of the Deanery of Craven*, 'stands upon a beautiful curvature of the Wharf, on a level sufficiently elevated to protect it from inundations, and low enough for every purpose of picturesque effect.

"Opposite to the East window of the Priory Church, the river washes the foot of a rock nearly perpendicular, and of the richest purple, where several of the mineral beds, which break out instead of maintaining their usual inclination to the horizon, are twisted by some inconceivable process into undulating and spiral lines. To the South all is soft and delicious; the eye reposes upon a few rich pastures, a moderate reach of the river, sufficiently tranquil to form a mirror to the sun, and the bounding hills beyond, neither too near nor too lofty to exclude, even in winter, any portion of his rays.

"But after all, the glories of Bolton are on the North. Whatever the most fastidious taste could require to constitute a perfect landscape, is not only found here, but in its proper place. In front, and immediately under the eye, is a smooth expanse of park-like enclosure, spotted with native elm, ash, etc., of the finest growth: on the right a skirting oak wood, with jutting points of grey rock; on the left a rising copse. Still forward are seen the aged groves of Bolton Park, the growth of centuries; and farther yet, the barren and rocky distances of Simon-seat and Barden Fell contrasted with the warmth, fertility, and luxuriant foliage of the valley below.

"About half a mile above Bolton the valley closes, and either side of the Wharf is overhung by solemn woods, from which huge perpendicular masses of grey rock jut out at intervals.

"This sequestered scene was almost inaccessible till of late, that ridings have been cut on both sides of the river, and the most interesting points laid open by judicious thinnings in the woods. Here a tributary stream rushes from a waterfall, and bursts through a woody glen to mingle its waters with the Wharf: there the Wharf itself is nearly lost in a deep cleft in the rock, and next becomes a horned flood enclosing a woody island — sometimes it reposes for a moment, and then resumes its native character, lively, irregular, and impetuous.

"The cleft mentioned above is the tremendous STRID. This chasm, being incapable of receiving the winter floods, has formed on either side a broad strand of naked gritstone full of rock-basins, or "pots of the Linn," which bear witness to the restless impetuosity

of so many Northern torrents. But, if here Wharf is lost to the eye, it amply repays another sense by its deep and solemn roar, like "the Voice of the angry Spirit of the Waters," heard far above and beneath, amidst the silence of the surrounding woods.

"The terminating object of the landscape is the remains of Barden Tower, interesting from their form and situation, and still more so from the recollections which they excite." W. W.

DEDICATION. In this poem the author suggests the kind of interpretation to which the spiritual romance of the White Doe is susceptible.

Line 1. *In trellised shed*, etc. In the garden at Dove Cottage.

Page 362. "*Action is transitory*." This and the five lines that follow were either read or recited by me, more than thirty years since, to the late Mr. Hazlitt, who quoted some expressions in them (imperfectly remembered) in a work of his published several years ago. W. W. These six lines are from "The Borderers," act iii. 405-410.

CANTO FIRST. Line 1. *From Bolton's old monastic tower*. It is to be regretted that at the present day Bolton Abbey wants this ornament: but the Poem, according to the imagination of the Poet, is composed in Queen Elizabeth's time. "Formerly," says Dr. Whitaker, "over the Transept was a tower. This is proved not only from the mention of bells at the Dissolution, when they could have had no other place, but from the pointed roof of the choir, which must have terminated westward, in some building of superior height to the ridge." W. W.

Line 27. *A Chapel*. The Nave of the Church having been reserved at the Dissolution for the use of the Saxon Cure, is still a parochial Chapel: and, at this day, is as well kept as the neatest English Cathedral. W. W.

This chapel still stands; the rest of the church is a ruin.

Line 34. *Prior's Oak*. At a small distance from the great gateway stood the Prior's Oak, which was felled about the year 1720, and sold for 70*l*. According to the price of wood at that time, it could scarcely have contained less than 1400 feet of timber. W. W.

The location of the tree is not now known.

Line 58. *A solitary Doe*. A White Doe, say the aged people of the neighbourhood, long continued to make a weekly pilgrimage from Rylstone over the fells of Bolton, and was constantly found in the Abbey Churchyard during divine service. W. W., 1713.

Line 126. *She sees a warrior carved in stone*. No record of this can now be found at Bolton. It may have been only a creation of the poet.

Line 170. *It was a solitary mound*. The grave of Francis Norton cannot be found.

Line 226. *When Lady Aëliza mourned*. The detail of this tradition may be found in Dr. Whitaker's book, and in a Poem of this Collection, "The Force of Prayer." W. W.

Line 242. *yon chantry door*. At the East end

of the North aisle of Bolton Priory Church is a chantry belonging to Bethmealy Hall and a vault where, according to tradition, the Claphams (who inherited this estate, by the female line, from the Mauleverers) were interred upright. John de Clapham, of whom this curious act is recorded, was a man of great name in his time: he was a vehement partisan of the house of Lancaster, in whom the spirit of his chieftains, the Cliffords, seemed to survive. W. W.

Line 268. *Who loved the Shepherd-lord to meet*. Among these Poems will be found one entitled, "Song at the Feast of Brougham Castle, upon the Restoration of Lord Clifford the Shepherd, to the Estates and Honours of his Ancestors." To that Poem is annexed an account of this personage, chiefly extracted from Burn and Nicholson's *History of Cumberland and Westmoreland*. It gives me pleasure to add these further particulars concerning him from Dr. Whitaker, who says he "retired to the solitude of Barden, where he seems to have enlarged the tower out of a common keeper's lodge, and where he found a retreat equally favourable to taste, to instruction, and to devotion. The narrow limits of his residence show that he had learned to despise the pomp of greatness, and that a small train of servants could suffice him, who had lived to the age of thirty a servant himself. I think this nobleman resided here almost entirely when in Yorkshire, for all his charters which I have seen are dated at Barden.

"His early habits, and the want of those artificial measures of time which even shepherds now possess, had given him a turn for observing the motions of the heavenly bodies; and, having purchased such an apparatus as could then be procured, he amused and reformed himself by those pursuits, with the aid of the Canons of Bolton, some of whom are said to have been well versed in what was then known of the science.

"I suspect this nobleman to have been sometimes occupied in a more visionary pursuit, and probably in the same company.

"For, from the family evidences, I have met with two MSS. on the subject of Alchemy, which, from the character, spelling, etc., may almost certainly be referred to the reign of Henry the Seventh. If these were originally deposited with the MSS. of the Cliffords, they might have been for the use of this nobleman. If they were brought from Bolton at the Dissolution, they must have been the work of those Canons whom he almost exclusively conversed with.

"In these peaceful employments Lord Clifford spent the whole reign of Henry the Seventh and the first years of his son. But in the year 1513, when almost sixty years old, he was appointed to a principal command over the army which fought at Flodden, and showed that the military genius of the family had neither been chilled in him by age, nor extinguished by habits of peace.

survived the battle of Flodden ten years and died April 23d, 1523, aged about 70. Endeavour to appropriate to him a tomb, and chantry, in the choir of the church on, as I should be sorry to believe that deposited, when dead, at a distance from the place which in his lifetime he loved so

his last will he appointed his body to be buried at Shap, if he died in Westmoreland, or at Bolton, if he died in Yorkshire."

respect to the Canons of Bolton, Dr. Percy shows from MSS. that not only algebra but astronomy was a favourite pursuit of him. W. W.

294. *Barden's lowly quietness.* Barden is at about three miles from Bolton Priory, on the bank of the Wharf.

TO SECOND. Line 16. *Banner.* Called the Banner of the Five Wounds.

43. *Rylstone-hall.* Of this there are few remains to be seen.

TO THIRD. Line 2. *Of Brancepeth.* Brancepeth Castle stands near the river Were, about five miles from the city of Durham. It formerly belonged to the Nevilles, Earls of Westmoreland. See Dr. Percy's account. W. W.

103. *Raby Hall.* Raby Castle, Durham.

123, 124. From the old ballad. W. W.

131. *Clifford-moor.* Not far from Wetherley.

203. From the old ballad. W. W.

207, 208. *Lord Dacre.* Howard's aid. Wetherley Castle in Cumberland has over its walls the arms of Dacre and Howard.

221. *mitred Thurston.* See the History for the account of this memorable battle, which was denominated the Battle of the Standard. W. W.

235. *In that other day of Neville's Cross.* The night before the battle of Durham was dark and begun, the 17th day of October, 1346, there did appear to John Fosse, Prior of the abbey of Durham, a Vision, commanding him to take the holy Corporal, wherewith St. Cuthbert did cover the altar when he used to say mass, and to put the same holy relique like to a banner-cloth on the point of a spear, and the next morning to go and repair to a place on the west side of the city of Durham, called the Red Hills, where the Maid's Bower wont to be, and there to remain and abide till the end of the battle. Which vision the Prior obeying, and taking the same for a revelation of God's grace and aid by the mediation of Holy St. Cuthbert, accordingly the next morning, with the monks of the said abbey, repair to the said Red Hills, and there most devoutly humbling and prostrating themselves in prayer for the victory in the said battle: (a great multitude of the enemy running and pressing by them, with intention to have spoiled them, yet had no power to commit any violence under such holy persons, occupied in prayer, being protected and defended by the mighty Providence of Almighty

God, and by the mediation of Holy St. Cuthbert, and the presence of the holy relique). And, after many conflicts and warlike exploits there had and done between the English men and the King of Scots and his company, the said battle ended, and the victory was obtained, to the great overthrow and confusion of the Scots, their enemies: And then the said Prior and monks accompanied with Ralph Lord Nevil, and John Nevil his son, and the Lord Percy, and many other nobles of England, returned home and went to the abbey church, there joining in hearty prayer and thanksgiving to God and Holy St. Cuthbert for the victory achieved that day."

This battle was afterwards called the Battle of Neville's Cross from the following circumstance:—

"On the west side of the city of Durham, where two roads pass each other, a most notable, famous, and goodly cross of stone-work was erected and set up to the honour of God for the victory there obtained in the field of battle, and known by the name of Nevil's Cross, and built at the sole cost of the Lord Ralph Nevil, one of the most excellent and chief persons in the said battle." The Relique of St. Cuthbert afterwards became of great importance in military events. For soon after this battle, says the same author, "The Prior caused a goodly and sumptuous banner to be made" (which is then described at great length), "and in the midst of the same banner-cloth was the said holy relique and corporal-cloth enclosed, etc., and so sumptuously finished, and absolutely perfected, this banner was dedicated to Holy St. Cuthbert, of intent and purpose that for the future it should be carried to any battle, as occasion should serve; and was never carried and showed at any battle but by the especial grace of God Almighty, and the mediation of Holy St. Cuthbert, it brought home victory; which banner-cloth, after the dissolution of the abbey, fell into the possession of Dean WHITTINGHAM, whose wife, called KATHARINE, being a French woman (as is most credibly reported by eyewitnesses), did most injuriously burn the same in her fire, to the open contempt and disgrace of all ancient and goodly reliques." — Extracted from a book entitled *Durham Cathedral, as it stood before the Dissolution of the Monastery*. It appears, from the old metrical History, that the above-mentioned banner was carried by the Earl of Surrey to Flodden Field. W. W.

CANTO FOURTH. Line 179. *Barnard's Towers.* On the Tees, Yorkshire.

CANTO FIFTH. Line 6. *Norton Tower.* It is so called to this day, and is thus described by Dr. Whitaker:—"Rylstone Fell yet exhibits a monument of the old warfare between the Nortons and Cliffords. On a point of very high ground, commanding an immense prospect, and protected by two deep ravines, are the remains of a square tower, expressly said by Dodsworth to have been built by Richard Norton. The walls are of strong grout-work, about four feet thick. It seems to have been three stories

high. Breaches have been industriously made in all the sides, almost to the ground, to render it untenable.

"But Norton Tower was probably a sort of pleasure-house in summer, as there are, adjoining to it, several large mounds (two of them are pretty entire), of which no other account can be given than that they were butts for large companies of archers.

"The place is savagely wild, and admirably adapted to the uses of a watch tower." W. W.

Of this only the roofless walls now stand.

CANTO SEVENTH. Line 18. *despoil and desolation*. "After the attainder of Richard Norton, his estates were forfeited to the crown, where they remained till the 2d or 3d of James; they were then granted to Francis Earl of Cumberland." From an accurate survey made at that time, several particulars have been extracted by Dr. W. It appears that "the mansion-house was then in decay. Immediately adjoining is a close, called the Vivery, so called, undoubtedly, from the French Vivier, or modern Latin Vivarium; for there are near the house large remains of a pleasure-ground, such as were introduced in the earlier part of Elizabeth's time, with topiary works, fish-ponds, an island, etc. The whole township was ranged by an hundred and thirty red deer, the property of the Lord, which, together with the wood, had, after the attainder of Mr. Norton, been committed to Sir Stephen Tempest. The wood, it seems, had been abandoned to depredations, before which time it appears that the neighbourhood must have exhibited a forest-like and sylvan scene. In this survey, among the old tenants is mentioned one Richard Kitchen, butler to Mr. Norton, who rose in rebellion with his master, and was executed at Ripon." W. W.

Line 157. *Amerdale*. "At the extremity of the parish of Burnsall, the valley of Wharfe forks off into two great branches, one of which retains the name of Wharfedale, to the source of the river; the other is usually called Littondale, but more anciently and properly, Amerdale. Dernbrook, which runs along an obscure valley from the N.W., is derived from a Teutonic word, signifying concealment." — DR. WHITAKER. W. W.

Line 212. "God us apdr." On one of the bells of Rylstone church, which seems coeval with the building of the tower, is this cypher, "E. N." for John Norton, and the motto, "God us apdr." W. W.

Line 253. *rock-encircled Pound*. Which is thus described by Dr. Whitaker: "On the plain summit of the hill are the foundations of a strong wall stretching from the S.W. to the N.E. corner of the tower, and to the edge of a very deep glen. From this glen, a ditch, several hundred yards long, runs south to another deep and rugged ravine. On the N. and W., where the banks are very steep, no wall or mound is discoverable, paling being the only fence that could stand on such ground.

"From the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, it appears that such pounds for deer, etc., were far from being uncommon in the north of Scotland. The principle of them was a thing like that of a wire mouse-trap. (The declivity of a steep hill, the bottom and sides of which were fenced so as to be impassable, a wall was constructed nearly level with the surface on the outside, yet so high within, that without wings it was impossible to escape in the opposite direction. Care was probably taken that these enclosures should contain better than the neighbouring parks or forests; and whoever is acquainted with the habits of the sequacious animals, will easily conceive that the leader was once tempted to descend at the snare, a herd would follow."

I cannot conclude without recommending the notice of all lovers of beautiful scenery to Bolton Abbey and its neighbourhood. This enchanting spot belongs to the Duke of Devonshire; and the superintendence of it has for some years been entrusted to the Rev. William Carr, who has most skilfully opened out its beauties; and, in whatever he has added, has done justice to the place, by working with an invisible hand of art in the very spirit of nature. W. W.

For a contrast of the two types of criticism on this great poem, compare Jeffrey's in the *Edinburgh Review*, and Prof. Shairpe's in *Aspects of Poetry*.

1808

Page 382. COMPOSED WHILE THE AUTHOR WAS . . . WRITING A TRACT.

Dove Cottage now became too small for the growing family, and this year Wordsworth moved to Allan Bank, across the lake at the foot of Silver How. At this time he was working on his pamphlet the "Convention of Clonmel," now printed in prose works, vol. i. of "The Excursion."

Page 382. GEORGE AND SARAH GRAY.

This poem was never published by Wordsworth. It appeared in De Quincey's *Memorial of Grasmere*. The parents lost their lives in a snowstorm, on the way from Langdale to Eborac, and six children were left orphans. Wordsworths found homes for them. In 1802, Dorothy wrote Lady Beaumont: "I am happy to inform you that the orphans have been fixed under the care of very respectable people. . . . I am going to transcribe a poem composed by my brother a few days after their return." *Memorials of Coleorton*, ii. p. 51.

1809

Page 383. HOFFER.

The sonnets of this year on the Tyndal herdsmen — patriots who fought in vain against the French under the leadership of Andrew Hoffer, an innkeeper in the Pannierthorpe — sound the note of Independence and Liberty which he early learned among the sheep on his own Westmoreland hills.

Page 384. "AND IS IT AMONG RUDE UNTU-
ORED DALES."

This and the two sonnets which follow sing
the praises of the Spanish patriot, Palafox.

Page 384. "HAIL, ZARAGOZA."

In this Sonnet I am under some obligations
to one of an Italian author, to which I cannot
refer. W. W.

Page 385. "BRAVE SCHILL! BY DEATH
DELIVERED, TAKE THY FLIGHT."

Ferdinand von Schill attempted to liberate
Germany from the tyranny of Bonaparte, but
was killed at Stralsund in 1809.

Page 385. "CALL NOT THE ROYAL SWEDEN
UNFORTUNATE."

Gustavus IV., who abdicated in 1809, and
went to London. See sonnet "The Voice of
Song."

Page 385. "LOOK NOW ON THAT ADVEN-
TURER."

This sonnet on Napoleon is in contrast to that
which precedes.

Page 386. "IS THERE A POWER," ETC.

This sonnet evidently refers to Palafox.

1810

Page 387. ON A CELEBRATED EVENT IN
ANCIENT HISTORY.

T. Quintus Flaminius, who defeated Philip
of Macedon and gave freedom to Greece in
196 B. C., at the celebration of the Isthmian
Games.

Page 387. UPON THE SAME EVENT.

Alluding to the fact that the Ætolians after
defeating Flaminius at Cynoscephalæ insisted on
the expulsion of the Macedonians.

Page 388. O'ERWEENING STATESMEN.

See Laborde's *Character of the Spanish Peo-
ple*; from him the statement of these last lines
is taken W. W.

Page 388. EPITAPHS TRANSLATED FROM
CHIABRERA.

The nine Epitaphs which follow are from the
Italian poet Chiabrera who was born in Savona,
1572.

II. Line 13.

Ivi vivea giocondo e i suoi pensieri
Erano tutti rose.

The Translator had not skill to come nearer
to his original. W. W.

VIII. Line 15. In justice to the Author, I
subjoin the original:—

— e degli amici
Non lasciava languire i bei pensieri.

W. W.

1811

Early in this year Wordsworth removed to
the Parsonage opposite the church.

Page 393. EPISTLE TO SIR GEORGE HOW-
LAND BEAUMONT, BART.

In August Wordsworth went to Bootle with
his family in order that his children might
have a change. They went by way of Red
Bank, Loughrigg Tarn and Little Langdale, to
Yewdale, and over Walna Scar to the Duddon,
thence to Bootle.

Line 59. *Mona's Isle*. Wordsworth in a
letter, written from Bootle to Sir George Beau-
mont Aug. 28, 1811, says: "The Isle of Man is
right opposite our window."

Line 189. *that Abode*. Sir George purchased
Loughrigg Tarn, intending to build a summer
cottage upon it in order to be near Wordsworth
a part of the year, but for some reason the cot-
tage was not built, the Tarn was sold and the
money given to Wordsworth; he used it to
purchase the yew trees which still stand in the
Poet's Corner, Grasmere Churchyard.

In July, 1804, Wordsworth wrote Sir George
Beaumont: "Loughrigg Tarn is a perpetual
mortification to me when I think that you and
Lady Beaumont were so near having a summer
seat here."

NOTE.—LOUGHRIGG TARN, alluded to in
the foregoing Epistle, resembles, though much
smaller in compass, the Lake Nemi, or *Speculum
Dianæ* as it is often called, not only in its clear
waters and circular form, and the beauty im-
mediately surrounding it, but also as being over-
looked by the eminence of Langdale Pikes as
Lake Nemi is by that of Monte Calvo. Since
this Epistle was written Loughrigg Tarn has
lost much of its beauty by the felling of many
natural clumps of wood, relics of the old forest,
particularly upon the farm called "The Oaks,"
so called from the abundance of that tree which
grew there.

It is to be regretted, upon public grounds,
that Sir George Beaumont did not carry into
effect his intention of constructing here a Sum-
mer Retreat in the style I have described; as
his taste would have set an example how build-
ings, with all the accommodations modern so-
ciety requires, might be introduced even into
the most secluded parts of this country without
injuring their native character. W. W.

Page 398. ON PERUSING THE FOREGOING
EPISTLE.

This must have been written in 1841, but I
place it here, as it should be read with the fore-
going.

Page 399. UPON THE SIGHT OF A BEAU-
TIFUL PICTURE, painted by Sir G. H. Beau-
mont.

Writing to Sir George Beaumont from Bootle,
Aug. 28, 1811, Wordsworth says: "Over the
chimney-piece is hung your little picture from
the neighbourhood of Coleorton."

Page 399. INSCRIPTIONS:

IN THE GROUNDS OF COLEORTON.

Although this poem was written in 1808 it belongs naturally with these Coleorton poems.

The student should read *Memorials of Coleorton*, vol. i. 1805-7, for an account of the work which Wordsworth did for Sir George during these years.

"Although the cedar has yielded to the ravages of time, the inscription still remains on the stone." — KNIGHT.

IN A GARDEN OF SIR GEORGE BEAUMONT, BART.

Line 8. *This little Niche*. "The niche may still be seen at Coleorton." — KNIGHT.

WRITTEN AT THE REQUEST OF SIR GEORGE BEAUMONT, BART.

This was written in 1808, but belongs naturally here. In 1811 Wordsworth wrote to Sir George relative to an attempt at recording these lines: "I hope this will do: I tried a hundred different ways, but cannot hit upon anything better."

FOR A SEAT IN THE GROVES OF COLEORTON.

Line 4. In 1811 Wordsworth wrote to Lady Beaumont: "Grace Dieu is itself so interesting a spot, and has naturally and historically such a connection with Coleorton, that I could not deny myself the pleasure of paying it this mark of attention."

1812

During this year Wordsworth's life was darkened by the death of little Catherine and Thomas, and not much creative work was done. The estrangement from Coleridge also began at this time.

Page 401. SONG FOR THE SPINNING WHEEL.

It will be interesting in connection with this poem to read the account of Ruskin's success in reinstating the spinning-wheel in the Lakes as given by Canon Rawnsley in his *Ruskin in the English Lakes*.

Page 401. COMPOSED ON THE EVE OF THE MARRIAGE OF A FRIEND IN THE VALE OF GRASMERE.

"This poem refers to the marriage of Mrs. Wordsworth's brother, Thomas Hutchinson, to Mary Monkhouse, November 1, 1812." — KNIGHT.

Page 401. WATER-FOWL.

"This first appeared in 'A Description of the Scenery of the Lakes,' 1823." — DOWDEN. See "The Recluse," book i.

1813

During this year the Parsonage was given up and they settled at Rydal Mount.

Page 402. VIEW FROM THE TOP OF BLACK COMB.

The Druid-haunted hill of Black Comb is

near Bootle in the south of Cumberland. It is the scene of Faber's poem "Sir Lancelot."

Page 403. NOVEMBER 1813.

This poem refers to the victory of the British Forces over Napoleon. The aged king was George III.

1814

Page 403. THE EXCURSION.

"The Excursion" was in process from 1811 to 1814. The story of Margaret in the first book and a few lines at the close of the fourth book took shape at Racedown, Alfoxden, 1795-8. At Dove Cottage and Rydal Bank the work was completed, while Coleridge was dictating *The Friend* under the name of Dorothy's Grasmere Journal, 1801-2, frequently alludes to the poet's care in writing and fashioning "The Pedlar," as she always called the poem. She says: "William worked on the 'Pedlar';" "Sate up late at the 'Pedlar';" "William worked hard at the 'Pedlar' and tired himself." It was published in 1814 and octavo 1820. It was up to quarto that Jeffrey stamped his judgment with the exclamation, "This will never . . . adding: 'The case of Mr. Wordsworth, as we perceive, is now manifestly hopeless; we give him up as altogether incurable, as beyond the power of criticism.'" It is a long way from Jeffrey to Arnold; and in the mean time the point of view in regard to Wordsworth has changed from judicial to sympathetic. That as Mr. Walter Raleigh says: "To one who has felt, even remotely, the same elevation of thought and the lonely strain of emotion that upheld the poet through his dealings with this human agony (as in 'White Doe'), the comments of Jeffrey are like the noises of a street brawl breaking upon the performance of a grave and majestic symphony."

TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM, EARL OF LONSDALE, K. G., etc. See sonnet, "Lonsdale in thy majestic Pile are seen," and note.

BOOK FIRST. The local allusions in "The Excursion" refer mainly to places in Grasmere and the vales of Little and Great Langdale. The characters and incidents are in main historical, each is idealized at times to suit the purpose of the poet. Like the rest of Wordsworth's works, "The Excursion" gains much in force and beauty when read in the scenes to which it alludes. The first book has the least of coloring, and is in many respects the most historical. The Wanderer, as Wordsworth tells us in the Fenwick note, was one James Parnes, a Scotchman, who lived in the town of Kendal. His grave may be seen in the churchyard at Kendal. To one familiar with *The Prelude* it will be evident that in creating this character the poet has repeated much of his autobiography; the Wanderer is another Wordsworth.

s 1-16. 'Twas summer, etc. See "Nut-
 the scenery of which is at Hawkshead.
 s 53. market-village. Hawkshead.
 s 132. So the foundations of his mind were
 See "Prelude," ii.
 s 197. Such was the Boy, etc. This is
 the most Wordsworthian note in "The
 sion."
 s 250. The divine Milton. Charles Lamb, in
 ig Wordsworth a first edition of "Paradise
 ned," wrote: "Charles Lamb, to the best
 of Milton, and therefore the worthiest
 ant of this pleasant edition. Jan. 2d, 1820."
 s 341. much did he see of men. At the
 of giving a shock to the prejudices of
 ial society, I have ever been ready to pay
 ge to the aristocracy of nature; under a
 ction that vigorous human-heartedness is
 onstituent principle of true taste. It may
 however, be satisfactory to have prose
 nony how far a Character, employed for
 uses of imagination, is founded upon gen-
 fact. I, therefore, subjoin an extract from
 athor who had opportunities of being well
 ainted with a class of men, from whom my
 personal knowledge emboldened me to
 r this portrait.
 We learn from Cæsar and other Roman
 ters, that the travelling merchants who fre-
 nted Gaul and other barbarous countries,
 er newly conquered by the Roman arms, or
 lering on the Roman conquests, were ever
 first to make the inhabitants of those
 ntries familiarly acquainted with the Ro-
 modes of life, and to inspire them with an
 ination to follow the Roman fashions, and
 enjoy Roman conveniences. In North Amer-
 travelling merchants from the Settlements
 e done and continue to do much more to-
 rds civilising the Indian natives, than all the
 ssionaries, papist or protestant, who have
 r been sent among them.
 'It is farther to be observed, for the credit of
 s most useful class of men, that they com-
 nly contribute, by their personal manners,
 less than by the sale of their wares, to the
 finement of the people among whom they
 vel. Their dealings form them to great
 ickness of wit and acuteness of judgment.
 aving constant occasion to recommend them-
 lves and their goods, they acquire habits of
 e most obliging attention, and the most in-
 nuating address. As in their peregrinations
 ey have opportunity of contemplating the
 anners of various men and various cities, they
 ecome eminently skilled in the knowledge of
 e world. As they wander, each alone, through
 inly-inhabited districts, they form habits of re-
 flection and of sublime contemplation. With all
 hese qualifications, no wonder that they should
 ften be, in remote parts of the country, the
 est mirrors of fashion, and censors of man-
 ners; and should contribute much to polish the
 oughness and soften the rusticity of our peas-
 ntry. It is not more than twenty or thirty
 ears since a young man going from any part
 of Scotland to England, of purpose to carry the

pack, was considered as going to lead the life
 and acquire the fortune of a gentleman. When,
 after twenty years' absence in that honourable
 line of employment, he returned with his acqui-
 sitions to his native country, he was regarded
 as a gentleman to all intents and purposes."
 — HERON'S *Journey in Scotland*, vol. i. p. 89.
 W. W.

Line 370. *He could afford to suffer, etc.* See
 "Lines Left upon a Seat in a Yew-Tree," ll.
 48-63.

Line 420. *Plain his garb, etc.* A portrait of
 Wordsworth himself as given by many con-
 temporaries.

Line 511. "*I speak,*" continued he, "*of One,*"
 etc. The local setting here is in the southwest
 of England — Dorsetshire and Somersetshire.
 In the incidents and pictures of this wonderful
 poem we have Wordsworth at his best; there
 are no theories, no maxims or proverbs for
 practical use — only the solemn and moving
 spectacle ministering to the spirit of wonder
 and awe. Coleridge says of it: —

"I was in my twenty-fourth year when I had
 the happiness of knowing Mr. Wordsworth
 personally, and, while memory lasts, I shall
 hardly forget the sudden effect produced on
 my mind by his recitation of a manuscript poem
 which still remains unpublished, but of which
 the stanza and tone of style were the same as
 those of 'The Female Vagrant,' as originally
 printed in the first volume of the *Lyrical Bal-
 lads*. There was here no mark of strained
 thought or forced diction, no crowd or turbu-
 lence of imagery; and, as the poet hath himself
 well described in his 'Lines on Re-visiting the
 Wye,' manly reflection and human associations
 had given both variety and an additional inter-
 est to natural objects, which in the passion and
 appetite of the first love they had seemed to
 him neither to need or permit."

BOOK SECOND. The localities in which the
 scenes of this book are laid may be readily
 identified although some of the details are baf-
 fling. The route taken by the Poet and the
 Wanderer was that on the west of Grasmere
 Lake over Red Bank to Ellswater and the vales
 of Great and Little Langdale.

Line 62. *Nor was he loth to enter ragged huts,*
 etc. See "Song at the Feast of Brougham
 Castle:" —

"Love he had found in huts where poor men lie," etc.

Line 92. *mountains stern and desolate.* The
 Langdales.

Line 120. *annual Wake.* Folk festivals, com-
 mon in the vales then and not yet extinct.
 Cf. "Prelude," viii. 1-70.

Line 127. *broad hill.* Lingmoor, — which
 divides Great Langdale from Little Langdale.

Line 155. *In a spot, etc.* Blea Tarn in
 Little Langdale.

Line 175. *Chaplain.* See Wordsworth's ac-
 count of the Solitary in the Fenwick note intro-
 ducing this poem.

Line 213. *That promised everlasting joy to
 France.* See "The Prelude," ix.

Line 318. *wide vale*. Great Langdale.

Line 324. *A steep ascent . . . dreary plain*. They evidently ascended Lingmoor at its highest point to the Tarn, on its summit.

Line 325. *tumultuous waste*, etc. From the top of Lingmoor many of the mountains of the lakes are visible.

Line 328. *little lowly vale*. Little Langdale.

Line 338. *liquid pool*. Blea Tarn.

Line 339. *one abode*. Blea Tarn house.

Lines 386, 387. *band of rustic persons*, etc. A vivid description of the type of ceremony at that time current in the vales, and even now not altogether extinct in Cumberland and Westmoreland.

Line 404. *wound from crag to crag*, etc. Descending to Blea Tarn Cottage.

Line 420. *a little turf-built seat*. The location of this will give the traveler some trouble; it is evidently near the Ghyll.

Line 638. *the Cottage*. As humble as Dove Cottage at Grasmere. It has three small rooms on lower and four on upper floor. It is used now as a semi-public house.

Line 692. *two huge Peaks*. The Langdale Pikes.

Line 696. *Many are the notes*, etc. One who has been in the Langdales "when the Storm rides high" will never forget how Wordsworth has caught the spirit of the scene in this passage.

Line 741. *The Housewife*, etc. The character of the hostess and all the incidents associated with this episode belong to Patterdale. See Fenwick note.

Nothing like the closing passage in this book is to be found in any other poet. It reveals the truth of Coleridge's fifth characteristic of Wordsworth's work. He says: "Lastly, and pre-eminently, I challenge for this poet the gift of imagination in the highest and strictest sense of the word. . . . In imaginative power he stands nearest of all moderns to Shakespeare and Milton; and yet in a kind perfectly unborrowed and his own."

BOOK THIRD. The scenery of the book is that associated with Blea Tarn and Little Langdale.

Line 14. *How Nature hems you in*, etc. A characteristic of every vale in the district, especially that of Little Langdale. There is no egress except by a single road without a climb.

Line 50. *a semicirque of turf-clad ground*, etc. This description is wonderfully true to the conditions about the Tarn as they are to-day, and careful search will reveal its every detail: "the mass of rock," "the holly," the "softly creeping brook" and the fir trees.

Lines 94-100. Ruskin cites these lines in *Modern Painters*, vol. i., "Truth of open Sky."

Line 112. *Lost in unsearchable eternity!* Since this paragraph was composed, I have read with so much pleasure, in Burnet's *Theory of the Earth*, a passage expressing corresponding sentiments, excited by objects of a similar nature, that I cannot forbear to transcribe it.

"Signod verò Natura nobis dedit spectacu-

lum, in hâc tellure, verè gratum, et philosophi dignum, id semel mihi contigisse arbitror: cum ex celsissimâ rupe speculabundus ad oram maris Mediterranei, hinc æquor cæruleum, illic tractus Alpinos prospexi; nihil quidem magis dispar aut dissimile, nec in suo genere, magis egregium et singulare. Hoc theatrum ego facile prætulero Romanis cunctis, Græcis; atque id quod natura hic spectandum exhibet, scenicis ludis omnibus, aut amphitheatricis taminibus. Nihil hic elegans aut venustum, sed ingens et magnificum, et quod placet magnitudine suâ et quâdam specie immensum. Hinc intuebar maris æquabilem superficiem, usque et usque diffusam, quantum maris oculorum acies ferri potuit; illinc disruptam terræ faciem, et vastas moles variè elevatas aut depressas, erectas, propendentes, inclinatas, coacervatas, omni situ inæquales et turbido. Placuit, ex hâc parte, Naturæ simplicitas, et inexhausta quâdam planities ex alterâ, multiformis confusio magnorum corporum et insanæ rerum strages: quas cum intuebar, non urbis alicujus aut oppidi, sed confracti mundi rudera, ante oculos habere mihi visus sum.

"In singulis ferè montibus erat aliquid insigne et mirabile, sed præ cæteris mihi placuit illa, quâ sedebam, rupes: erat maxima et altissima, et quâ terram respiciebat, molliori acies altitudinem suam dissimulabat: quâ verò horrendum præceps, et quasi ad perpendicularitatem facta, instar parietis. Præterea læcis ibi marina adeò erat lævis ac uniformis (quod in rupibus aliquando observare licet) ac si semper fuisset à summo ad imum, in illo plano; rursus terræ motu aliquo, aut fulmine, diruta.

"Ima pars rupis erat cava, recessusque habuit, et saxeos specus, euntes in vacuum moentes, sive naturâ pridem factos, sive exeros mari undarum crebris iotibus: In hos enim cum impetu ruebant et fragore, æstuantis maris fluctus quos iterum spumantes reddidit antrum, quasi ab imo ventre evomit.

"Dextrum latus montis erat præruptum, aspero saxo et nudâ caute: sinistrum non adeo neglexerat Natura, arboribus utpote ornatum et prope pedem montis rivus limpide aquæ prorupit; qui cum vicinam vallem irrigaret, lento motu serpens, et per varios meandros, quasi ad protrahendam vitam, in magno mari absorptus subito periit. Denique in summitate vertice promontorii, commodè eminebat saxum, cui insidebam contemplabundus. Vale augustæ sedes. Rege digna: Augusta rupes, semper mihi memoranda!" P. 89. *Telluris Theatrum sacra, etc., Editio secunda.* W. W.

Lines 143-148. *that huge Pile . . . on Sarum's naked plain*. Stonehenge. See "Guilt and Sorrow," p. 19.

Lines 231, 232. *Wisdom is oft-times wiser when we stoop than when we soar*. See Aubrey de Vere, *Wisdom and Truth of Wordsworth's Poetry*, in vol. i., "Essays chiefly on Poetry."

Line 307. *Blow winds of autumn, etc.* See "Composed upon an Evening of Extraordinary Splendour and Beauty."

318-332. *On Devon's leafy shores . . . Downs.* Wordsworth here reverts to *es of Stowey* with Coleridge. See "Pre-
xiv.

716. *The potent shock I felt, etc.* See *de,*" ix.

883. *gigantic stream.* The Hudson

884. *a city.* New York.

931. *Of Mississippi, or that northern*
"A man is supposed to improve by
out into the *World*, by visiting *London*.
ial man does; he extends with his sphere;
Alas! that sphere is microscopic; it is
of minutiae, and he surrenders his gen-
vision to the artist, in order to embrace
his ken. His bodily senses grow acute,
to barren and inhuman pruriency; while
ental become proportionally obtuse. The
e is the Man of Mind: he who is placed in
here of Nature and of God, might be a
at Tattersall's and Brooks's, and a sneer
James's: he would certainly be swallowed
by the first *Pizarro* that crossed him:—
when he walks along the river of Amazons;
he rests his eye on the unrivalled Andes;
he measures the long and watered savan-
or contemplates, from a sudden promon-
the distant, vast Pacific — and feels
elf a freeman in this vast theatre, and
nanding each ready produced fruit of this
erness, and each progeny of this stream —
xultation is not less than imperial. He is
entle, too, as he is great: his emotions of
erness keep pace with his elevation of senti-
t; for he says, 'These were made by a good
g, who, unsought by me, placed me here to
y them.' He becomes at once a child and
ng. His mind is in himself; from hence he
ies, and from hence he acts, and he argues
rringly, and acts magisterially: his mind in
self is also in his God; and therefore he
s, and therefore he soars." — From the notes
n "The Hurricane," a Poem, by William
bert.

The Reader, I am sure, will thank me for the
ve quotation, which, though from a strange
ok, is one of the finest passages of modern
glish prose. W. W.

Line 947. *Muccawiss.* Indian Muckawis,
hip-poor-will.

BOOK FOURTH. In this book the discussion
th the disciple of *Candide* is continued in the
itude of *Blea Tarn*.

Lines 10-17. *One adequate support, etc.* In
ese lines Wordsworth reveals that ethical
ilosophy so often repeated in the shorter
ems which is his noblest gift to the world,
d in which he is without an equal. Here
e have what Coleridge calls his "meditative
etry," a union of deep and subtle thought
ith sensibility. Arthur Hallam, writing from
ambridge to Gladstone at Oxford in 1820 on
e great question of Man's relation to God,
ys: "Let me quote to their purpose the
ords of my favourite poet; it will do us good
hear his voice, though but for a moment."

He then quotes these lines. See Morley's *Life
of Gladstone*, vol. i. p. 67.

Line 39. *Yet I will praise thee, etc.* Sir
Leslie Stephen, who has written a most illu-
minating essay on Wordsworth's Ethics, says:
"The purpose then of the 'Excursion,' and of
Wordsworth's poetry in general is to show how
the higher faculty reveals a harmony which we
overlook when with the Solitary we skim along
the surface of things."

Line 111. *What visionary powers, etc.* A
reversion here in memory to the experiences re-
vealed in the second book of "The Prelude."

Line 123. *Those fervent raptures are for ever
flown, etc.* The half-conscious instincts of youth
have passed into enlightened reason through
the years that bring the philosophic mind.
The identity of the two revelations constitutes
Wordsworth's optimism.

Line 130. *'Tis, by comparison, etc.* See, upon
this subject, Baxter's most interesting review
of his own opinions and sentiments in the de-
cline of life. It may be found (lately reprinted)
in Dr. Wordsworth's *Eccelesiastical Biography*.
W. W.

Line 197. *not fearing for our creed, etc.* The
most significant tribute to the truth of this
philosophy has been given by Sir Leslie
Stephen. He says: "Other poetry becomes
trifling when we are making our inevitable
passages through the Valley of the Shadow of
Death. Wordsworth's alone retains its power.
We love him the more as we grow older and
become impressed with the sadness and serious-
ness of life. . . . He is a prophet and a moral-
ist as well as a mere singer."

Line 205. *Alas! etc.* This subject is treated
at length in the Ode — "Intimations of Immor-
tality." W. W.

Line 324. *Knowing the heart of man, etc.*
The passage quoted from Daniel is taken from
a poem addressed to the Lady Margaret, Coun-
tess of Cumberland, and the two last lines,
printed in Italics, are by him translated from
Seneca. The whole Poem is very beautiful.
I will transcribe four stanzas from it, as they
contain an admirable picture of the state of
a wise Man's mind in a time of public com-
motion.

"Nor is he moved with all the thunder-cracks
Of tyrant's threats, or with the surly brow
Of Power, that proudly sits on others' crimes;
Charged with more crying sins than those he checks
The storms of sad confusion that may grow
Up in the present for the coming times,
Appal not him; that hath no side at all,
But of himself, and knows the worst can fall.

"Although his heart (so near allied to earth)
Cannot but pity the perplexed state
Of troublous and distressed mortality,
That thus make way unto the ugly birth
Of their own sorrows, and do still beget
Affliction upon Imbecillity:
Yet seeing thus the course of things must run,
He looks thereon not strange, but as fore-d

"And whilst distraught ambition compass
And is encompassed, while as craft dec

And is deceived : whilst man doth ransack man,
And builds on blood, and rises by distress ;
And th' Inheritance of desolation leaves
To great-expecting hopes : He looks thereon,
As from the shore of peace, with unwet eye,
And bears no venture in Impiety.

"Thus, Lady, fares that man that hath prepared
A rest for his desires ; and sees all things
Beneath him ; and hath learned this book of man,
Full of the notes of frailty ; and compared
The best of glory with her sufferings :
By whom, I see, you labour all you can
To plant your heart ! and set your thoughts as near
His glorious mansion as your powers can bear."

W. W.

Line 343. *Up from the creeping plant*, etc. Here is a recognition of the great scientific doctrine of evolution which has revolutionized modern philosophy, and a prophecy that the knowledge it brings leads to love and reverence rather than to skepticism.

Lines 402, etc. *I heard . . . a voice sent forth*, etc. See "Yes, it was the mountain Echo."

Line 489. *Take courage*, etc. These homely lines were made the butt of ridicule by Wordsworth's assailants, but Wisdom is justified of her children, and a century has revealed their significance. They have become the eternal warning of Science.

Line 763. *We live by Admiration, Hope and Love*, etc. Our moral being is built up through the recognition by admiration, hope, and love of those common sights and sounds which are meaningless to the world at large.

Line 851. *In that fair clime*, etc. "No Hellene is old," says the Egyptian priest in Plato, "in mind you are all young."

Line 859. *beardless Youth*. Apollo.

Line 865. *beaming Goddess*. Diana.

Line 910. *good Saint Fillan*. Scott alludes to the Spring of Saint Fillan in Canto i., "Lady of the Lake." There is one at the eastern end of Loch Earn and another at Saint Fillan's on the road to Tyndrum. This is known as Holy Pool.

Line 911. *Saint Giles*. The Church of Saint Giles, High St., Edinburgh, is the Westminster Abbey of Scotland.

Line 977. *Only to be examined*, etc. Wordsworth's continued protest against such a process as an end in itself, apart from a union with the vital soul, has at last justified itself in the judgment of all thinking minds.

Line 997. *Crowned was he*, etc. Voltaire was thus honored at Paris when he was eighty years old.

Line 1146. *And central peace*, etc. These lines illustrate Coleridge's third characteristic of Wordsworth's poetry: "The sinewy strength and originality of single lines and paragraphs."

BOOK FIFTH. The scene of this book is in the Vale of Grasmere.

Line 3. *attractive scat*, etc. The tarn where the scene of books iii. and iv. is laid.

Line 12. *sole outlet*. The road leading to the village of Little Langdale.

Lines 29, 30. *Knowledge . . . should . . . have*, etc. Mr. Matthew Arnold as president of the Wordsworth Society in 1883 said: "A monas-

tery is under the rules of poverty, chastity and obedience. He who comes under the discipline of Wordsworth comes under these same rules. Wordsworth constantly both preached and practised them."

Line 80. *a grey church-tower*. This church thought must be in Little Langdale, as the poet himself says in the Fenwick note. It passes at once to the Vale of Grasmere.

Line 97. *stately House*, etc. This is Hackett Cottage alluded to in the "Epitaph on Sir George Beaumont" —

"High on the sunny hill," etc.

The poet was a frequent visitor here.

Line 134. *village-churchyard*. St. Oswald's Church, Grasmere.

Line 144. *Not raised in nice proportion*. This description is in almost every detail of St. Oswald's Church, Grasmere, and applies to it in its present state. Among the "ancient monuments" may now be seen the memorial to Wordsworth.

Line 226. *Where sun and shade were mixed*. The oak is no more, but yew trees planted by Wordsworth himself furnish a "sant awning" not far from the wall on the west of the churchyard where they repaired for discussion.

Line 411. *How gay the habitations*, etc. "On Nature's invitation do I come," line 45.

Line 441. *The . . . Pastor*. This church is in the main that of the Rev. E. Walker, "the wonderful Walker" of Thwaite Chapel. See Duddon Sonnets.

Line 646. *Or rather, as we stand*.

Leo. You, Sir, could help me to the history Of half these graves ?

Priest. For eight-score winters past With what I've witnessed, and with what I've heard Perhaps I might ; . . . By turning o'er these hillocks one by one, We two could travel, Sir, through a strange road Yet all in the broad highway of the world.

The Brothers. W. W.

Line 670. *You behold*, etc. Here the scene reverts to the Hackett Cottage again in Little Langdale, and the dark mountain is Little Langdale, as he tells us in the Fenwick note to "Epitaph on Sir George Beaumont."

Line 917. *streams, whose murmur*, etc. "Resolution and Independence : " —

"And all the air is filled with pleasant noise of waters"

Line 975. *And gentle Nature*, etc.

"And suffering Nature grieved that one should be
Southey's *Retrospect*. W. W.

Line 978. *And whence that tribute*. The sentiments and opinions here uttered are in consonance with those expressed in the following Epitaph upon Epitaphs, which was furnished by Mr. Coleridge's periodical work. The first and as they are dictated by a spirit congenial to that which pervades this and the two succeeding

books, the sympathising reader will not be pleased to see the Essay here annexed.

1012. *Life, I repeat, is energy of love,*

“ The cloud of mortal destiny
Others will front it fearlessly
But who, like him, will put it by ? ”

ARNOLD, *Memorial Verses*.

the first edition of ‘*The Excursion*,’ 1814, was worth printed with his notes the following which first appeared in *The Friend*, Feb. 10.” — J. R. TUTIN.

ESSAY UPON EPITAPHS

needs scarcely be said, that an Epitaph proposes a Monument, upon which it is to be given. Almost all Nations have wished that external signs should point out the places where their dead are interred. Among savage and unacquainted with letters this has mostly been done either by rude stones placed near the remains, or by mounds of earth raised over them. This custom proceeded obviously from a twofold desire: first to guard the remains of the dead from irreverent approach or from sacrilegious violation; and secondly to preserve their memory. “Never any,” says Camden, “neglected burial but some savage nations; as the Romans, which cast their dead to the dogs; the varlet philosophers, as Diogenes, who desired to be devoured of fishes; some dissolute poets, as Mæcenas, who was wont to say, *tumulum curo; sepelit natura relictos*.

careless of a grave: — Nature her dead will save.”

As soon as nations had learned the use of letters, epitaphs were inscribed upon these monuments; in order that their intention might be more surely and adequately fulfilled. I have observed monuments and epitaphs from two different sources of feeling, but these do in fact resolve themselves into one. The invention of epitaphs, however, in his *Discourse of Funeral Monuments*, he rightly, “proceeded from the presage or forefeeling of immortality, implanted in all men naturally, and is referred to the scholars Linus the Theban poet, who flourished about the year of the world two thousand seven hundred and one; who first bewailed this Linus their Master when he was slain, in doleful verses, then bewailed of him Cælia, afterwards Epitaphia, for that they were first sung at burials, after engraved upon the sepulchres.”

And, verily, without the consciousness of a principle of immortality in the human soul, Man could never have had awakened in him the desire to live in the remembrance of his fellows: nor love, or the yearning of kind towards kind, could not have produced it. The dog or horse, which lies in the field, or in the stall, by the side of his companions, and is incapable of anticipating the sorrow with which his surrounding associates shall bemoan his death, or pine for his loss; he cannot pre-conceive this regret, he can

form no thought of it; and therefore can possibly have a desire to leave such regret or remembrance behind him. Add to the principle of love which exists in the inferior animals, the faculty of reason which exists in Man alone; will the conjunction of these account for the desire? Doubtless it is a necessary consequence of this conjunction; yet not, I think, as a direct result, but only to be come at through an intermediate thought, viz. that of an intimation or assurance within us, that some part of our nature is imperishable. At least the precedence, in order of birth, of one feeling to the other, is unquestionable. If we look back upon the days of childhood, we shall find that the time is not in remembrance when, with respect to our own individual Being, the mind was without this assurance; whereas, the wish to be remembered by our friends or kindred after death, or even in absence, is, as we shall discover, a sensation that does not form itself till the social feelings have been developed, and the Reason has connected itself with a wide range of objects. Forlorn, and cut off from communication with the best part of his nature, must that man be, who should derive the sense of immortality, as it exists in the mind of a child, from the same unthinking gaiety or liveliness of animal spirits with which the lamb in the meadow or any other irrational creature is endowed; who should ascribe it, in short, to blank ignorance in the child; to an inability arising from the imperfect state of his faculties to come, in any point of his being, into contact with a notion of death; or to an unreflecting acquiescence in what has been instilled into him! Has such an unfoldment of the mysteries of nature, though he may have forgotten his former self, ever noticed the early, obstinate, and unappeasable inquisitiveness of children upon the subject of origination? This single fact proves outwardly the monstrousness of those suppositions: for, if we had no direct external testimony that the minds of very young children meditate feelingly upon death and immortality, these inquiries, which we all know they are perpetually making concerning the whence, do necessarily include correspondent habits of interrogation concerning the whither. Origin and tendency are notions inseparably correlative. Never did a child stand by the side of a running stream, pondering within himself what power was the feeder of the perpetual current, from what never-wearied sources the body of water was supplied, but he must have been inevitably propelled to follow this question by another: “Towards what abyss is it in progress? what receptacle can contain the mighty influx?” And the spirit of the answer must have been, though the word might be sea or ocean, accompanied perhaps with an image gathered from a map, or from the real object in nature — these might have been the letter, but the spirit of the answer must have been as inevitably, — a receptacle without bounds or dimensions; — nothing less than infinity. We may, then, be justified in asserting, that the sense of immortality, if not a co-existent and

twin birth with Reason, is among the earliest of her offspring: and we may further assert, that from these conjoined, and under their countenance, the human affections are gradually formed and opened out. This is not the place to enter into the recesses of these investigations; but the subject requires me here to make a plain avowal, that, for my own part, it is to me inconceivable, that the sympathies of love towards each other, which grow with our growth, could ever attain any new strength, or even preserve the old, after we had received from the outward senses the impression of death, and were in the habit of having that impression daily renewed and its accompanying feeling brought home to ourselves, and to those we love; if the same were not counteracted by those communications with our internal Being, which are anterior to all these experiences, and with which revelation coincides, and has through that coincidence alone (for otherwise it could not possess it) a power to affect us. I confess, with me the conviction is absolute that, if the impression and sense of death were not thus counterbalanced, such a hollowness would pervade the whole system of things, such a want of correspondence and consistency, a disproportion so astounding betwixt means and ends, that there could be no repose, no joy. Were we to grow up unfostered by this genial warmth, a frost would chill the spirit, so penetrating and powerful that there could be no motions of the life of love; and infinitely less could we have any wish to be remembered after we had passed away from a world in which each man had moved about like a shadow. — If, then, in a creature endowed with the faculties of foresight and reason, the social affections could not have unfolded themselves uncountenanced by the faith that Man is an immortal being, and if, consequently, neither could the individual dying have had a desire to survive in the remembrance of his fellows, nor on their side could they have felt a wish to preserve for future times vestiges of the departed; it follows, as a final inference, that without the belief in immortality, wherein these several desires originate, neither monuments nor epitaphs, in affectionate or laudatory commemoration of the deceased, could have existed in the world.

Simonides, it is related, upon landing in a strange country, found the corse of an unknown person lying by the seaside; he buried it, and was honoured throughout Greece for the piety of that act. Another ancient Philosopher, chancing to fix his eyes upon a dead body, regarded the same with slight, if not with contempt, saying, "See the shell of the flown bird!" But it is not to be supposed that the moral and tender-hearted Simonides was incapable of the lofty movements of thought to which that other Sage gave way at the moment while his soul was intent only upon the indestructible being; nor, on the other hand, that he, in whose sight a lifeless human body was of no more value than the worthless shell from which the living fowl had departed, would not, in a dif-

ferent mood of mind, have been affected by those earthly considerations which had so much occupied the philosophic Poet to the performance of his pious duty. And with regard to this last point, may be assured that, if he had been destitute of the capability of communing with the immortal thoughts that appertain to human nature, he would have cared no more for the living stranger than for the dead body of a porpoise which might have been cast up upon the waves. We respect the corporeal frame not merely because it is the habitation of the rational, but of an immortal Soul. Each of the Sages was in sympathy with the best feelings of our nature; feelings which, though they are opposite to each other, have another and a deeper connection than that of contrast. — It is this connection formed through the subtle progress of nature, which, both in the natural and the moral world, qualities pass insensibly into their contraries, and things revolve upon each other. As a ray of light upon the orb of this planet, a voyage towards the regions where the sun sets, and gradually to the quarter where we have been accustomed to behold it come forth at its rising, and, in like manner, a voyage towards the birth-place in our imagination of the dying, leads finally to the quarter where death is last seen when he departs from our eyes. The contemplative Soul, travelling in the region of mortality, advances to the country of everlasting life; and, in like manner, may continue to explore those cheerful tracks, till she is brought back, for her advantage and benefit, to the land of transitory things — of sorrow and of tears.

On a midway point, therefore, which commands the thoughts and feelings of the Sages whom we have represented in contrast, does the Author of that species of comparison, the laws of which it is our present purpose to explain, take his stand. Accordingly, relating to the twofold desire of guarding the remains of the deceased and preserving their memory, may be said that a sepulchral monument is a tribute to a man as a human being; and that an epitaph (in the ordinary meaning attached to the word) includes this general feeling and nothing more; and is a record to preserve the memory of the dead, as a tribute due to his individual worth, for a satisfaction to the sorrowing hearts of the survivors, and for the common benefit of the living: which record is accomplished, not in a general manner, but where it can, in close connection with the remains of the deceased: and these, it may be added, among the modern nations of Europe, are deposited within, or contiguous to, the places of worship. In ancient times, as is well known, it was the custom to bury the dead beyond the walls of towns and cities; and among the Greeks and Romans they were frequently interred by the waysides.

I could here pause with pleasure, and invite the Reader to indulge with me in contemplation of the advantages which must have attended such a practice. We might ruminate upon

which the monuments, thus placed, must borrow from the surrounding images of — from the trees, the wild flowers, from a running perhaps within sight or hearing the beaten road stretching its weary path hard by. Many tender similitudes must be presented to the mind of the traveller leaning upon one of the tombs, or resting in the coolness of its shade, whether he is relieved from weariness or in compliance with invitation, "Pause, Traveller!" so often upon the monuments. And to its epitaph must have been supplied strong appeals to the appearances or immediate impressions, and affecting analogies of life as a journey through a sleep overcoming the tired way — of misfortune as a storm that falls suddenly upon him — of beauty as a flower that is blown away, or of innocent pleasure as one that is gathered — of virtue that standeth firm like a rock against the beating waves — of hope determined insensibly like the poplar by the side of the river that has fed it," or blasted in its element like a pine-tree by the stroke of lightning upon the mountain-top — of admonitions and heart-stirring remembrances, like a refreshing breeze that comes without warning, or the bubbling of the waters of an unexpected fountain. These and similar suggestions must have given, early, to the language of the senseless stone a force enforced and endeared by the benignity of that nature with which it was in unison. — In modern times, have lost much of these advantages; and they are but in a small degree counterbalanced to the inhabitants of large towns and cities by the custom of depositing the dead within, or contiguous to, their places of worship; however splendid or imposing may be the appearance of those edifices, or however interesting or salutary the recollections associated with them. Even were it not true that tombs lose their monitory virtue when thus obtruded upon the notice of men occupied with the cares of the world, and too often sullied and defiled by those cares, yet still, when death is in our thoughts, nothing can make amends for the want of the soothing influences of nature, and the absence of those types of renovation and refreshment which the fields and woods offer to the repose of the serious and contemplative mind. To feel the force of this sentiment, let a man compare in imagination the unsightly manner in which our monuments are crowded together in the busy, noisy, unclean, and almost lawless churchyard of a large town, with the quiet seclusion of a Turkish cemetery, in some remote place, and yet further sanctified by the shade of cypress in which it is embosomed. Thoughts in the same temper as these have already been expressed with true sensibility by an ingenious Poet of the present day. The subject of his poem is "All Saints Church, Derby:" —

"Then in some rural, calm, sequestered spot
Where healing Nature her benignant look
Ne'er changes, save at that lone season, when,
With tresses drooping o'er her sable stole,
She yearly mourns the mortal doom of man,
Her noblest work, (so Israel's virgins erst,
With annual moan upon the mountains wept
Their fairest gone,) there in that rural scene,
So placid, so congenial to the wish
The Christian feels, of peaceful rest within
The silent grave, I would have stayed :

— wandered forth, where the cold dew of heaven
Lay on the humbler graves around, what time
The pale moon gazed upon the turfy mounds,
Pensive, as though like me, in lonely muse,
'T were brooding on the dead inhumed beneath.
There while with him, the holy man of Uz,
O'er human destiny I sympathised,
Counting the long, long periods prophecy
Decrees to roll, ere the great day arrives
Of resurrection, oft the blue-eyed Spring
Had met me with her blossoms, as the Dove,
Of old, returned with olive leaf, to cheer
The Patriarch mourning o'er a world destroyed :
And I would bless her visit; for to me
'T is sweet to trace the consonance that links
As one, the works of Nature and the word
Of God. — "

JOHN EDWARDS.

A village churchyard, lying as it does in the lap of nature, may indeed be most favourably contrasted with that of a town of crowded population; and sepulture therein combines many of the best tendencies which belong to the mode practised by the Ancients with others peculiar to itself. The sensations of pious cheerfulness, which attend the celebration of the sabbath-day in rural places, are profitably chastised by the sight of the graves of kindred and friends, gathered together in that general home towards which the thoughtful yet happy spectators themselves are journeying. Hence a parish church, in the stillness of the country, is a visible centre of a community of the living and the dead; a point to which are habitually referred the nearest concerns of both.

As, then, both in cities and in villages, the dead are deposited in close connection with our places of worship, with us the composition of an epitaph naturally turns, still more than among the nations of antiquity, upon the most serious and solemn affections of the human mind; upon departed worth — upon personal or social sorrow and admiration — upon religion, individual and social — upon time, and upon eternity. Accordingly, it suffices, in ordinary cases, to secure a composition of this kind from censure, that it contain nothing that shall shock or be inconsistent with this spirit. But, to entitle an epitaph to praise, more than this is necessary. It ought to contain some thought or feeling belonging to the mortal or immortal part of our nature touchingly expressed; and if that be done, however general or even trite the sentiment may be, every man of pure mind will read the words with pleasure and gratitude. A husband bewails a wife; a parent breathes a sigh of disappointed hope over a lost child; a son utters a sentiment of filial reverence for a departed father or mother; a friend perhaps inscribes an encomium record-

ing the companionable qualities, or the solid virtues, of the tenant of the grave, whose departure has left a sadness upon his memory. This and a pious admonition to the living, and a humble expression of Christian confidence in immortality, is the language of a thousand churchyards; and it does not often happen that anything, in a greater degree discriminate or appropriate to the dead or to the living, is to be found in them. This want of discrimination has been ascribed by Dr. Johnson, in his Essay upon the epitaphs of Pope, to two causes: first, the scantiness of the objects of human praise; and, secondly, the want of variety in the characters of men; or, to use his own words, "to the fact, that the greater part of mankind have no character at all." Such language may be holden without blame among the generalities of common conversation; but does not become a critic and a moralist speaking seriously upon a serious subject. The objects of admiration in human nature are not scanty, but abundant: and every man has a character of his own to the eye that has skill to perceive it. The real cause of the acknowledged want of discrimination in sepulchral memorials is this: That to analyse the characters of others, especially of those whom we love, is not a common or natural employment of men at any time. We are not anxious unerringly to understand the constitution of the minds of those who have soothed, who have cheered, who have supported us; with whom we have been long and daily pleased or delighted. The affections are their own justification. The light of love in our hearts is a satisfactory evidence that there is a body of worth in the minds of our friends or kindred, whence that light has proceeded. We shrink from the thought of placing their merits and defects to be weighed against each other in the nice balance of pure intellect; nor do we find much temptation to detect the shades by which a good quality of virtue is discriminated in them from an excellence known by the same general name as it exists in the mind of another; and least of all do we incline to these refinements when under the pressure of sorrow, admiration, or regret, or when actuated by any of those feelings which incite men to prolong the memory of their friends and kindred by records placed in the bosom of the all-uniting and equalising receptacle of the dead.

The first requisite, then, in an Epitaph is, that it should speak, in a tone which shall sink into the heart, the general language of humanity as connected with the subject of death — the source from which an epitaph proceeds — of death, and of life. To be born and to die are the two points in which all men feel themselves to be in absolute coincidence. This general language may be uttered so strikingly as to entitle an epitaph to high praise; yet it cannot lay claim to the highest unless other excellences be superadded. Passing through all intermediate steps, we will attempt to determine at once what these excellences are, and wherein consists the perfection of this species of composition. — It will

be found to lie in a due proportion of the common or universal feeling of humanity to sensations excited by a distinct and clear conception conveyed to the reader's mind, of the individual whose death is deplored and whose memory is to be preserved; at least of his character after death, it appeared to those who loved him and lament his loss. The general sympathy ought to be quickened, provoked, and diversified, by particular thoughts, actions, images, circumstances of age, occupation, manner of life, prosperity which the deceased had known, or adversity to which he had been subject; and these ought to be bound together and solemnised into one harmony by the general sympathy. The two powers should temper, restrain, and exalt each other. The reader ought to know who and what the man was whom he is called upon to think of with interest. A distinct conception should be given (implicitly where it can rather than explicitly) of the individual commemorated. — But the writer of an epitaph is not an anatomist, who dissects the internal frame of the mind; he is not even a painter, who executes a portrait at leisure and in entire tranquillity: his delineation, we must remember, is performed by the side of the grave; and, what is more, the grave of one whom he loves and admires. What purity and brightness is the virtue clothed in, the image of which must no longer bless our living eyes! The character of a deceased friend or beloved kinsman is not seen — no, nor ought to be seen — otherwise than as a tree through a tender haze or a luminous mist that spiritualises and beautifies it; that takes away, indeed, but only to the end that the parts which are not abstracted may appear more dignified and lovely; may impress and affect the more. Shall we say, then, that this is not truth, not a faithful image; and that accordingly, the purposes of commemoration cannot be answered? — It is truth, and of the highest order; for, though doubtless things are not apparent which did exist; yet, the object being looked at through this medium, parts and proportions are brought into distinct view which before had been only imperfectly or unconsciously seen: it is truth hallowed by love — the joint offspring of the worth of the dead and the affections of the living! This may easily be brought to the test. Let one, whose eyes have been sharpened by personal hostility to discover what was amiss in the character of a good man, hear the tidings of his death, and what a change is wrought in a moment! Fidelity melts away; and, as it disappears, simplicity, disproportion, and deformity, vanish, and, through the influence of commiseration, a harmony of love and beauty succeeds. Bring such a man to the tombstone on which shall be inscribed an epitaph on his adversary, compare it in the spirit which we have recommended. Would he turn from it as from an idle tale? No; — the thoughtful look, the sigh, and perhaps the involuntary tear, would testify that he had a sane, a generous, and good meaning; and that on the writer's mind had remained an im-

on which was a true abstract of the character of the deceased; that his gifts and graces remembered in the simplicity in which ought to be remembered. The composition and quality of the mind of a virtuous man, imprinted by the side of the grave where his body is mouldering, ought to appear, and be something midway between what he was when walking about with his living frailties, and what he may be presumed to be as a Spirit in heaven.

It suffices, therefore, that the trunk and the branches of the worth of the deceased be boldly and unaffectedly represented. Any superfluous detail, minutely and scrupulously pursued, especially if this be done with laborious antithetic discriminations, must inevitably frustrate its own purpose; forcing the passing spectator to this conclusion, — either that the deceased did not possess the merits ascribed to him, or that they who have raised a monument to his memory, and must therefore be supposed to have been closely connected with him, were incapable of perceiving those merits; or at least that the act of composition had lost sight of nature; for, the understanding having been so occupied in its petty occupation, how could the heart of the mourner be other than cold? and in either of these cases, whether the fault be on the part of the buried person or the survivors, the memorial is unaffecting and profitless.

Much better is it to fall short in discrimination than to pursue it too far, or to labour it ineffectually. For in no place are we so much disposed to dwell upon those points of natural condition wherein all men resemble each other, as in the temple where the universal Father is worshipped, or by the side of the grave which gathers all human Beings to itself, and "equalises the lofty and the low." We suffer and we weep with the same heart; we love and are anxious for one another in one spirit; our hopes look to the same quarter; and the virtues by which we are all to be furthered and supported, as patience, meekness, goodness, justice, temperance, and temperate desires, are in an equal degree the concern of us all. Let an Epitaph, then, contain at least these acknowledgments to our common nature; or let the sense of their importance be sacrificed to a balance of opposite qualities or minute distinctions in individual character; which if they do not (as will for the most part be the case), when examined, resolve themselves into a trick of words, will, even when they are true and just, for the most part be grievously out of place; for, as it is probable that few only have explored these intricacies of human nature, so the tracing of them be interesting only to a few. But an epitaph is not a proud writing put up for the studios: it is exposed to all — to the wise and the most ignorant; it is condescending, perspicuous, and lovingly solicits regard; its story and admonitions are brief, that the thoughtless, the busy, and indolent, may not be deterred, nor the impatient tired: the stooping old man consults the engraven record like

a second horn-book; — the child is proud that he can read it; — and the stranger is introduced through its mediation to the company of a friend: it is concerning all, and for all: — in the churchyard it is open to the day; the sun looks down upon the stone, and the rains of heaven beat against it.

Yet, though the writer who would excite sympathy is bound in this case, more than in any other, to give proof that he himself has been moved, it is to be remembered that to raise a monument is a sober and a reflective act; that the inscription which it bears is intended to be permanent and for universal perusal; and that, for this reason, the thoughts and feelings expressed should be permanent also — liberated from that weakness and anguish of sorrow which is in nature transitory, and which with instinctive decency retires from notice. The passions should be subdued, the emotions controlled; strong, indeed, but nothing ungovernable or wholly involuntary. Seemliness requires this, and truth requires it also: for how can the narrator otherwise be trusted? Moreover, a grave is a tranquillising object: resignation in course of time springs up from it as naturally as the wild flowers, besprinkling the turf with which it may be covered, or gathering round the monument by which it is defended. The very form and substance of the monument which has received the inscription, and the appearance of the letters, testifying with what a slow and laborious hand they must have been engraven, might seem to reproach the author who had given way upon this occasion to transports of mind, or to quick turns of conflicting passion; though the same might constitute the life and beauty of a funeral oration or elegiac poem.

These sensations and judgments, acted upon perhaps unconsciously, have been one of the main causes why epitaphs so often personate the deceased, and represent him as speaking from his own tomb-stone. The departed Mortal is introduced telling you himself that his pains are gone; that a state of rest is come; and he conjures you to weep for him no longer. He admonishes with the voice of one experienced in the vanity of those affections which are confined to earthly objects, and gives a verdict like a superior Being, performing the office of a judge, who has no temptations to mislead him, and whose decision cannot but be dispassionate. Thus is death disarmed of its sting, and affliction unsubstantialised. By this tender fiction, the survivors bind themselves to a sedate sorrow, and employ the intervention of the imagination in order that the reason may speak her own language earlier than she would otherwise have been enabled to do. This shadowy interposition also harmoniously unites the two worlds of the living and the dead by their appropriate affections. And it may be observed that here we have an additional proof of the propriety with which sepulchral inscriptions were referred to the consciousness of immortality as their primal source.

I do not speak with a wish to recommend that an epitaph should be cast in this mould preferably to the still more common one, in which what is said comes from the survivors directly; but rather to point out how natural those feelings are which have induced men, in all states and ranks of society, so frequently to adopt this mode. And this I have done chiefly in order that the laws which ought to govern the composition of the other may be better understood. This latter mode, namely, that in which the survivors speak in their own persons, seems to me upon the whole greatly preferable, as it admits a wider range of notices; and, above all, because, excluding the fiction which is the groundwork of the other, it rests upon a more solid basis.

Enough has been said to convey our notion of a perfect epitaph; but it must be borne in mind that one is meant which will best answer the *general* ends of that species of composition. According to the course pointed out, the worth of private life, through all varieties of situation and character, will be most honourably and profitably preserved in memory. Nor would the model recommended less suit public men in all instances, save of those persons who by the greatness of their services in the employments of peace or war, or by the surpassing excellence of their works in art, literature, or science, have made themselves not only universally known, but have filled the heart of their country with everlasting gratitude. Yet I must here pause to correct myself. In describing the general tenor of thought which epitaphs ought to hold, I have omitted to say, that if it be the *actions* of a man, or even some *one* conspicuous or beneficial act of local or general utility, which have distinguished him, and excited a desire that he should be remembered, then, of course, ought the attention to be directed chiefly to those actions or that act: and such sentiments dwelt upon as naturally arise out of them or it. Having made this necessary distinction, I proceed. — The mighty benefactors of mankind, as they are not only known by the immediate survivors, but will continue to be known familiarly to latest posterity, do not stand in need of biographic sketches in such a place; nor of delineations of character to individualise them. This is already done by their Works, in the memories of men. Their naked names, and a grand comprehensive sentiment of civic gratitude, patriotic love, or human admiration — or the utterance of some elementary principle most essential in the constitution of true virtue — or a declaration touching that pious humility and self-abasement, which are ever most profound as minds are most susceptible of genuine exaltation — or an intuition, communicated in adequate words, of the sublimity of intellectual power; — these are the only tribute which can here be paid — the only offering that upon such an altar would not be unworthy.

"What needs my Shakspeare for his honoured bones
The labour of an age in piled stones,

Or that his hallowed reliques should be hid
Under a star-pointing pyramid?
Dear Son of Memory, great Heir of Fame,
What need'st thou such weak witness of thy name?
Thou in our wonder and astonishment
Hast built thyself a livelong monument,
And so sepulchred, in such pomp dost lie,
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die."

BOOK SIXTH. The scene of this book is the Churchyard of St. Oswald, Grasmere.

Line 8. *the spiritual fabric of her Church*. See "Ecclesiastical Sonnets."

Professor Dowden says of Wordsworth "Underneath the poet lay a North Country man." Senator Hoar says: "No man of his time, statesman, philosopher, poet, or man of letters, has so much of that unerring instinct into the great men that determine the currents of history."

Line 19. *and spires whose 'silent fingers' point to heaven.* An instinctive taste teaches us to build their churches in flat countries of spire-steeples, which, as they cannot be raised to any other object, point as with silent fingers to the sky and stars, and sometimes, when at sunset, appear like a pyramid of flame hurrying heavenward. See *The Friend*, by S. T. Coleridge, No. 14, p. 223. W. W.

Line 48. *Men, whose delight, etc.* See "St. Oswald's Chapel."

Line 97. *A Visitor.* A schoolfellow of Wordsworth's. See Fenwick note to the poem.

Line 235. *our Swain.* This character is in Patterdale. See Fenwick note.

Line 275. *He lived not, etc.* This character was born and bred in Grasmere. See Fenwick note.

Line 407. *in a petty town.* The story told was one which the poet heard when a schoolboy from Ann Tyson at Hawkshead. See Fenwick note.

Line 451. *under a borrowed name.* Vague. See Fenwick note.

Line 497. *a dial.* There are no records of such a dial at Grasmere Church.

Line 610. *These Dalesmen trust, etc.* See "The Brothers."

Line 625. *Stone lift its forehead emulous*

"Plain is the stone that marks the Poet's rest;
Not marble worked beneath Italian skies —
A grey slate headstone tells where Wordsworth lies
Cleft from the native hills he loved the best."

H. D. RAWLINS.

Sonnets at the English Lake District.

Line 676. *A woman rests.* She was the poet's neighbor at Town-End. See Fenwick note.

Line 779. *A long stone-seat.* This used to be at the left of the entrance-gate, opposite the Parsonage.

Line 792. *Mother's grave.* The poet said "Every particular was exactly as I have related." See Fenwick note.

Line 950. *The natural feeling of equality.* "The Cumbrian dalesmen have afforded perhaps as near a realization as human fate has."

flowed of the rural society which states-
desire for their country's greatness." —
H. MYERS.
Line 114. *sprung self-raised from earth*, etc.
humble dwellings remind the contem-
porary spectator of a production of Nature, and
rather be said to have grown, than to have
erected. — WORDSWORTH, *Scenery of the*
S.
All is peace, rusticity, and happy poverty,
the neatest and most becoming attire." —
R., *Journal at the Lakes*.
BOOK SEVENTH. The discussion is contin-
ued in the churchyard at Grasmere.
Line 7. *Snowdon's sovereign brow*. See
"Prelude," xiv. 1-62.
Line 9. *A wandering Youth*. Alluding to
our in Wales with his friend Jones in 1790.
"Descriptive Sketches," note.
Line 37. *village-school*. "The schoolhouse
to be near the Lich gate at the west of the
churchyard, and the children used that part of
churchyard as a playground, which had
yet been used for burials." — DR. CRAD-
K.
Line 43. *The length of road*, etc. The poet is
looking toward Helvellyn to the east, and
"easy inlet of the vale" is the old Roman
road leading to Keswick through the gap in the
mountains where the bones of King Dunmail,
Cumberland's last king, lie. Hence it is known
Dunmail Raise. See "The Waggoner,"
to i. 209-212.
"And now have reached that pile of stones,
Heaped over brave King Dunmail's bones;
His who had once supreme command,
Last king of Rocky Cumberland."
Line 55. *lowly Parsonage*. This house still
stands on the right of the Raise, beyond the
Swan Inn. The clergyman and his
family were intimate associates with Words-
worth. See Fenwick note.
Line 90. *Fair Rosamond*. Rosamond Clif-
ford, daughter of Walter R. Clifford. She was
the mistress of Henry II., poisoned by Queen
Eleanor, 1177, and buried at Godstow. *Chil-
den of the Wood*. Old English ballad and
play.
Line 92. *sage Whittington*. London's fa-
mous Lord Mayor.
Line 140. *the chapel stood*.
"Wytheburn's noblest house of prayer,
As lowly as the lowliest dwelling."
The Waggoner.
This chapel stands on the right of the road,
opposite "Nag's Head Inn." Just beyond the
chapel now stands a memorial to Matthew
Arnold. It was from Nag's Head that the
poet set out as recorded in his "Resignation,"
which contains some striking Wordsworthian
lines: —
"And now, in front, behold outspread
Those upper regions we must tread!
Mild hollows, and clear heathy swells,
The cheerful silence of the fells."

Line 171. *Was trimmed and brightened*, etc.
Much of this description applies equally well to
Dove Cottage, where the poet lived, and to the
older type of houses in the vale.
Line 260. *meek Partner of his age*. Mrs.
Simpson died Jan. 24, 1806, aged 81.
Line 285. *Death fell upon him*, etc. He was
found dead in his garden across the road on
June 27, 1807, in his ninety-second year. Canon
Rawnsley says: "Just such another clergyman
was the late Vicar of Wytheburn, who died in
1892."
Line 291. *Were gathered to each other*. The
burial-place of the Symptons may be seen in
Grasmere Churchyard, not far from that of the
Poet's Corner, where Wordsworth and his fam-
ily are buried.
Line 316. *A Priest abides*. See note to
"Seathwaite Chapel."
Line 348. *Behind yon hill*. If the speaker is
in Grasmere Churchyard, Seathwaite would be
beyond several hills; but the Fenwick note
alludes to the cottage "called Hackett," be-
tween the two Langdales, hence the hill is that
between Langdale and the Duddon.
Line 352. *A simple stone*, etc. The Chapel
and Parsonage have been remodeled, and the
simple stone has been turned over and a fresh
inscription cut.
Line 400. *a gentle Dalesman lies*. Not at
Grasmere, but at Hawes-Water. See Fenwick
note.
Line 405. *Soundless, with all its streams*.
Wordsworth's delicate sense of sound is every-
where revealed in his poetry. See "Words-
worth's Treatment of Sound," by W. A. Heard,
Wordsworthiana.
Line 413. *lofty crags*. The Helvellyn range.
Line 595. *his doings leave me to deplore tall
ash-tree*, etc. "I 'member there was a walling
chap just going to shoot a girt stoan to bits
wi' powder in the grounds at Rydal, and Words-
worth came up and saaved it, and wrote sum-
mat on it." — *Reminiscences of Wordsworth
among the Peasantry of Westmoreland*. H. D.
Rawnsley.
Line 603. *him*. John Gough of Kendal. This
sketch is exceedingly accurate in all respects
except that he was still alive when "The Ex-
cursion" was written.
Line 616. *That Sycamore*, etc.
"This Sycamore oft musical with Bees;
Such Tents the Patriarchs loved."
S. T. COLERIDGE. W. W.
Line 637. *of Gold-rill side*. "A farm not far
from the Knott house in Patterdale." — H. D.
RAWNSLEY.
Line 706. *Dear Youth*. See Fenwick note.
Line 758. *boastful Tyrant*. See "I Grieved
for Buonaparté."
Line 963. *a gateway*. An allusion to the
Knott houses, in Fenwick note to "The Ex-
cursion." "The house still stands under Place
Fell, on the southeast side of the valley of
Patterdale." — H. D. RAWNSLEY.
Line 980. *Perish the roses and the flowers of*

kings. The "Transit gloria mundi" is finely expressed in the Introduction to the Foundation-charters of some of the ancient Abbeys. Some expressions here used are taken from that of the Abbey of St. Mary's, Furness, the translation of which is as follows:—

"Considering every day the uncertainty of life, that the roses and flowers of Kings, Emperors, and Dukes, and the crowns and palms of all the great wither and decay; and that all things, with an uninterrupted course, tend to dissolution and death: I therefore," etc. W. W.

The reader of "The Excursion" is compelled to admit the old accusation against its author: that he often falls from the heights of poetic vision to the level of the trivial and apparently commonplace. Sir Henry Taylor said of his conversation, "He keeps tumbling out the highest and deepest thoughts that the mind of man can reach, in a stream of discourse which is so oddly broken by the little hitches and interruptions of common life that we admire and laugh at him by turns."

BOOK EIGHTH. The scene of this book is in the churchyard at Grasmere and at the Parsonage on Dummil Raise.

Line 89. *I have lived to mark*, etc. "Truly described from what I myself saw during my boyhood and early youth." Fenwick note.

Line 101. *Or straggling burgh*, etc. Penrith, the Pen Hill of olden times, with its series of castles on the Eamond and Lowther.

Line 111. *Earth has lent her waters*, etc. In treating this subject, it was impossible not to recollect with gratitude the pleasing picture which in his poem of the Fleece the excellent and amiable Dyer has given of the influences of manufacturing industry upon the face of this Island. He wrote at a time when machinery was first beginning to be introduced, and his benevolent heart prompted him to augur from it nothing but good. Truth has compelled me to dwell upon the baneful effects arising out of an ill-regulated and excessive application of powers so admirable in themselves. W. W.

Line 151. *With you I grieve*, etc. In his pamphlet "On the Convention of Cintra," which Canning called the most eloquent production since Burke, Wordsworth said: "While mechanic arts, manufactures, agriculture, commerce, and all the products of knowledge which are confined to gross, definite, and tangible objects have been putting on more brilliant colours, the splendour of the imagination has been failing."

Line 199. *yet do I exult*, etc. This reveals conclusively that Wordsworth's so-called hatred of Science has no foundation in fact. It was not Science he hated, but some of the results which came from a narrow conception of it. He says: "Poetry is the breath and fervid spirit of all knowledge; it is the impassioned expression which is in the countenance of all Science."

Line 413. *Christ-cross-row*. The alphabet arranged in form of a cross in the old Horn-books.

In this book the poet rises to the height of his great argument of Nature and Man.—

"Wisdom abashed
In song love-humble; contemplations high
That built like larks their nest upon the ground
In sight and vision; sympathies profound
That spanned the total of humanity."

AGONY at 72

The fundamental teaching of this book is to be found in all of the poet's work after 1800 when he threw off the spell of *Godwinism* and *The Wealth of Nations*, and returned to the sweetly human affections. Some called it desertion, and their sentiments were embodied in Browning's "Lost Leader."

BOOK NINTH. The scene of the concluding book of "The Excursion" is at the Parsonage and on Loughrigg Fell, at the foot of Grasmere Lake.

Line 3. *An active Principle*, etc. See "Prelude," ii. 309-418, and "Tintern Abbey," ll. 88-111.

It was this philosophy of Wordsworth that profoundly interested such minds as John Stuart Mill and George Eliot.

Line 59. *High peaks*. Fairfield and Helvellyn and Helm Crag.

Line 68. *full river*. The Rotha, which rises in Easdale, flows past the churchyard at Grasmere Lake.

"Keep fresh the grass upon his grave,
O Rotha, with thy living wave!
Sing him thy best! for few or none
Hears thy voice right, now he is gone."

ARMED

Line 81. *placed by age*, etc. See "Ode to Lycoris," and "Evening of Extraordinary Splendour and Beauty."

Line 299. *Binding herself by statute*, etc. The discovery of Dr. Bell affords marvellous facilities for carrying this into effect; and it is impossible to overrate the benefit which must accrue to humanity from the universal application of this simple engine under an enlightened and conscientious government. W. W.

Scotland passed her Education Act in 1807 and England in 1880. The present activity of England in regard to education as a means of protecting her against the industrial competition of Germany and the United States is significant testimony to the wisdom of Wordsworth; for it is in these two countries that national education in all grades has made the greatest strides.

Line 363. *With such foundations laid*, etc. This appeal to the soul of England reveals Wordsworth in the heights, seeing with the eyes and speaking with the voice of a prophet.

Line 422. *As if preparing for the prayer*, etc. See sonnet, "Composed by the poet at Grasmere Lake."

Lines 495-498. *you rocky isle . . . that abides*, etc. This description applies to Rydal Mere.

Line 570. *We climb a green hill's side*, etc. Loughrigg Fell, looking toward Grasmere.

575. *Church-tower. St. Oswald's, Gras-*
s 590-608. *Already had the sun, etc.* See
posed upon an Evening of Extraordinary
our and Beauty."

690. *Mysterious rites, etc.* Memorials
idism are still to be seen in the Lakes.
Monument commonly called Long Meg
er Daughters," p. 721.

774. *one cottage.* The scene closes at
arn House, Little Langdale.

Looking back over "The Excursion" we
ay with Hazlitt: "It resembles that part
country in which the scene is laid. It has
me vastness and magnificence, with the
nakedness and confusion. It has the
overwhelming oppressive power."

Leslie Stephen, alluding to the influence of
Excursion" on George Eliot, says: "It is
k, which, in spite of all critical condemna-
has properly impressed the spiritual de-
ment of many eminent persons."

1814

525. *LAODAMIA.*

marks an era in the poetical life of
sworth. In the preparation of his eldest
or the University, he was drawn more
y to the classic writers, especially Virgil,
his country-loving poet had new delights
im. The picture in the sixth *Æneid* sug-
d to him this loftiest and most pathetic of
ems.

he hero and heroine are taken from Homer
vid, and the poem is one of the finest and
st expressions of classic beauty and finish.
in marked contrast to the severe rugged-
of "Michael," and the magical smoothness
The Solitary Reaper," yet it is like them
e perfect harmony of theme and the ex-
ion.

brey de Vere says: "After I had read
damia" [which was his introduction to
sworth], some strong calm hand seemed
ve been laid on my head; a new world
ed itself out. I was translated into another
et of song."

ne 109. *spiry trees, etc.* For the account
ese long-lived trees, see Pliny's *Natural*
ory, lib. xvi. cap. 44; and for the features
e character of Protesilaus see the "Iphige-
n Aulis" of Euripides. Virgil places the
e of Laodamia in a mournful region, among
ppy Lovers.

" — His Laodamia,
It comes. — "

W. W.

ge 527. *DION.*

another product of this revival of interest in
classics was "Dion."

This poem began with the following stanza,
h has been displaced on account of its de-
ng the reader too long from the subject,
as rather precluding, than preparing for,
due effect of the allusion to the genius of
o: —

"Fair is the Swan, whose majesty, prevailing
O'er breezeless water, on Locarno's lake,
Bears him on while proudly sailing
He leaves behind a moon-illumin'd wake:
Behold! the mantling spirit of reserve
Fashions his neck into a goodly curve;
An arch thrown back between luxuriant wings
Of whitest garniture, like fir-tree boughs
To which, on some unruffled morning, clings
A flaky weight of winter's purest snows!
— Behold! — as with a gushing impulse heaves
That downy prow, and softly cleaves
The mirror of the crystal flood,
Vanish inverted hill, and shadowy wood,
And pendent rocks, where'er, in gliding state,
Winds the mute Creature without visible Mate
Or Rival, save the Queen of night
Showering down a silver light,
From heaven, upon her chosen Favourite!"

W. W.

Lamb wrote: "The story of Dion is divine —
the genius of Plato falling on him like moon-
light, the finest thing ever expressed."

Prof. Dowden thinks the date of this poem was
more probably 1816.

Page 530. COMPOSED AT CORA LINN.

On the 18th of July, 1814, Wordsworth, in
company with his wife and Sara Hutchinson,
left Rydal for a tour in Scotland.

Line 6. *Tower.* This part of the Old Castle
of Corra still stands.

Page 532. *YARROW VISITED.*

In his first visit to Scotland Wordsworth was
fortunate in having made the acquaintance of
Walter Scott; now he meets him whom Scott,
while gathering the Border Minstrelsy, had dis-
covered on the hills of Ettrick — James Hogg.
Having spent the night at Traquair, on the fol-
lowing morning the Ettrick Shepherd met them
and became their guide to the "bonny holms of
Yarrow." They were now in the one spot of all
that "singing country" toward which they had
looked with the fondest anticipation. The spon-
taneous interrogation, mingled with surprise
and perhaps disappointment, bursts forth, —

"And is this — Yarrow?"

There is no place in the Lowlands so rich in
tender associations and natural beauty as the
vale of Yarrow. It has been the subject of
those nameless singers whose ballads were first
caught and given to the world by Scott in his
Border Minstrelsy. One who visits this scene
should be familiar with such ballads as "The
Douglas Tragedy," "The Dowie Dens of Yar-
row," "Lament of the Border Widow," "The
Song of Outlaw Murray," and "Auld Maitland,"
all of which belong to Yarrow and Ettrick. On
an early morning in August, 1887, I went alone
on my first visit to these vales. The sun was just
beginning to scatter the clothing of mist and re-
veal the braes and bens with their graceful
flowing outline, the clear streams winding
through the fern and heather, the mouldering
towers of Dryhope, where the Border chieftains
came to woo the lovely Mary Scott, the Flower
of Yarrow, and clear St. Mary's Loch visibly
delighted with her exquisite setting of emerald

and purple. Then it was that I appreciated these lines, —

"Meek loveliness is round thee spread,
A softness still and holy," —

such was the pensive loveliness of the scene.

1815

Wordsworth published a new edition of his poems this year in two volumes. It was dedicated to Sir George Beaumont and contained his illustrations to "The White Doe of Rylstone," "Lucy Gray," "The Thorn," and "Peter Bell." With these poems the first great period in the creative work of the poet closes. From this time the vision and the faculty divine — so significant in conception and execution, in dignity and intensity of feeling, in sweetness, purity, and melody — passed away to return only at rare moments.

On receiving a gift copy of the edition from Wordsworth, Lamb wrote: "I am glad that you have not sacrificed a verse to those scoundrels [the critics], I would not have had you offer up the poorest rag that lingered upon the stript shoulders of little Alice Fell, to have atoned all their malice. . . . I would rather be a doorkeeper in your margin, than have their text swelling with my eulogies."

Page 534. TO B. R. HAYDON.

A more brilliant or a more pathetic career than that of Haydon is hardly to be found. Confessedly a genius of the highest order; with a love for his art which has never been surpassed; sublimely courageous in his devotion to what he considered to be his duty as a leader of "Historic Painting;" surrounded by the most steadfast friends and the most subtle enemies; now upon the highest wave of favor, now lodging in a debtor's jail, and at last driven to despair at being cheated of his deserts; repeating the wail —

"Stretch me no longer on this tough world," —
he takes his own life.

What the sympathy of a man like Wordsworth meant to him is shown in his correspondence. On receiving this sonnet he wrote: "It is the highest honour that ever was paid or ever can be paid to me. You are the first English poet who has ever done complete justice to my delightful art."

The *Judgment of Solomon* and *Christ's Entry into Jerusalem* showed conclusively that Haydon was the first historical painter that England had produced. The latter is now the property of the Catholic Cathedral in Cincinnati.

In the diary of Henry Crabb Robinson, June 11, 1820, is the following: "Breakfasted with Monkhouse; Mr. and Mrs. Wordsworth there. We talked of Haydon; Wordsworth wants to have a large sum raised to enable Haydon to continue in his profession."

Page 534. ARTEGAL AND ELIDURE.

The allusions in this poem are from Milton's *History*, and not from "The Preface."

Lines 1, 2. In the "Epitaphium D. Milton says (162 et seq.): —

"Of Brutus Dardan Chief my song shall be
How with his barks he plunged the British sea"

In his Latin poem "Mansus," Milton sketches something of his plan for an epic based on the same legendary history of Britain.

Line 14. *giants*. Alluding to the legend of Geoffrey of Monmouth, which tells of expelling the giants from Albion, Brutus the name Britain to the land.

Line 17. *Corineus*. A Trojan came with Brutus and to whom Cornwall was given.

Line 34. *Guendolen*. Locrine, son of King Leir, married Guendolen of Cornwall, but later treldis, a German princess, by whom he had a daughter. Guendolen raised an army, built a wall, defeated Locrine. See "Cornwall," p. 830.

Line 41. Leir succeeded Locrine as King of Cornwall. See Shakespeare's *King Lear*.

Line 74. *Artegall*. Archigallo. See *English History*.

Line 97. *Troynovant*. Troia nova, later Troynovantum, now London.

Line 234. *Brother by a Brother saved*. Alluding to Milton's *History*.

Page 538. "THE FAIREST, BEGOTTEN
HUES OF ETHER FADE."

This and the following eight sonnets were originally published in the edition of 1815. The precise year of their composition is not known, but Prof. Knight says they fall between 1813 and 1815.

Page 540. "MARK THE CONCEITED
ZELS."

The scene of this sonnet is the terrace under Lancrigg where the poet composed "The Prelude."

Page 541. "BROOK, WHOSE SOCIETY
POET SEEKS."

This brook is evidently the Rotha, or its tributary Easdale Beck, associated with Elidure. See note to "It was an April morning."

1816

Page 541. ODE — THE MORNING OF
DAY APPOINTED FOR A GENERAL THANKSGIVING.

Wholly unworthy of touching upon the momentous subject here treated would that I be, before whose eyes the present distresses under which this kingdom labours could impose a veil sufficiently thick to hide, or to obscure, the splendour of this great triumph. If I have given way to exultation unchecked by these distresses, it might be sufficient to protect me from a charge of insensibility, should I state my own belief that sufferings will be transitory. Upon the view of a very large majority of the British people rested that generosity which poured out

ures of this country for the deliverance of
pe: and in the same national wisdom, pre-
g in time of peace over an energy not in-
r to that which has been displayed in war,
onfide, who encourage a firm hope that the
of our wealth will be gradually replenished.
e will, doubtless, be no few ready to indulge
grets and repinings; and to feed a morbid
faction, by aggravating these burthens in
ination; in order that calamity so confi-
ly prophesied, as it has not taken the shape
h their sagacity allotted to it, may appear
ievous as possible under another. But the
r of the nation will not quarrel with the gain,
use it might have been purchased at a less
e; and, acknowledging in these sufferings,
h they feel to have been in a great degree
voidable, a consecration of their noble
rts, they will vigorously apply themselves
remedy the evil.

or is it at the expense of rational patriotism,
a disregard of sound philosophy, that I have
n vent to feelings tending to encourage a
tial spirit in the bosoms of my countrymen,
time when there is a general outcry against
prevalence of these dispositions. The British
y, both by its skill and valour in the field,
by the discipline which rendered it, to the
abitants of the several countries where its
rations were carried on, a protection from
violence of their own troops, has performed
vices that will not allow the language of
atitude and admiration to be suppressed or
trained (whatever be the temper of the pub-
mind) through a scrupulous dread lest the
bute due to the past should prove an injurious
entive for the future. Every man deserving
name of Briton adds his voice to the chorus
ich extols the exploits of his countrymen,
th a consciousness, at times overpowering the
ort, that they transcend all praise. — But
is particular sentiment, thus irresistibly ex-
ed, is not sufficient. The nation would err
ievously if she suffered the abuse which other
ates have made of military power to prevent
r from perceiving that no people ever was or
n be independent, free, or secure, much less
eat, in any sane application of the word, with-
t a cultivation of military virtues. Nor let
be overlooked that the benefits derivable
om these sources are placed within the reach
Great Britain, under conditions peculiarly
avourable. The same insular position which,
rendering territorial incorporation impos-
ble, utterly precludes the desire of conquest
nder the most seductive shape it can assume,
ables her to rely, for her defence against for-
gn foes, chiefly upon a species of armed force
om which her own liberties have nothing to
ear. Such are the privileges of her situation;
nd, by permitting, they invite her to give way
o the courageous instincts of human nature,
nd to strengthen and refine them by culture.

But some have more than insinuated that a
design exists to subvert the civil character of
he English people by unconstitutional applica-
ions and unnecessary increase of military power.

The advisers and abettors of such a design, were
it possible that it should exist, would be guilty
of the most heinous crime, which, upon this
planet, can be committed. Trusting that this
apprehension arises from the delusive influences
of an honourable jealousy, let me hope that the
martial qualities which I venerate will be fos-
tered by adhering to those good old usages
which experience has sanctioned, and by avail-
ing ourselves of new means of indisputable
promise: particularly by applying, in its ut-
most possible extent, that system of tuition
whose master-spring is a habit of gradually en-
lightened subordination; — by imparting know-
ledge, civil, moral, and religious, in such mea-
sure that the mind, among all classes of the
community, may love, admire, and be prepared
and accomplished to defend, that country under
whose protection its faculties have been un-
folded and its riches acquired; — by just deal-
ing towards all orders of the state, so that, no
members of it being trampled upon, courage
may everywhere continue to rest immoveably
upon its ancient English foundation, personal
self-respect; — by adequate rewards and per-
manent honours conferred upon the deserving;
— by encouraging athletic exercises and manly
sports among the peasantry of the country; —
and by especial care to provide and support in-
stitutions in which, during a time of peace, a
reasonable proportion of the youth of the coun-
try may be instructed in military science.

I have only to add that I should feel little
satisfaction in giving to the world these limited
attempts to celebrate the virtues of my coun-
try, if I did not encourage a hope that a sub-
ject, which it has fallen within my province to
treat only in the mass, will by other poets be
illustrated in that detail which its importance
calls for, and which will allow opportunities to
give the merited applause to PERSONS as well
as to THINGS.

The ode was published along with other
pieces, now interspersed through this volume.
W. W.

Line 122,

"Discipline the rule whereof is passion."

LORD BROOKE. W. W.

Compare this and the following tribute to
Wellington with that of Tennyson in the "Ode
on the Death of the Duke of Wellington."

Page 549. THE FRENCH ARMY IN RUSSIA.

Alluding to that disastrous retreat of Napo-
leon from Moscow.

Page 550. "BY MOSCOW SELF-DEVOTED TO
A BLAZE."

Alluding to the burning of the city by order
of the governor, to prevent it from falling into
the hands of Napoleon.

Page 550. THE GERMANS ON THE HEIGHTS
OF HOCHHEIM.

The event is thus recorded in the journals
of the day: "When the Austrians took Hoch-

heim, in one part of the engagement they got to the brow of the hill, whence they had their first view of the Rhine. They instantly halted — not a gun was fired — not a voice heard: they stood gazing on the river with those feelings which the events of the last fifteen years at once called up. Prince Schwartzberg rode up to know the cause of this sudden stop; they then gave three cheers, rushed after the enemy, and drove them into the water." W. W.

Page 551. SIEGE OF VIENNA RAISED BY JOHN SOBIESKI.

Line 14. *He conquering, etc.* "See Filicaia's ode addressed to Sir John Sobieski, King of Poland. Sobieski relieved Vienna when it was besieged by the Turks, 1683." — KNIGHT.

Page 551. OCCASIONED BY THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

Line 9. *Assoiled, etc.*

"From all the world's encumbrance did himself assoll." SPENSER. W. W.

Page 551. EMPERORS AND KINGS, ETC.

Line 8. After the battle of Waterloo.

Page 552. FEELINGS OF A FRENCH ROYALIST.

"Alluding to the treachery of Napoleon in capturing and executing the Duc d'Enghien, grandson of the Prince of Condé, on suspicion of his complicity in a plot to overthrow him." — KNIGHT.

1817

Page 556. VERNAL ODE.

There is no poem of Wordsworth's which reveals loftier spiritual insight or nobler philosophic truth than this Orphic Ode, and the two poems which follow it. The transience of external things brings no sorrow to one who can exercise such faith.

Page 558. ODE TO LYCORIS.

While these poems are less direct in allusions to places, yet to one who has once felt the meaning and charm of Rydal they abound in sights and sounds peculiar to it.

"In the Fenwick note to 'To the Same,' 'the two that follow' are 'September 1819,' and its sequel 'Upon the Same Occasion.'" — KNIGHT.

Page 561. THE PASS OF KIRKSTONE.

If one is staying at Grasmere a pleasant tramp of two days may be made by crossing Helvellyn by Grisdale Tarn to Patterdale, and returning by way of Kirkstone Pass and Ambleside. From Patterdale one passes Brother's Water, the scene of the "Daffodils," and near the summit of the Pass on the right the Kirk stones. The views on the route are of surpassing beauty. From the inn to Ambleside the scenery is in marked contrast to the ruggedness and desolation of the ascent.

Lines 41-48. Among the evidences of Roman occupation in these regions are the roads. Kirkstone Pass was one of the roads by which Agricola led his two columns into Westmoreland.

1818

Page 564. THE PILGRIM'S DREAM.

The allusions in this poem and ii. and which follow are to the middle road over W. Moss Common. See "The Primrose of Rock," note.

Page 566. COMPOSED UPON AN EVENING OF EXTRAORDINARY SPLENDOUR AND BEAUTY.

After the production of the immortal (1806) Wordsworth's inspiration did not reach that lofty height, unless upon this occasion, a sunset among the Westmoreland hills where earth and heaven are commingled with natural magic and moral sublimity, which was his peculiar gift to English poetry.

The poet is looking toward Grasmere and the hills about and beyond it.

Line 49. *Wings at my shoulders seem to pass.* In these lines I am under obligation to the exquisite picture of "Jacob's Dream," by Mr. Allston, now in America. It is pleasant to make this public acknowledgment to a true genius, whom I have the honour to rank among my friends. W. W.

1819

Page 567. "PURE ELEMENT OF WATER WHERESOEVER."

This and the two following were suggested by Mr. W. Westall's views of the Caves, etc. in Yorkshire. W. W.

In "The Prelude," vi. 194, Wordsworth says that making quest for scenes renowned for beauty, he and his sister "pried into Yorkshire dales."

Page 568. AERIAL ROCK.

Lines 7-9. See Fenwick note to "The River Duddon," p. 592.

Page 570. TO THE RIVER DERWENT.

This river of Wordsworth's youth rises in Borrowdale, near the Eagle's Crag. See "The Prelude," i. 270-288.

Page 570. "GRIEF, THOU HAST LOST AN EVER-READY FRIEND."

See Ruskin and the English Lakes, by Cassin Rawnsley, chap. v.

Page 571. "I HEARD (ALAS! 'T WAS ONLY IN A DREAM)."

See the Phædon of Plato, by which this metaphor was suggested. W. W.

Page 571. THE HAUNTED TREE.

Some of the noblest forest trees in England stand in Rydal Park. The "Lady" was the poet's daughter, Dora.

1820

Larger part of the poems of this year rise from two experiences in the life of the poet: his visit to the Continent, and reminiscences of his various visits to the Duddon valley. The interesting commentaries on the first series are Dorothy's *Journal*, and *Diary, Reminiscences and Correspondence* of Henry Crabb Robinson,

Page 573. "THERE IS A LITTLE UNPREPARED RILL."

It is evident from the Fenwick note that the beside which the poet and his sister rested on their walk from Kendal to Grasmere in the spring of 1794 was Skel-Ghyll Beck, which one crosses on the road from Bowness to Ambleside, before reaching Low Wood. It rises from Wansfell on the right, and passes behind the poet's Nest, the home of Mrs. Hemans, under the road to the lake. See H. D. Rawnsley, *The English Lakes*, vol. ii. chap. iv.

Page 574. ON THE DETRACTION WHICH FOLLOWED THE PUBLICATION OF A CERTAIN POEM.

Under date of June 11, 1820, Henry Crabb Robinson writes: "Breakfasted with Monkse. Mr. and Mrs. Wordsworth there. He was resolved to make some concession to the public taste in 'Peter Bell.' . . . I never saw him so ready to yield to the opinion of others."

Page 574. OXFORD, May 30, 1820.

Wordsworth, with his wife and sister, set out for London on their way to the Continent in the early summer and were at Oxford on May 30. This visit inspired two sonnets.

Page 575. JUNE 1820.

The Wordsworths arrived in London early in June to be present at the marriage of Mr. Monkhouse. They stayed with Christopher Wordsworth at the Rectory, Lambeth. It was during this time that the poet visited Richmond, where Thomson is buried.

Line 2. *Groves. Wallachia. W. W.*

Lines 12-14. See Thomson, "The Seasons," spring.

Page 575. MEMORIALS OF A TOUR ON THE CONTINENT, 1820.

This Series was written between 1820 and 1822.

Under date of July 10, 1820, Dorothy writes in her *Journal*: "We — William, Mary and Dorothy Wordsworth — left the Rectory House, Lambeth, at a quarter to eight o'clock. Had the Union coach to ourselves till within two stages of Canterbury."

Page 575. FISH-WOMEN — ON LANDING AT CALAIS.

If in this sonnet I should seem to have borne a little too hard upon the personal appearance of the worthy Poissards of Calais, let me take

shelter under the authority of my lamented friend, the late Sir George Beaumont. He, a most accurate observer, used to say of them, that their features and countenances seemed to have conformed to those of the creatures they dealt in; at all events the resemblance was striking. W. W.

Page 576. BRUGÈS.

This is not the first poetical tribute which in our times has been paid to this beautiful city. Mr. Southey, in the "Poet's Pilgrimage," speaks of it in lines which I cannot deny myself the pleasure of connecting with my own.

"Time hath not wronged her, nor hath ruin sought

Rudely her splendid structures to destroy,
Save in those recent days, with evil fraught,

When mutability, in drunken joy
Triumphant, and from all restraint released,
Let loose her fierce and many-headed beast.

"But for the scars in that unhappy rage

Inflicted, firm she stands and undecayed;
Like our first Sires, a beautiful old age

Is hers in venerable years arrayed;
And yet, to her, benignant stars may bring,
What fate denies to man, — a second spring.

"When I may read of tilts in days of old,

And tourneys graced by Chieftains of renown,

Fair dames, grave citizens, and warriors bold,

If fancy would pourtray some stately town,

Which for such pomp fit theatre should be,
Fair Bruges, I shall then remember thee."

In this city are many vestiges of the splendour of the Burgundian Dukedom, and the long black mantle universally worn by the females is probably a remnant of the old Spanish connection, which, if I do not much deceive myself, is traceable in the grave deportment of its inhabitants. Bruges is comparatively little disturbed by that curious contest, or rather conflict, of Flemish with French propensities in matters of taste, so conspicuous through other parts of Flanders. The hotel to which we drove at Ghent furnished an odd instance. In the passages were paintings and statues, after the antique of Hebe and Apollo; and in the garden a little pond, about a yard and a half in diameter, with a weeping willow bending over it, and under the shade of that tree, in the centre of the pond, a wooden painted statue of a Dutch or Flemish boor, looking ineffably tender upon his mistress, and embracing her. A living duck, tethered at the feet of the sculptured lovers, alternately tormented a miserable eel and itself with endeavours to escape from its bonds and prison. Had we chanced to espy the hostess of the hotel in this quaint rural retreat, the exhibition would have been complete. She was a true Flemish figure, in the dress of the days of Holbein; her symbol of office, a weighty bunch of keys, pendent from her portly waist. In Brussels the modern taste in costume, architecture, etc., has got the mastery; in Ghent there is a struggle; but in Bruges old images are still paramount, and an air of monastic life among the quiet goings-on of a thinly-peopled city is inexpressibly soothing; a pen-

sive grace seems to be cast over all, even the very children. — *Extract from Journal.* W. W.

Page 576. AFTER VISITING THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

Dorothy tells us in her Journal, July 17, that their guide was one Lacoste, who was Napoleon's guide through the country previous to the battle. He was compelled to stay by Napoleon's side till the moment of flight. See Scott, "The Field of Waterloo," and Byron's Waterloo, Canto III., "Childe Harold," for contrasts to Wordsworth's contemplative style.

Page 577. AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

Line 14. *Where unremitting frosts the rocky crescent bleach.* "Let a wall of rocks be imagined from three to six hundred feet in height, and rising between France and Spain, so as physically to separate the two kingdoms — let us fancy this wall curved like a crescent, with its convexity towards France. Lastly, let us suppose, that in the very middle of the wall, a breach of 300 feet wide has been beaten down by the famous Roland, and we may have a good idea of what the mountaineers call the 'BRECHE DE ROLAND.'" — *Raymond's Pyrenees.* W. W.

Page 578. HYMN FOR THE BOATMEN.

Line 24. *Miserere Domine.* See the beautiful Song in Mr. Coleridge's Tragedy, "The Remorse." Why is the harp of Quantock silent? W. W.

Page 578. THE SOURCE OF THE DANUBE.
Lines 1, 2.

*Not, like his great Compeers, indignantly
Doth Danube spring to life!*

Before this quarter of the Black Forest was inhabited, the source of the Danube might have suggested some of those sublime images which Armstrong has so finely described; at present, the contrast is most striking. The Spring appears in a capacious stone Basin in front of a Ducal palace, with a pleasure-ground opposite; then, passing under the pavement, takes the form of a little, clear, bright, black, vigorous rill, barely wide enough to tempt the agility of a child five years old to leap over it, — and entering the garden, it joins, after a course of a few hundred yards, a stream much more considerable than itself. The copiousness of the spring at Doneschingen must have procured for it the honour of being named the Source of the Danube. W. W.

Page 578. ON APPROACHING THE STAUB-BACH, LAUTERBRUNNEN.

"The Staub-bach" is a narrow Stream, which, after a long course on the heights, comes to the sharp edge of a somewhat overhanging precipice, overleaps it with a bound, and after a fall of 930 feet, forms again a rivulet. The vocal powers of these musical Beggars may seem to be exaggerated; but this wild and savage air was utterly unlike any sounds I had

ever heard; the notes reached me from all quarters, and on what occasion they were sung I could not guess, only they seemed to come in some way or other, to the Waterfall — reminded me of religious services chanted in Streams and Fountains in Pagan times. Southey has thus accurately characterized the peculiarity of this music: "While we were at the Waterfall, some half-score peasants, men, women and girls, assembled just out of the Spring, and set up — surely, the most curious chorus that ever was heard by human ears — a song not of articulate sounds, but in which the voice was used as a mere instrument of music, more flexible than any which art could produce, — sweet, powerful, and thrilling beyond description." See Notes to *A Tale of Paraguay.* W. W.

Page 580. ENGELBERG, THE HILL OF THE ENGELS.

The Convent whose site was pointed out according to tradition, in this manner, is seen at its base. The architecture of the building is unimpressive, but the situation is worthy the honour which the imagination of the mountaineers has conferred upon it. W. W.

Page 584. THE LAST SUPPER.

Lines 1, 2.

*Tho' searching damps and many anxious fears
Have marred this Work.*

This picture of the Last Supper has not only been grievously injured by time, but the greatest part of it, if not the whole, is said to have been retouched, or painted over again. These niceties may be left to connoisseurs — I speak of it as I felt. The copy exhibited in London some years ago, and the engraving by Merghen, are both admirable; but in the original is a power which neither of those works has attained, or even approached. W. W.

Page 584. THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

Line 40. *Of Figures human and divine* The statues ranged round the spire and along the roof of the Cathedral of Milan have been faulted with by persons whose exclusive taste is unfortunate for themselves. It is true, the same expense and labour, judiciously directed to purposes more strictly architectural might have much heightened the general effect of the building; for, seen from the ground, the Statues appear diminutive. But the composition from the best point of view, which is half way up the spire, must strike the unprejudiced person with admiration; and surely the selection and arrangement of the Figures is exquisitely fitted to support the religion of the country. It was with great pleasure that I saw, during the two ascents which we made, several children, of different ages, tripping up and down the slender spire, and pausing to look across them, with feelings much more animated than could have been derived from these or the finest works of art, if placed within easy reach

member also that you have the Alps on the one side, and on the other the Apennines, with the plain of Lombardy between! W. W.

Page 587. PROCESSIONS.

Lines 48, 49.

With those white-robed Shapes — a living Stream,

Glacier Pillars join in solemn guise.

This Procession is a part of the sacramental service performed once a month. In the valley of Engelberg we had the good fortune to be present at the *Grand Festival* of the Virgin — but the Procession on that day, though consisting of upwards of 1000 persons, assembled from all the branches of the sequestered valley, was much less striking (notwithstanding the sublimity of the surrounding scenery); it combined both the simplicity of the other and the accompaniment of the Glacier-column, whose only resemblance to the moving Figures gave it its most beautiful and solemn peculiarity. W. W.

Page 588. ELEGIAC STANZAS.

The "Friend" alluded to in the Fenwick was Henry Crabb Robinson. He writes of meeting the strangers: "In the stage between Berne and Solothurn, which takes a circuit through an unpicturesque, flat country, we met two very interesting young men. . . . The elder was an American, aged twenty-one, named Goddard." On August 16 Wordsworth writes of meeting the young men: "Mr. Robinson introduced two young men, his companions, an American and a Scotchman — genteel, modest youths."

In October, 1890, when I was collecting subscriptions for the preservation of Dove Cottage, Mrs. H. M. Wigglesworth, of Boston, Mass., sister of the young man commemorated in this poem, sent me a check in memory of her mother. Alluding to his death she wrote: "Wordsworth showed a very kind interest, and wrote a letter full of sympathy to my mother, and later sent the memorial lines beginning, 'Lulled by the sound of pastoral bells.' It will give me pleasure to add something to the sum you are collecting."

Line 3. *Queen.* Mount Righi, — Regina Montium. W. W.

Line 75. *This tribute, etc.* The persuasion here expressed was not groundless. The first human consolation that the afflicted mother felt, was derived from this tribute to her son's memory, a fact which the author learned, at his own residence, from her daughter, who visited Europe some years afterward. W. W.

Page 590. ON BEING STRANDED NEAR THE HARBOUR OF BOULOGNE.

Near the town of Boulogne, and overhanging the beach, are the remains of a tower which bears the name of Caligula, who here terminated his western expedition, of which these sea-shells were the boasted spoils. And at no great distance from these ruins, Buonaparte, stand-

ing upon a mound of earth, harangued his "Army of England," reminding them of the exploits of Cæsar, and pointing towards the white cliffs, upon which their standards were to float. He recommended also a subscription to be raised among the soldiery to erect on that ground, in memory of the foundation of the "Legion of Honour," a Column — which was not completed at the time we were there. W. W.

Page 590. AFTER LANDING — THE VALLEY OF DOVER, November 1820.

Lines 6, 7.

*We mark majestic herds of cattle, free
To ruminate.*

This is a most grateful sight for an Englishman returning to his native land. Everywhere one misses in the cultivated grounds abroad, the animated and soothing accompaniment of animals ranging and selecting their own food at will. W. W.

Page 591. DESULTORY STANZAS.

Line 37. *Far as St. Maurice, from yon eastern Forks.* At the head of the Valais. LES FOURCHES, the point at which the two chains of mountains part, that inclose the Valais, which terminates at ST. MAURICE. W. W.

Lines 49-51. *ye that occupy*

*Your council-seats beneath the open sky,
On Sarnen's Mount.*

Sarnen, one of the two capitals of the Canton of Unterwalden; the spot here alluded to is close to the town, and is called the Landenberg, from the tyrant of that name, whose château formerly stood there. On the 1st of January 1308, the great day which the confederated Heroes had chosen for the deliverance of their country, all the castles of the Governors were taken by force or stratagem; and the Tyrants themselves conducted, with their creatures, to the frontiers, after having witnessed the destruction of their strongholds. From that time the Landenberg has been the place where the Legislators of this division of the Canton assemble. The site, which is well described by Ebel, is one of the most beautiful in Switzerland. W. W.

Line 56. *Calls me to pace her honoured Bridge.* The bridges of Lucerne are roofed, and open at the sides, so that the passenger has, at the same time, the benefit of shade, and a view of the magnificent country. The pictures are attached to the rafters; those from Scripture History, on the Cathedral-bridge, amount, according to my notes, to 240. Subjects from the Old Testament face the passenger as he goes towards the Cathedral, and those from the New as he returns. The pictures on these bridges, as well as those in most other parts of Switzerland, are not to be spoken of as works of art; but they are instruments admirably answering the purpose for which they were designed. W. W.

Page 592. THE RIVER DUDDON.

They returned from the Continent on Nov.

9, and went to Cambridge. During their visit to the Continent their brother Christopher had been promoted to be Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. From Cambridge they went into Coleorton, and returned to Rydal Mount Dec. 20.

"A Poet, whose works are not yet known as they deserve to be, thus enters upon his description of the 'Ruins of Rome:'—

'The rising Sun
Flames on the ruins in the purer air
Towering aloft;'

and ends thus—

'The setting Sun displays
His visible great round, between yon towers,
As through two shady cliffs.'

"Mr. Crowe, in his excellent loco-descriptive Poem, 'Lewesdon Hill,' is still more expeditious, finishing the whole on a May-morning, before breakfast.

'To-morrow for severer thought, but now
To breakfast, and keep festival to-day.'

"No one believes, or is desired to believe, that those Poems were actually composed within such limits of time; nor was there any reason why a prose statement should acquaint the reader with the plain fact, to the disturbance of poetic credibility. But, in the present case, I am compelled to mention, that this series of Sonnets was the growth of many years;—the one which stands the 14th was the first produced; and others were added upon occasional visits to the Stream, or as recollections of the scenes upon its banks awakened a wish to describe them. In this manner I had proceeded insensibly, without perceiving that I was trespassing upon ground pre-occupied, at least as far as intention went, by Mr. Coleridge; who, more than twenty years ago, used to speak of writing a rural Poem, to be entitled 'The Brook,' of which he has given a sketch in a recent publication. But a particular subject cannot, I think, much interfere with a general one; and I have been further kept from encroaching upon any right Mr. C. may still wish to exercise, by the restriction which the frame of the Sonnet imposed upon me, narrowing unavoidably the range of thought, and precluding, though not without its advantages, many graces to which a freer movement of verse would naturally have led.

"May I not venture, then, to hope, that, instead of being a hindrance by anticipation of any part of the subject, these Sonnets may remind Mr. Coleridge of his own more comprehensive design, and induce him to fulfil it?—There is a sympathy in streams,—'one calleth to another;' and I would gladly believe, that 'The Brook' will, ere long, murmur in concert with 'The Duddon.' But, asking pardon for this fancy, I need not scruple to say that those verses must indeed be ill-fated which can enter upon such pleasant walks of nature without receiving and giving inspiration. The power of waters over the minds of Poets has

been acknowledged from the earliest ages—through the 'Flumina amem sylvasque gloriosus' of Virgil, down to the sublime trophe to the great rivers of the earth by A. Strong, and the simple ejaculation of B. (chosen, if I recollect right, by Mr. Coleridge as a motto for his embryo 'Brook').

'The Muse nae Poet ever fand her,
Till by himsel' he learned to wander,
Adown some trotting burn's meander,
AND NA' THINK LANG.' " W. W.

SONNETS I., II., III. — Next to "The Prelude" and "The Excursion," the Duddon sonnets demand of the student a careful study of the topographical allusions and the use of a discriminating imagination. During several seasons I have studied this region; and while I have made notes quite independent of others, I have found them to agree in the main with those of Mr. Herbert Rix and Canon Rawnsley.

The birthplace of "a native Stream" is easily identified, although it is on the northern Cumbrian side of Wrynose Fell. The explorer will find two possible sources, not far from the Three Shire Stones: one of these has a broad prospect of lake and mountain, while the other is in the middle of the "lofty waste" of Sonnet ii. The allusions in Sonnet iii. to the "tripping lambs" and the "brilliant moss"—Bog-moss which glistens like gold when the sun shines upon it—are strikingly Wordsworthian.

SONNET II. Line 11. *huge deer*. The deer alluded to is the Leigh, a gigantic species long since extinct. W. W.

SONNET IV. The descriptions in this sonnet apply to any one of the several "falls" which the stream makes from Wrynose Gap to the valley below. Canon Rawnsley thinks the point of view is from the main road leading to Cockley Beck.

SONNET V. When one passes from Wrynose Bottom to Cockley Beck and turns to the northeast, one will behold the "unfruitful scuddes." The cottage may have been one of several in this vicinity.

SONNET VI. The allusions here are to flowers which grow by the Duddon from April to August, from the speedwell to the eyebright, in great profusion.

Lines 9, 10. *There bloomed the strawberry in the wilderness*, etc. These two lines are in a great measure taken from "The Beauties of Spring, a Juvenile Poem," by the Rev. Joseph Symson. He was a native of Cumberland, and was educated at Hawkshead school: his poems are little known, but they contain passages of splendid description; and the versification of his "Vision of Alfred" is harmonious and animated. In describing the motions of the Sylphs that constitute the strange machinery of his Poem, he uses the following illustrative simile.

"Glancing from their plumes
A changeful light the azure vault illumina
Less varying hues beneath the Pole adorn
The streamy glories of the Boreal morn.
That wavering to and fro their radiance shed
On Bothnia's gulf with glassy ice o'erspread

Here the lone native, as he homeward glides,
 In polished sandals o'er the imprisoned tides,
 And still the balance of his frame preserves,
 Heeled on alternate foot in lengthening curves,
 Sees at a glance, above him and below,
 Two rival heavens with equal splendour glow.
 Phiered in the centre of the world he seems;
 Or all around with soft effulgence gleams;
 Stars, moons, and meteors, ray opposed to ray,
 And solemn midnight pours the blaze of day."

was a man of ardent feeling, and his faculties of mind, particularly his memory, were extraordinary. Brief notices of his life ought to find a place in the History of Westmoreland.

SONNET VIII. In passing from Cockley Beck to Birks Brig if one looks back to the north one gets a glimpse of the features of the valley alluded in this sonnet. Wordsworth calls the Duddon "blue Streamlet" from the aspect it presents as it passes over the blue-gray slate rocks.

SONNETS IX., X. These sonnets refer to the third of the four stepping-stones on the Duddon, the one opposite Seathwaite, and under Wallarow Crag.

SONNETS XI., XII. In these sonnets we return to Birks Brig below the first Stepping-Stones. Canon Rawnsley thinks the scene is in the field shown in that of Sonnets ix., x., because there a blue stone may be seen midstream.

SONNETS XIII., XIV. The scene of these sonnets is that from Pen Crag, which stands in the centre of the vale. The "hamlet" is Seathwaite; "barn and byre" are those of Newfield farmhouses, in Wordsworth's day an inn and farm combined; while the "spouting fall" is now a ruin to be seen near Seathwaite Chapel on the beck. Newfield is no longer an inn, but generous hospitality will be found there I can testify. At the foot of this crag the Duddon plunges out of sight as if shunning the haunts of men."

SONNET XV. The "chasm" is that of xiv.; while the "niche," according to Canon Rawnsley, is that to be seen on the southern face of Pen Crag by one standing at Newfield Farm.

SONNET XVI. "The weathering of the volcanic ash of the Crag, and the cliff of Wallarow opposite would naturally have suggested this sonnet." — H. D. RAWNSLEY.

SONNETS XVII., XVIII. The EAGLE requires a large domain for its support: but several pairs, at many years ago, were constantly resident in this country, building their nests in the steep Borrowdale, Wastdale, Ennerdale, and on the eastern side of Helvellyn. Often have I heard anglers speak of the grandeur of their appearance, as they hovered over Red Tarn, in the coves of this mountain. The bird frequently returns, but is always destroyed. Not long since, one visited Rydal lake, and remained some hours near its banks; the consternation which it occasioned among the different species of fowl, particularly the herons, was expressed by loud screams. The horse also is naturally afraid of the eagle. — There were

several Roman stations among these mountains; the most considerable seems to have been in a meadow at the head of Windermere, established, undoubtedly, as a check over the passes of Kirkstone, Dunmail-raise, and of Hardknot and Wrynose. On the margin of Rydal lake, a coin of Trajan was discovered very lately. — The ROMAN FORT here alluded to, called by the country people "Hardknot Castle," is most impressively situated half-way down the hill on the right of the road that descends from Hardknot into Eskdale. It has escaped the notice of most antiquarians, and is but slightly mentioned by Lysons. — The DRUIDICAL CIRCLE is about half a mile to the left of the road ascending Stoneside from the vale of Duddon: the country people call it "Sunken Church."

The reader who may have been interested in the foregoing Sonnets (which together may be considered as a Poem) will not be displeased to find in this place a prose account of the Duddon, extracted from Green's comprehensive *Guide to the Lakes*, lately published. "The road leading from Coniston to Broughton is over high ground, and commands a view of the River Duddon; which, at high water, is a grand sight, having the beautiful and fertile lands of Lancashire and Cumberland stretching each way from its margin. In this extensive view, the face of nature is displayed in a wonderful variety of hill and dale, wooded grounds and buildings; amongst the latter Broughton Tower, seated on the crown of a hill, rising elegantly from the valley, is an object of extraordinary interest. Fertility on each side is gradually diminished, and lost in the superior heights of Backcomb, in Cumberland, and the high lands between Kirkby and Ulverstone.

"The road from Broughton to Seathwaite is on the banks of the Duddon, and on its Lancashire side it is of various elevations. The river is an amusing companion, one while brawling and tumbling over rocky precipices, until the agitated water becomes again calm by arriving at a smoother and less precipitous bed, but its course is soon again ruffled, and the current thrown into every variety of foam which the rocky channel of a river can give to water." — *Vide Green's Guide to the Lakes*, vol. i. pp. 98-100.

After all, the traveller would be most gratified who should approach this beautiful Stream, neither at its source, as is done in the Sonnets, nor from its termination; but from Coniston over Walna Scar; first descending into a little circular valley, a collateral compartment of the long winding vale through which flows the Duddon. This recess, towards the close of September, when the after-grass of the meadows is still of a fresh green, with the leaves of many of the trees faded, but perhaps none fallen, is truly enchanting. At a point elevated enough to show the various objects in the valley, and not so high as to diminish their importance, the stranger will instinctively halt. On the foreground, a little below the most favourable station, a rude foot-bridge is thrown

over the bed of the noisy brook foaming by the wayside. Russet and craggy hills, of bold and varied outline, surround the level valley, which is besprinkled with grey rocks plumed with birch trees. A few homesteads are interspersed, in some places peeping out from among the rocks like hermitages, whose site has been chosen for the benefit of sunshine as well as shelter; in other instances, the dwelling-house, barn, and byre, compose together a cruciform structure, which, with its embowering trees, and the ivy clothing part of the walls and roof like a fleece, call to mind the remains of an ancient abbey. Time, in most cases, and nature everywhere, have given a sanctity to the humble works of man that are scattered over this peaceful retirement. Hence a harmony of tone and colour, a consummation and perfection of beauty, which would have been marred had aim or purpose interfered with the course of convenience, utility, or necessity. This unvisited region stands in no need of the veil of twilight to soften or disguise its features. As it glistens in the morning sunshine, it would fill the spectator's heart with gladness. Looking from our chosen station, he would feel an impatience to rove among its pathways, to be greeted by the milkmaid, to wander from house to house exchanging "good-morrows" as he passed the open doors; but, at evening, when the sun is set, and a pearly light gleams from the western quarter of the sky, with an answering light from the smooth surface of the meadows; when the trees are dusky, but each kind still distinguishable; when the cool air has condensed the blue smoke rising from the cottage chimneys; when the dark mossy stones seem to sleep in the bed of the foaming brook; then he would be unwilling to move forward, not less from a reluctance to relinquish what he beholds, than from an apprehension of disturbing, by his approach, the quietness beneath him. Issuing from the plain of this valley, the brook descends in a rapid torrent passing by the churchyard of Seathwaite. The traveller is thus conducted at once into the midst of the wild and beautiful scenery which gave occasion to the Sonnets from the 14th to the 20th inclusive. From the point where the Seathwaite brook joins the Duddon is a view upwards into the pass through which the river makes its way into the plain of Donnerdale. The perpendicular rock on the right bears the ancient British name of THE PEN; the one opposite is called WALLABARROW CRAG, a name that occurs in other places to designate rocks of the same character. The chaotic aspect of the scene is well marked by the expression of a stranger, who strolled out while dinner was preparing, and at his return, being asked by his host, "What way he had been wandering?" replied, "As far as it is finished!"

The bed of the Duddon is here strewn with large fragments of rocks fallen from aloft; which, as Mr. Green truly says, "are happily adapted to the many-shaped waterfalls" (or rather waterbreaks, for none of them are high)

"displayed in the short space of half an hour. That there is some hazard in frequenting such desolate places, I myself have had proof. One night an immense mass of rock fell on the very spot where, with a friend I had lingered the day before. "The concussion," says Mr. Green, speaking of the event (for he was in the practice of his art, on that day as he posed for a still longer time to the same effect) "was heard, not without alarm, by the neighbouring shepherds." But to return to Seathwaite Churchyard: it contains the following inscription:—

"In memory of the Reverend Robert Walker who died the 25th of June 1802, in the 54th year of his age, and 67th of his curacy at Seathwaite."

"Also, of Anne his wife, who died the 2nd of January, in the 93d year of her age."

In the parish-register of Seathwaite Church is this notice:—

"Buried, June 28th, the Rev. Robert Walker. He was curate of Seathwaite for six years. He was a man singular for his temperance, industry, and integrity."

This individual is the Pastor alluded to in the 18th Sonnet, as a worthy compeer of a country parson of Chaucer, etc. In the second book of the "Excursion," an abstract of his character is given, beginning,

"A Priest abides before whose life each day
Fall to the ground;—"

and some account of his life, for it is worthy of being recorded, will not be out of place here. W. W.

The Chapel has been rebuilt and the Pantheon enlarged.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. ROBERT WALKER

In the year 1709, Robert Walker was born at Under-crag, in Seathwaite; he was the youngest of twelve children. His eldest brother, who inherited the small family estate, died at Under-crag, aged ninety-four, being twenty-four years older than the subject of this memoir, who was born of the same mother. Robert was a sickly infant; and, through his boisterous youth, continuing to be of delicate frame and tender health, it was deemed best, according to the country phrase, to *breed him a scholar*. It was not likely that he would be able to earn a livelihood by bodily labour. At that period few of these dales were furnished with schools; the children being taught to read and write in the chapel; and in the same consecrated building, where he officiated for so many years both as preacher and schoolmaster, he himself received the rudiments of his education. In his youth he became schoolmaster at Loweswater, not being called upon, probably, in that station to teach more than reading, writing, and arithmetic. But, by the assistance of a "Gentleman" in the neighbourhood, he acquired, in his leisure hours, a knowledge of the classics, and became qualified for taking holy orders. At his ordination, he had the offer of two curacies: the one, Torver, in the vale of Conistone.—

Seathwaite, in his native vale. The value was the same, viz. five pounds *per annum* but the cure of Seathwaite having a cot-
 attached to it, as he wished to marry, he
 it in preference. The young person on
 his affections were fixed, though in the
 on of a domestic servant, had given
 e, by her serious and modest deportment,
 her virtuous dispositions, that she was
 to become the helpmate of a man enter-
 on a plan of life such as he had marked
 or himself. By her frugality she had
 up a small sum of money, with which
 began housekeeping. In 1735 or 1736, he
 d upon his curacy; and, nineteen years
 ards, his situation is thus described, in
 etters to be found in the Annual Register
 (1750), from which the following is ex-
 d:—

To Mr. —

“COMISTON, July 26, 1754.

R — I was the other day upon a party of
 re, about five or six miles from this place,
 I met with a very striking object, and of
 re not very common. Going into a clergy-
 house (of whom I had frequently heard),
 and him sitting at the head of a long square
 such as is commonly used in this country
 e lower class of people, dressed in a coarse
 frock, trimmed with black horn buttons;
 sked shirt, a leathern strap about his neck
 stock, a coarse apron, and a pair of great
 en-soled shoes plated with iron to preserve
 (what we call clogs in these parts), with a
 upon his knee, eating his breakfast; his
 and the remainder of his children, were
 of them employed in waiting upon each
 , the rest in teasing and spinning wool, at
 a trade he is a great proficient; and more-
 when it is made ready for sale, will lay it,
 xteen or thirty-two pounds' weight, upon
 ack, and on foot, seven or eight miles, will
 it to the market, even in the depth of
 or. I was not much surprised at all this,
 ou may possibly be, having heard a great
 of it related before. But I must confess
 lf astonished with the alacrity and the
 humour that appeared both in the clergy-
 and his wife, and more so at the sense and
 unity of the clergyman himself.” . . .

en follows a letter from another person,
 1755, from which an extract shall be
 :—

By his frugality and good management he
 s the wolf from the door, as we say; and
 advances a little in the world, it is owing
 to his own care than to anything else he
 to rely upon. I don't find his inclination is
 ing after further preferment. He is settled
 ng the people, that are happy among them-
 s; and lives in the greatest unanimity and
 dship with them; and, I believe, the min-
 and people are exceedingly satisfied with
 other; and indeed how should they be dis-
 fied when they have a person of so much
 h and probity for their pastor? A man

who, for his candour and meekness, his sober,
 chaste, and virtuous conversation, his soundness
 in principle and practice, is an ornament to his
 profession, and an honour to the country he is
 in; and bear with me if I say, the plainness of
 his dress, the sanctity of his manners, the sim-
 plicity of his doctrine, and the vehemence of his
 expression, have a sort of resemblance to the
 pure practice of primitive Christianity.”

We will now give his own account of himself,
 to be found in the same place.

FROM THE REV. ROBERT WALKER

“SIR — Yours of the 26th instant was com-
 municated to me by Mr. C——, and I should
 have returned an immediate answer, but the
 hand of Providence, then laying heavy upon an
 amiable pledge of conjugal endearment, hath
 since taken from me a promising girl, which
 the disconsolate mother too pensively laments
 the loss of; though we have yet eight living,
 all healthful, hopeful children, whose names
 and ages are as follows: — Zaccheus, aged al-
 most eighteen years; Elizabeth, sixteen years
 and ten months; Mary, fifteen; Moses, thirteen
 years and three months; Sarah, ten years and
 three months; Mabel, eight years and three
 months; William Tyson, three years and eight
 months; and Anne Esther, one year and three
 months; besides Anne, who died two years and
 six months ago, and was then aged between
 nine and ten; and Eleanor, who died the 23d
 inst., January, aged six years and ten months.
 Zaccheus, the eldest child, is now learning the
 trade of a tanner, and has two years and a half
 of his apprenticeship to serve. The annual
 income of my chapel at present, as near as I
 can compute it, may amount to about 17*l.*, of
 which is paid in cash, viz. 5*l.* from the bounty
 of Queen Anne, and 5*l.* from W. P., Esq., of
 P——, out of the annual rents, he being lord of
 the manor, and 3*l.* from the several inhabitants
 of L——, settled upon the tenements as a rent-
 charge; the house and gardens I value at 4*l.*
 yearly, and not worth more; and I believe the
 surplice fees and voluntary contributions, one
 year with another, may be worth 3*l.*; but as
 the inhabitants are few in number, and the fees
 very low, this last-mentioned sum consists
 merely in free-will offerings.

“I am situated greatly to my satisfaction
 with regard to the conduct and behaviour of
 my auditory, who not only live in the happy
 ignorance of the follies and vices of the age, but
 in mutual peace and goodwill with one another,
 and are seemingly (I hope really too) sincere
 Christians, and sound members of the estab-
 lished church, not one dissenter of any denomi-
 nation being amongst them all. I got to the
 value of 40*l.* for my wife's fortune, but had no
 real estate of my own, being the youngest son
 of twelve children, born of obscure parents;
 and, though my income has been but small,
 and my family large, yet, by a providential
 blessing upon my own diligent endeavours,
 the kindness of friends, and a cheap country to
 live in, we have always had the necessaries of

life. By what I have written (which is a true and exact account, to the best of my knowledge) I hope you will not think your favour to me out of the late worthy Dr. Stratford's effects quite misbestowed, for which I must ever gratefully own myself, Sir, your much obliged and most obedient humble servant,

"R. W., Curate of S—.

"To Mr. C., of Lancaster."

About the time when this letter was written, the Bishop of Chester recommended the scheme of joining the curacy of Ulpha to the contiguous one of Seathwaite, and the nomination was offered to Mr. Walker; but an unexpected difficulty arising, Mr. W., in a letter to the Bishop (a copy of which, in his own beautiful handwriting, now lies before me), thus expresses himself. "If he," meaning the person in whom the difficulty originated, "had suggested any such objection before, I should utterly have declined any attempt to the curacy of Ulpha: indeed, I was always apprehensive it might be disagreeable to my auditory at Seathwaite, as they have been always accustomed to double duty, and the inhabitants of Ulpha despair of being able to support a schoolmaster who is not curate there also; which suppressed all thoughts in me of serving them both." And in a second letter to the Bishop he writes:—

"MY LORD—I have the favour of yours of the 1st instant, and am exceedingly obliged on account of the Ulpha affair: if that curacy should lapse into your Lordship's hands, I would beg leave rather to decline than embrace it; for the chapels of Seathwaite and Ulpha, annexed together, would be apt to cause a general discontent among the inhabitants of both places; by either thinking themselves slighted, being only served alternately, or neglected in the duty, or attributing it to covetousness in me; all which occasions of murmuring I would willingly avoid." And in concluding his former letter, he expresses a similar sentiment upon the same occasion, "desiring, if it be possible, however, as much as in me lieth, to live peaceably with all men."

The year following, the curacy of Seathwaite was again augmented; and, to effect this augmentation, fifty pounds had been advanced by himself; and, in 1760, lands were purchased with eight hundred pounds. Scanty as was his income, the frequent offer of much better benefices could not tempt Mr. W. to quit a situation where he had been so long happy, with a consciousness of being useful. Among his papers I find the following copy of a letter, dated 1775, twenty years after his refusal of the curacy of Ulpha, which will show what exertions had been made for one of his sons.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE—Our remote situation here makes it difficult to get the necessary information for transacting business regularly; such is the reason of my giving your Grace the present trouble.

"The bearer (my son) is desirous of doing himself candidate for deacon's orders at Grace's ensuing ordination; the first at 25th instant, so that his papers could be transmitted in due time. As he is now an age, and I have afforded him education to the utmost of my ability, it would give me satisfaction (if your Grace would take him) to find him qualified) to have him ordained. My constitution has been tender for some years, I entered the college of Dublin, but he would not permit him to continue there. I would have supported him much longer. He has been with me at home above a year, which time he has gained great strength of body, sufficient, I hope, to enable him to perform the function. Divine Providence, assisted by liberal benefactors, has enabled me to endeavour, from a small income, to support a numerous family; and as my time of life renders me now unfit for much future exertion from this world, I should be glad to see my son settled in a promising way to acquire a livelihood for himself. His behaviour, from the beginning of his life, has been irreproachable; and I hope will not degenerate, in principles or practice, from the precepts and pattern of an industrious parent. Your Grace's favourable reception of this, from a distant corner of the diocese, from an obscure hand, will excite filial gratitude, and a due use shall be made of the obligation thus secured thereby to your Grace's very dutiful and most obedient Son and Servant,

"ROBERT WALKER."

The same man, who was thus liberal in the education of his numerous family, was also munificent in hospitality as a parish priest. Every Sunday were served upon the table at which he has been described sitting with a child upon his knee, measures of broth for the refreshment of those of his congregation who came from a distance, and usually took their seats as parts of his own household. It is scarcely possible that this custom could have commenced before the augmentation of his income, and what would to many have been a high degree of self-denial was paid, by the pastor and his family, for this gratification; as the treat could only be provided by dressing at one time the whole, perhaps, of their weekly allowance in fresh animal food; consequently, for a succession of days, the table was covered with victuals only. His generosity in old age was he still further illustrated by a little circumstance relating to an orphan grandson, then a few years of age, which I find in a copy of a letter to one of his sons; he requests that half a crown may be left for "little Robert's pocket-money," who was then at school: intrusting it to the care of a lady, who, as he says, "may sometimes frustrate his squandering it away foolishly." He promises to send him an equal allowance annually for the same purpose. The conclusion of the same letter is so characteristic, that I cannot forbear to transcribe it. "We," meaning his wife and himself, "are in our usual

of health, allowing for the hasty strides of age knocking daily at our door, and ever telling us we are not only mortal, but must expect ere long to take our leave of this mortal cottage, and lie down in our last story. Pray pardon my neglect to answer : let us hear sooner from you, to augment the mirth of the Christmas holidays. Wishing all the pleasures of the approaching season, dear Son, with lasting sincerity, yours affectionately,
ROBERT WALKER."

Loved old customs and old usages, and in all instances stuck to them to his own loss ; having had a sum of money lodged in the hands of a neighbouring tradesman, when long before of time had raised the rate of interest, more was offered, he refused to accept it ; it was not difficult to one, who, while he was earning seventeen pounds a year from his customers, declined, as we have seen, to add the profit of another small benefice to his own, lest he should be suspected of cupidity. From this vice he was utterly free ; he made no charge for his school ; such as could afford to pay him what they pleased. When very young, he kept a diary of his expenses, however trifling, the large amount, at the end of the year, surprised him ; and from that time the object of his life was to be economical, not avaricious. At his decease he left behind him no less than 2000*l.* ; and such a sense of his various excellences was prevalent in the country, that the epithet of WONDERFUL is to this day attached to his name.

There is in the above sketch something so extraordinary as to require further *explanatory* details. — And to begin with his industry ; eight hours in each day, during five days in the week, and half of Saturday, except when the labours of husbandry were urgent, he was occupied in spinning. His seat was within the rails of the spinning wheel ; the communion table was his desk ; and, when Shenstone's schoolmistress, the master employed himself at the spinning-wheel, while the children were repeating their lessons by his side. Every evening, after school hours, if not more profitably engaged, he continued the same kind of labour, exchanging, for the benefit of exercise, the small wheel, at which he had sat, for the large one on which wool is spun, the spinner sitting to and fro. Thus was the wheel constantly in readiness to prevent the waste of a moment's time. Nor was his industry with the wheel, when occasion called for it, less eager. Intrusted with extensive management of public and private affairs, he acted, in his rustic neighbourhood, as scrivener, writing out petitions, deeds of conveyance, wills, covenants, etc., with no view of gain to himself, and to the great benefit of his employers. These labours (at all times considerable) at one period of the year, between Christmas and Candlemas, when the great transactions are settled in this country, were often so intense, that he passed great part of the night, and sometimes whole nights, at his desk. His garden also was tilled by his own

hand ; he had a right of pasturage upon the mountains for a few sheep and a couple of cows, which required his attendance ; with this pastoral occupation he joined the labours of husbandry upon a small scale, renting two or three acres in addition to his own less than one acre of glebe ; and the humblest drudgery which the cultivation of these fields required was performed by himself.

He also assisted his neighbours in hay-making and shearing their flocks, and in the performance of this latter service he was eminently dexterous. They, in their turn, complimented him with the present of a haycock, or a fleece ; less as a recompence for this particular service than as a general acknowledgment. The Sabbath was in a strict sense kept holy ; the Sunday evenings being devoted to reading the Scripture and family prayer. The principal festivals appointed by the Church were also duly observed ; but through every other day in the week, through every week in the year, he was incessantly occupied in work of hand or mind ; not allowing a moment for recreation, except upon a Saturday afternoon, when he indulged himself with a Newspaper, or sometimes with a Magazine. The frugality and temperance established in his house were as admirable as the industry. Nothing to which the name of luxury could be given was there known ; in the latter part of his life, indeed, when tea had been brought into almost general use, it was provided for visitors, and for such of his own family as returned occasionally to his roof, and had been accustomed to this refreshment elsewhere ; but neither he nor his wife ever partook of it. The raiment worn by his family was comely and decent, but as simple as their diet ; the home-spun materials were made up into apparel by their own hands. At the time of the decease of this thrifty pair, their cottage contained a large store of webs of woollen and linen cloth, woven from thread of their own spinning. And it is remarkable that the pew in the chapel in which the family used to sit, remains neatly lined with woollen cloth spun by the pastor's own hands. It is the only pew in the chapel so distinguished ; and I know of no other instance of his conformity to the delicate accommodations of modern times. The fuel of the house, like that of their neighbours, consisted of peat, procured from the moor by their own labour. The lights by which, in the winter evenings, their work was performed, were of their own manufacture, such as still continue to be used in these cottages ; they are made of the pith of rushes dipped in any unctuous substance that the house affords. *White* candles, as tallow candles are here called, were reserved to honour the Christmas festivals, and were perhaps produced upon no other occasions. Once a month, during the proper season, a sheep was drawn from their small mountain flock, and killed for the use of the family ; and a cow, towards the close of the year, was salted and dried for winter provision ; the hide was tanned to furnish them with shoes. — By these various resources, this

venerable clergyman reared a numerous family, not only preserving them, as he affectingly says, "from wanting the necessities of life;" but affording them an unstinted education, and the means of raising themselves in society. In this they were eminently assisted by the effects of their father's example, his precepts, and injunctions: he was aware that truth-speaking, as a moral virtue, is best secured by inculcating attention to accuracy of report even on trivial occasions; and so rigid were the rules of honesty by which he endeavoured to bring up his family, that if one of them had chanced to find in the lanes or fields anything of the least use or value without being able to ascertain to whom it belonged, he always insisted upon the child's carrying it back to the place from which it had been brought.

No one, it might be thought, could, as has been described, convert his body into a machine, as it were, of industry for the humblest uses, and keep his thoughts so frequently bent upon secular concerns, without grievous injury to the more precious parts of his nature. How could the powers of intellect thrive, or its graces be displayed, in the midst of circumstances apparently so unfavourable, and where, to the direct cultivation of the mind, so small a portion of time was allotted? But, in this extraordinary man, things in their nature adverse were reconciled. His conversation was remarkable, not only for being chaste and pure, but for the degree in which it was fervent and eloquent; his written style was correct, simple, and animated. Nor did his *affections* suffer more than his intellect; he was tenderly alive to all the duties of his pastoral office: the poor and needy "he never sent empty away," — the stranger was fed and refreshed in passing that unfrequented vale — the sick were visited; and the feelings of humanity found further exercise among the distresses and embarrassments in the worldly estate of his neighbours, with which his talents for business made him acquainted; and the disinterestedness, impartiality, and uprightness which he maintained in the management of all affairs confided to him were virtues seldom separated in his own conscience from religious obligation. Nor could such conduct fail to remind those who witnessed it of a spirit nobler than law or custom: they felt convictions which, but for such intercourse, could not have been afforded, that as in the practice of their pastor there was no guile, so in his faith there was nothing hollow; and we are warranted in believing that upon these occasions selfishness, obstinacy, and discord would often give way before the breathings of his good-will and saintly integrity. It may be presumed also — while his humble congregation were listening to the moral precepts which he delivered from the pulpit, and to the Christian exhortations that they should love their neighbours as themselves, and do as they would be done unto — that peculiar efficacy was given to the preacher's labours by recollections in the minds of his congregation that they were called upon to do no

more than his own actions were daily before their eyes.

The afternoon service in the chapel was numerously attended than that of the morning, but by a more serious auditory; the text was from the New Testament, on those occasions was accompanied by Burkitt's Commentary. These lessons he read with impassioned emphasis, frequently drawing tears from his hearers, and leaving a lasting impression upon their minds. His devotional feelings and the powers of his own mind were further exercised in connection with those of his family, in perusing the scriptures: not only on the Sunday evenings, but every other evening, while the rest of the household were at work, some one of the children, and in her turn the servant, for the purpose of practice in reading, or for instruction, read the Bible aloud; and in this manner the whole of the Bible was repeatedly gone through. That so much importance was attached to the observance of religious ordinances by his family, appears from the following memorandum by one of his descendants, which I am tempted to insert at length, as it is characteristic and somewhat curious. "There is a small chapel in the county palatine of Lancaster, where a certain clergyman has regularly officiated above 40 years, and a few months ago administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the chapel to a decent number of devout communicants. After the clergyman had received himself, he called out his first company out of the assembly who approached the altar, and kneeled down as partakers of the sacred elements, consisting of the parson's wife, to whom he had been married upwards of sixty years; one son and his wife, four daughters, each with her husband; and several other persons, all added together, amount to above 40 years. The several and respective distances from the place of each of their abodes to the chapel where they all communicated, will amount to more than 1000 English miles. Though the narration will appear surprising, it is without doubt a fact that the same persons, exactly 40 years before, met at the same place, and joined in performance of the same religious duty."

He was indeed most zealously attached to the doctrine and frame of the Established Church. We have seen him congratulating himself that he had no dissenters in his congregation, and that he was of the same denomination. Some allowance must be made for the state of opinion when his first religious impressions were received, before the reader will acquit him of bigotry, when I mention that at the time of the augmentation of the cure, he refused to invest part of the money in the purchase of an estate offered to him on advantageous terms, because the proprietor was a quaker; — whether from scrupulous apprehension that a blessing would not attend a tract framed for the benefit of the church between persons not in religious sympathy with each other; or, as a seeker of peace, he was afraid of the uncomplimentary disposition which one time was too frequently conspicuous

sect. Of this an instance had fallen under own notice; for, while he taught school at eswater, certain persons of that denomination had refused to pay annual interest due for the title of Church-stock; ¹ a great hardship upon the incumbent, for the curacy of eswater was then scarcely less poor than of Seathwaite. To what degree this pressure of his was blamable need not be deterred; — certain it is, that he was not only pious, as he himself says, to live in peace, in love, with all men. He was placable, charitable in his judgments; and, however strict in conduct and rigorous to himself, was ever ready to forgive the trespasses of others, and to soften the censure that was cast on their frailties. — It would be unpardonable to omit that, in the maintenance of his duties, he received due support from the part of his long life. She was equally strict, in attending to her share of their joint cares, nor less diligent in her appropriate occupations. A son who had been some time their servant the latter part of their lives, concluded the elegy of her mistress by saying to me, "She was no less excellent than her husband; she was good to the poor; she was good to every one!" He survived for a short time this virtuous companion. When she died, he ordered that her body should be borne to the grave by three of her daughters and one granddaughter; and, when the corpse was lifted from the threshold, he insisted upon lending his aid, and feeling about, for he was then almost blind, took hold of a napkin fixed to the coffin; and, as a carrier of the body, entered the chapel, a few paces from the lowly parsonage. What a contrast does the life of this obscurely-seated, and, in point of worldly wealth, poorly-repaid Churchman, present to that of a cardinal Wolsey!

"O 't is a burthen, Cromwell, 't is a burthen
Too heavy for a man who hopes for heaven!"

We have been dwelling upon images of peace in the moral world, that have brought us again to the quiet enclosure of consecrated ground in which this venerable pair lie interred. The bounding brook, that rolls close by the churchyard, without disturbing feeling or meditation, is now unfortunately laid bare; but not long ago it participated, with the chapel, the shade of some stately ash-trees, which will not spring again. While the spectator from this spot is looking round upon the girdle of stony mountains that encompasses the vale, — masses of rock, out of which monuments for all men that ever existed might have been hewn — it would surprise him to be told, as with truth he might be, that the plain blue slab dedicated to the memory of this aged pair is a production of a quarry in North Wales. It was sent as a mark of respect by one of their descendants

¹ Mr. Walker's charity being of that kind which "seeketh not her own," he would rather forego his rights than distrain for dues which the parties liable refused, as a point of conscience, to pay.

from the vale of Festiniog, a region almost as beautiful as that in which it now lies!

Upon the Seathwaite Brook, at a small distance from the parsonage, has been erected a mill for spinning yarn; it is a mean and disagreeable object, though not unimportant to the spectator, as calling to mind the momentous changes wrought by such inventions in the frame of society — changes which have proved especially unfavourable to these mountain solitudes. So much had been effected by those new powers, before the subject of the preceding biographical sketch closed his life, that their operation could not escape his notice, and doubtless excited touching reflections upon the comparatively insignificant results of his own manual industry. But Robert Walker was not a man of times and circumstances; had he lived at a later period, the principle of duty would have produced application as unremitting; the same energy of character would have been displayed, though in many instances with widely different effects.

With pleasure I annex, as illustrative and confirmatory of the above account, extracts from a paper in the *Christian Remembrancer*, October 1819: it bears an assumed signature, but is known to be the work of the Rev. Robert Bamford, vicar of Bishopton, in the county of Durham; a great-grandson of Mr. Walker, whose worth it commemorates, by a record not the less valuable for being written in very early youth.

"His house was a nursery of virtue. All the inmates were industrious, and cleanly, and happy. Sobriety, neatness, quietness, characterised the whole family. No railings, no idleness, no indulgence of passion were permitted. Every child, however young, had its appointed engagements; every hand was busy. Knitting, spinning, reading, writing, mending clothes, making shoes, were by the different children constantly performing. The father himself sitting amongst them and guiding their thoughts, was engaged in the same occupations. . . .

"He sate up late, and rose early; when the family were at rest, he retired to a little room which he had built on the roof of his house. He had slated it, and fitted it up with shelves for his books, his stock of cloth, wearing apparel, and his utensils. There many a cold winter's night, without fire, while the roof was glazed with ice, did he remain reading or writing till the day dawned. He taught the children in the chapel, for there was no school-house. Yet in that cold, damp place he never had a fire. He used to send the children in parties either to his own fire at home or make them run up the mountain side.

"It may be further mentioned, that he was a passionate admirer of Nature; she was his mother and he was a dutiful child. While engaged on the mountains, it was his greatest pleasure to view the rising sun; and in tranquil evenings, as it slid behind the hills, he blessed its departure. He was skilled in fossils

and plants; a constant observer of the stars and winds: the atmosphere was his delight. He made many experiments on its nature and properties. In summer he used to gather a multitude of flies and insects, and, by his entertaining description, amuse and instruct his children. They shared all his daily employments, and derived many sentiments of love and benevolence from his observations on the works and productions of nature. Whether they were following him in the field, or surrounding him in school, he took every opportunity of storing their minds with useful information. — Nor was the circle of his influence confined to Seathwaite. Many a distant mother has told her child of Mr. Walker, and begged him to be as good a man.

"Once, when I was very young, I had the pleasure of seeing and hearing that venerable old man in his 90th year, and even then, the calmness, the force, the perspicuity of his sermon, sanctified and adorned by the wisdom of grey hairs, and the authority of virtue, had such an effect upon my mind, that I never see a hoary-headed clergyman, without thinking of Mr. Walker. . . . He allowed no dissenter or methodist to interfere in the instruction of the souls committed to his care: and so successful were his exertions, that he had not one dissenter of any denomination whatever in the whole parish. — Though he avoided all religious controversies, yet when age had silvered his head, and virtuous piety had secured to his appearance reverence and silent honour, no one, however determined in his hatred of apostolic descent, could have listened to his discourse on ecclesiastical history and ancient times, without thinking that one of the beloved apostles had returned to mortality, and in that vale of peace had come to exemplify the beauty of holiness in the life and character of Mr. Walker.

"Until the sickness of his wife, a few months previous to her death, his health and spirits and faculties were unimpaired. But this misfortune gave him such a shock that his constitution gradually decayed. His senses, except sight, still preserved their powers. He never preached with steadiness after his wife's death. His voice faltered: he always looked at the seat she had used. He could not pass her tomb without tears. He became, when alone, sad and melancholy, though still among his friends kind and good-humoured. He went to bed about twelve o'clock the night before his death. As his custom was, he went, tottering and leaning upon his daughter's arm, to examine the heavens, and meditate a few moments in the open air. 'How clear the moon shines to-night!' He said these words, sighed, and laid down. At six next morning he was found a corpse. Many a tear, and many a heavy heart, and many a grateful blessing followed him to the grave."

Having mentioned in this narrative the vale of Loweswater as a place where Mr. Walker

taught school, I will add a few memoranda from its parish register, respecting a person apparently of desires as moderate, with whom it must have been intimate during his residence there.

"Let him that would, ascend the tottering seat
Of courtly grandeur, and become as great
As are his mounting wishes; but for me,
Let sweet repose and rest my portion be.
HENRY FOREST, Curate."

"Honour, the idol which the most adore,
Receives no homage from my knee;
Content in privacy I value more
Than all uneasy dignity."

"Henry Forest came to Loweswater, 1706, being 25 years of age."

"This curacy was twice augmented by Queen Anne's Bounty. The first payment, with great difficulty, was paid to Mr. John Curwen of London, on the 9th of May, 1724, deposited by me, Henry Forest, Curate of Loweswater. I said 9th of May, y^e said Mr. Curwen went to the office, and saw my name registered there. &c. This, by the Providence of God, came by lot to this poor place.

"Hæc testor H. Forest."

In another place he records that the more-trees were planted in the churchyard 1710.

He died in 1741, having been curate thirty-four years. It is not improbable that H. Forest was the gentleman who assisted Robert Walker in his classical studies at Loweswater.

To this parish register is prefixed a motto, of which the following verses are a part:

"Invigilate viri, tacito nam tempora gressu
Diffugiunt, nulloque sono convertitur ætas;
Utendum est ætate, cito pede præterit ætas."
W. W.

SONNET XIX. Seathwaite Chapel is on Tan Beck, the "tributary stream" of this sonnet.

SONNET XX. Donnerdale, or Dunnerdale as it is now called, is the tract lying between the east bank of the Duddon from Ulpha bridge to the limits of Broughton. It is bounded on the north by fells which separate it from Seathwaite. There is a hamlet called Hall Donnerdale between Seathwaite and Ulpha. It is from the bridge below this hamlet that Mr. E. thinks Wordsworth saw the plain.

SONNET XXI. Lines 1-3. See Fenwick note to this series of poems.

SONNET XXII. The scene of this tragedy may have been one of the pools between Seathwaite and "Traveller's Rest" inn. The tradition itself is unknown to the present inhabitants.

SONNETS XXIV.-XXVII. There are many spots from which these sonnets could have been written and the "House" (xxvii.) be in view. The castle, the seat of the Lords of Ulpha, is now a ruin.

SONNET XXIX. The subject of this sonnet is the hillside burial-place of the Friends, not far from the scene of Sonnet xxii. It is called the Sepulchre. Inside the inclosing wall can be

the stone seats used by the Friends, who not worship under any roof but the hea-

SONNET XXX. Just beyond the burial-place
previous sonnet the poet turned to the
seek the plain, while the river was lost
woods.

SONNET XXXI. From the plain of Sonnet xxx.
seen the kirk situated on a rock washed
a Duddon. The church has been restored,
in the spirit of the days when the poet
d it.

SONNET XXXIV.
14. *We feel that we are greater than we*

And feel that I am happier than I know."
MILTON.

allusion to the Greek Poet will be ob-
to the classical reader. W. W.

ge 602. A PARSONAGE IN OXFORDSHIRE.
e "note" alluded to in the Fenwick note
at to a Pastoral Character in "Ecclesiasti-
onnets."

ge 602. To ENTERPRISE.
ne 114. *living hill.*

— "awhile the living hill
leaved with convulsive throes, and all was still."
DR. DARWIN. W. W.

1821-2

Page 604. ECCLESIASTICAL SONNETS.

PART I.

uring the month of December 1820, I ac-
panied a much-beloved and honoured Friend
walk through different parts of his estate,
a view to fix upon the site of a new Church
ch he intended to erect. It was one of the
t beautiful mornings of a mild season, —
feelings were in harmony with the cherish-
influences of the scene; and such being our
pose, we were naturally led to look back
n past events with wonder and gratitude,
on the future with hope. Not long after-
ds, some of the Sonnets which will be found
ards the close of this series were produced
private memorial of that morning's occupa-

The Catholic Question, which was agitated in
liament about that time, kept my thoughts
he same course; and it struck me that cer-
points in the Ecclesiastical History of our
untry might advantageously be presented to
w in verse. Accordingly, I took up the sub-
t, and what I now offer to the reader was
result.

When this work was far advanced, I was
eably surprised to find that my friend, Mr.
they, had been engaged with similar views
writing a concise History of the Church in
gland. If our Productions, thus uninten-
nally coinciding, shall be found to illustrate

each other, it will prove a high gratification to
me, which I am sure my friend will participate.
W. WORDSWORTH.

RYDAL MOUNT, January 24, 1822.

For the convenience of passing from one point
of the subject to another without shocks of
abruptness, this work has taken the shape of a
series of Sonnets: but the Reader, it is to be
hoped, will find that the pictures are often so
closely connected as to have jointly the effect
of passages of a poem in a form of stanza to
which there is no objection but one that bears
upon the Poet only — its difficulty. W. W.

Most of the Ecclesiastical Sonnets were com-
posed in 1821, but there were some additions
made at a later date. The date of composition
of a few is conjectural. The fact that his bro-
ther Christopher had published an *Ecclesiastical
Biography* may have influenced him to write
these sonnets. One should read in this connec-
tion Aubrey de Vere's *Legends of Saxon Saints*.

The motto, after George Herbert, was added
in 1827. See Herbert's *Church Porch*, ll. 5-6.

SONNET II. Line 6. *Did holy Paul*, etc.
Stillfleet adduces many arguments in sup-
port of this opinion, but they are unconvincing.
The latter part of this Sonnet refers to a favour-
ite notion of Roman Catholic writers, that
Joseph of Arimathea and his companions
brought Christianity into Britain, and built a
rude church at Glastonbury; alluded to here-
after, in a passage upon the dissolution of mon-
asteries. W. W.

SONNET III. Line 1. *seamew — white*. This
water-fowl was, among the Druids, an emblem
of those traditions connected with the Deluge
that made an important part of their mysteries.
The Cormorant was a bird of bad omen. W. W.

SONNET V. Line 2. *Snowdon's wilds*. See
"The Prelude," xiv. 1-62. *Brigantian coves*.
The Brigantes were the hill-men whom the Ro-
mans could not conquer.

Line 8. *Iona's coast*. See sonnets on Iona,
1833.

Line 10. *lays*. Taliesin was the Cymric bard
who sang the deeds of his chief Urien in his
struggle against the Angles.

SONNET VI. Line 11. St. Alban was the
first Christian martyr in Britain.

Line 13. *That Hill, whose flowery platform*,
etc.

This hill at St. Alban's must have been an ob-
ject of great interest to the imagination of the
venerable Bede, who thus describes it, with a
delicate feeling, delightful to meet with in that
rude age, traces of which are frequent in his
works: — "Variis herbarum floribus depictus
imò usquequaque vestitus, in quo nihil repentè
arduum, nihil præceps, nihil abruptum, quem
lateribus longè latèque deductum in modum
seguoris natura complanat, dignum videlicet
eum pro insitâ sibi specie venustatis jam olim
reddens, qui beati martyris cruore dicaretur."
W. W.

SONNET IX. Line 10. *forced farewell*. Roman
forces in Britain were called home to protect

the imperial city against the barbarians. The Britons then became prey to Picts and Angles.

SONNET X. Line 1. *Aneurin*. The Cymric bard who chronicled the struggle between Britons and Teutons in Strathelyde in his poem "The Gododin."

Line 12. *Plinlimmon*. The Cymric bards, Urien, Taliesin, Lywarch Hew, and Merlin, came from Wales.

SONNET XI. Line 2. *hallelujahs*. The Britons sought aid of Germanus, and as he led his forces against Picts and Saxons he ordered them to shout Hallelujah three times, on hearing which the enemy fled.

Lines 1, 2.

*Nor wants the cause the panic-striking aid
Of hallelujahs.*

Alluding to the victory gained under Germanus. — See Bede. W. W.

Lines 9, 10.

*By men yet scarcely conscious of a care
For other monuments than those of Earth.*

The last six lines of this Sonnet are chiefly from the prose of Daniel; and here I will state (though to the Readers whom this Poem will chiefly interest it is unnecessary) that my obligations to other prose writers are frequent, — obligations which, even if I had not a pleasure in courting, it would have been presumptuous to shun, in treating an historical subject. I must, however, particularise Fuller, to whom I am indebted in the Sonnet upon Wicliffe and in other instances. And upon the acquittal of the Seven Bishops I have done little more than versify a lively description of that event in the MS. Memoirs of the first Lord Lonsdale. W. W.

SONNET XII. The convent of Bangor was attacked by Ethelforth while the monks were praying for safety; then the monastery with all its memorials was destroyed.

"Ethelforth reached the convent of Bangor, he perceived the Monks, twelve hundred in number, offering prayers for the success of their countrymen: 'If they are praying against us,' he exclaimed, 'they are fighting against us;' and he ordered them to be first attacked: they were destroyed; and, appalled by their fate, the courage of Brocmail wavered, and he fled from the field in dismay. Thus abandoned by their leader, his army soon gave way, and Ethelforth obtained a decisive conquest. Ancient Bangor itself soon fell into his hands, and was demolished; the noble monastery was levelled to the ground; its library, which is mentioned as a large one, the collection of ages, the repository of the most precious monuments of the ancient Britons, was consumed; half-ruined walls, gates, and rubbish were all that remained of the magnificent edifice." — See Turner's valuable history of the Anglo-Saxons.

"Taliesin was present at the battle which preceded this desolation.

"The account Bede gives of this remarkable event suggests a most striking warning against National and Religious prejudices." W. W.

SONNET XIII. Alluding to the familiar story

of Gregory setting free the Anglo youth posed for sale at Rome.

SONNET XV. The person of Paulinus is described by Bede, from the memory of an eye-witness: — "Longæ stature, parvus, curvus, nigro capillo, facie maculis adunco, pertenni, venerabilis simul et terribilis aspectu." W. W.

King Edwin was converted by Paulinus.

SONNET XVI. Line 1. "Man's life is as a Sparrow." See the original of this speech in Bede. — The Conversion of Edwin, as related by him, is highly interesting — and the setting up of this Council accompanied an event so striking and characteristic, that I attempted to give it at length in a translation. "Who, exclaimed the King, when the law was ended, shall first desecrate the altars of the temples? I, answered the Christian King, for who more fit than myself, through the freedom which the true God hath given me, to destroy, for the good example of others, the foolishness I worshipped? Immediately, casting away vain superstition, he besought the King to grant him what the laws did allow to a priest, arms and a courser (equus sarrarium); which mounting, and furnished with a sword and lance, he proceeded to destroy the Idols. The crowd, seeing this, thought him mad — he, however, halted not, but, preaching, he profaned the temple, and against it the lance which he had held in his hand, and, exulting in acknowledgment of the worship of the true God, he ordered his companions to pull down the temple, with its enclosures. The place is shown where the idols formerly stood, not far from York, the source of the river Derwent, and is at the place called Gormund Gaham, ubi pontifex sacrispirante Deo vero, polluit ac destruxit, et ipse sacraverat aras." The last expression is a pleasing proof that the venerable monk of Wearmouth was familiar with the poetry of Virgil. W. W.

SONNET XVII. Line 11. *such the inviting waters* etc. The early propagators of Christianity were accustomed to preach near rivers, for the convenience of baptism. W. W.

SONNET XIX. Having spoken of the disinterestedness, and temperance of the monks of those times, Bede thus proceeds: — "Et in magna erat veneratione tempore illius religionis habitus, ita ut ubicunque clericus quis, aut monachus adveniret, gaudent omnibus tanquam Dei famulos exciperent. Etiam si in itinere pergens inveniretur, et recubant, et flexâ cervice, vel manu signati, ore illius se benedicti, gaudebant. Verum quoque horum exhortatoriis diligenter moniti præbebant." Lib. iii. cap. 26. W. W.

SONNET XXIII. Bede lived at the monastery of Jarrow on the Tyne. See Aubrey de la Mor's *Legends of Saxon Saints*, "Bede's Last Days."

SONNET XXIV. See Charles Kingsley, *Alfred and Teuton*, "The Monk as Civilizer."

Line 2. *The people work like bees*. See, in Turner's History, vol. iii. p. 2.

the account of the erection of Ramsey Monastery. Penances were removable by the performance of acts of charity and benevolence. W.

SONNET XXVI. See *Alfred the West Saxon* ing, McFayden.

Line 10. *pain narrows not his cares*. Through the whole of his life, Alfred was subject to various maladies. W. W.

SONNET XXIX. Line 1. *Woe to the Crown that doth the Cowl obey!* The violent measures carried on under the influence of Dunstan, for strengthening the Benedictine Order, were a leading cause of the second series of Danish invasions. — See Turner. W. W.

Line 3. *Rovers*. The Danes.

SONNET XXX. Alluding to the old ballad which Canute composed when being rowed by his subjects where he heard the monks chanting.

“*Merle sangen the Munecas binen Ely.*”

SONNET XXXI. Line 1. *woman-hearted*. “He was of a gentle and pious nature: not clever, but meek and good.” — M. J. GUEST.

SONNET XXXIII. Line 14. The decision of the Council was believed to be instantly known in remote parts of Europe. W. W.

SONNET XXXVI. This order came from Innocent III. because King John forbade Langton to land in England.

SONNET XXXVII. See Aubrey de Vere, *Saint Thomas of Canterbury*, and Tennyson, *Thomas Becket*.

PART II.

SONNET III. Line 1. “*Here Man more purely lives,*” etc. “*Bonum est nos hic esse, quia homo vivit purius, cadit rarius, surgit velocius, incedit tutius, quiescit securius, moritur felicius, puratur citius, præmiatur copiosius.*” — BERNARD. This sentence,” says Dr. Whitaker, “is usually inscribed in some conspicuous part of the monastic houses.” W. W.

SONNET VI. Line 4. St. George’s Chapel, Windsor.

SONNET XI. Line 9. *Valdo*. Peter Waldo, a rich merchant, who founded the order of Poor men of Lyons.

SONNET XIV. Among those martyrs of whom Milton sings in his Sonnet on the Late Master in Piedmont were followers of Waldo.

Line 8. *Whom Obloquy pursues*, etc. The list of foul names bestowed upon those poor creatures is long and curious; — and, as is, alas! too natural, most of the opprobrious appellations are drawn from circumstances into which they were forced by their persecutors, who even consolidated their miseries into one reproachful term, calling them Patarenians, or Patarins, from *pati*, to suffer.

“*Dwellers with wolves, she names them, for the pine And green oak are their covert; as the gloom Of night oft foils their enemy’s design, She calls them Riders on the flying broom Sorcerers, whose frame and aspect have become One and the same through practices malign.*”

W. W.

SONNET XV. This alludes to the influence of Archbishop Chichele on Henry V. to make war in France, which ended at Agincourt.

SONNET XVI. See note to “*Song at the Feast of Brougham Castle.*”

SONNET XXI. Lines 7, 8. *And the green lizard*, etc. These two lines are adopted from a MS., written about the year 1770, which accidentally fell into my possession. The close of the preceding Sonnet on monastic voluptuousness is taken from the same source, as is the verse, “*Where Venus sits,*” etc., and the line, “*Once ye were holy, ye are holy still,*” in a subsequent Sonnet. W. W.

Line 10. *Waltham*. On the Lea, in Essex.

Line 14. Glastonbury, built by Joseph of Arimathea as the legend goes.

SONNET XXXI. Line 1. Quoted from Wordsworth’s “*Selections from Chaucer Modernized,*” stanza ix. of “*The Prioress’s Tale.*”

Line 9. Edward became king at the age of ten. He founded the famous Charity School, Christ’s Hospital in London, and many other schools in England.

SONNET XXXII. Influenced by Cranmer Edward signed the warrant for her execution.

SONNET XXXIII. Edward reigned only six years, and at his death the Roman Catholic worship was restored.

SONNET XXXIV. Latimer and Ridley were burned together at Oxford in front of Balliol College — where now stands the Martyr’s Memorial.

Line 4. *One (like those prophets)*, etc. “*M. Latimer suffered his keeper very quietly to pull off his hose, and his other array, which to looke unto was very simple: and being stripped into his shrowd, he seemed as comely a person to them that were present, as one should lightly see: and whereas in his clothes hee appeared a withered and crooked sillie (weak) olde man, he now stood bolt upright, as comely a father as one might lightly behold. . . . Then they brought a faggotte, kindled with fire, and laid the same downe at doctor Ridley’s feete. To whome M. Latimer spake in this manner, ‘Bee of good comfort, master Ridley, and play the man: wee shall this day light such a candle by God’s grace in England, as I trust shall never be put out.’” — Fox’s *Acts*, etc.*

Similar alterations in the outward figure and deportment of persons brought to like trial were not uncommon. See note to the above passage in Dr. Wordsworth’s *Ecclesiastical Biography*, for an example in an humble Welsh fisherman. W. W.

SONNET XXXV. Cranmer’s statue is included in the Memorial at Oxford.

SONNET XXXVII. Under Mary hundreds of the clergy sought refuge on the Continent. They returned on the ascension of Elizabeth.

Line 9. *speculative notions*. “Alluding to the discussion aroused by Knox’s suggestion of modification of the Prayer Book, for which he left Frankfort and went to Geneva.” — KNIGHT.

SONNET XXXVIII. Line 7. *alien storms*. Foreign intrigues against the Queen and those of Mary Queen of Scots.

Line 12. *soul constraint*. This may refer to the execution of Mary Queen of Scots.

SONNET XXXIX. Line 5. *The gift exalting*, etc. "On foot they went, and took Salisbury in their way, purposely to see the good Bishop, who made Mr. Hooker sit at his own table; which Mr. Hooker boasted of with much joy and gratitude when he saw his mother and friends; and at the Bishop's parting with him, the Bishop gave him good counsel and his benediction, but forgot to give him money; which when the Bishop had considered, he sent a servant in all haste to call Richard back to him, and at Richard's return, the Bishop said to him, 'Richard, I sent for you back to lend you a horse which hath carried me many a mile, and I thank God with much ease,' and presently delivered into his hand a walking-staff, with which he professed he had travelled through many parts of Germany; and he said, 'Richard, I do not give, but lend you my horse; be sure you be honest, and bring my horse back to me, at your return this way to Oxford. And I do now give you ten groats to bear your charges to Exeter; and here is ten groats more, which I charge you to deliver to your mother, and tell her I send her a Bishop's benediction with it, and beg the continuance of her prayers for me. And if you bring my horse back to me, I will give you ten groats more to carry you on foot to the college; and so God bless you, good Richard.'" — See *Walton's Life of Richard Hooker*. W. W.

SONNET XLI. Line 2. *sects*. Nonconformists.

Line 10. *craftily incites*, etc. A common device in religious and political conflicts. — See Strype, in support of this instance. W. W.

Line 13. *new-born Church*. The Church Reformed of the previous sonnet, which Wordsworth originally wrote *New-born Church*.

SONNET XLIII. Line 1. *Virgin Mountain*. The Jung-frau.

SONNET XLV. In this age a word cannot be said in praise of Laud, or even in compassion for his fate, without incurring a charge of bigotry; but fearless of such imputation, I concur with Hume, "that it is sufficient for his vindication to observe that his errors were the most excusable of all those which prevailed during that zealous period." A key to the right understanding of those parts of his conduct that brought the most odium upon him in his own time, may be found in the following passage of his speech before the bar of the House of Peers: — "Ever since I came in place, I have laboured nothing more than that the external publick worship of God, so much slighted in divers parts of this kingdom, might be preserved, and that with as much decency and uniformity as might be. For I evidently saw that the public neglect of God's service in the outward face of it, and the nasty lying of many places dedicated to that service, had almost cast a damp upon the

true and inward worship of God, which *live in the body, needs external helps, and is not enough to keep it in any vigour.*" W. W.

PART III.

SONNET III. A vivid picture of the Revolution.

Line 12. "Duke of York received in the Church of Rome." — KNIGHT.

SONNET IV. Lines 6, 7.

"Now blind, disheartened, shamed, disheartened, quelled,

To what can I be useful? Wherein serve
My nation, and the work from Heaven inspired?"

SONNET VI. Results of the Act of Union.

SONNET VII. Lines 1-3. See Milton, "On the Late Massacre in Piedmont."

SONNET VIII. The indignation of the people forced the authorities to set free the Bishop who refused to be party to James II.'s Declaration of Indulgences.

SONNET IX. Line 13. King James II.

SONNET XI. Alluding to Sacheverell's preaching in regard to the Act of Toleration which made him a popular hero.

SONNET XIII. American episcopacy, in contrast with the church in England, strictly belongs to the general subject; and I here make my acknowledgments to my American friends, Eschscholtz, Doane, and Mr. Henry Reed of Philadelphia, for having suggested to me the propriety of advertizing to it, and pointed out the various intellectual qualities of Bishop White, which so eminently fitted him for the great work he undertook. Bishop White was consecrated at Lambeth, Feb. 4, 1787, by Archbishop Hurd, and before his long life was closed, twenty bishops had been consecrated in America by himself. For his character and opinions see his own numerous works, and a "Sermon in commemoration of him, by George Washington Doane, Bishop of New Jersey." W. W.

SONNET XV. The earliest Episcopal Bishops in America were Dr. Seabury of Connecticut and Dr. White of Pennsylvania.

SONNET XVII. Line 1. *A genial host*, etc. Among the benefits arising, as Mr. Carlyle has well observed, from a Church establishment of endowments corresponding with the wealth of the country to which it belongs, may be reckoned as eminently important the examples of civility and refinement which the clergy stationed at intervals afford to the people. The established clergy in many parts of England have long been, as they continue to be, the principal bulwark against barbarism and the link which unites the sequestered parishes with the intellectual advancement of the age. Nor is it below the dignity of the subject to observe that their taste, as acting upon rural residences and scenery, often furnishes models which country gentlemen, who are more at liberty to follow the caprices of fashion, might profit by. The precincts of an old residence

be treated by ecclesiastics with respect, from prudence and necessity. I remembering much pleased, some years ago, at

Castle, the rural seat of the See of Carlisle, with a style of garden and architecture such, if the place had belonged to a wealthy man, would no doubt have been swept away. A parsonage house generally stands not far

from the church; this proximity imposes favorable restraints, and sometimes suggests an interesting union of the accommodations and amenities of life with the outward signs of order and morality. With pleasure I recall to me a happy instance of this in the residence of an old and much-valued Friend in Oxfordshire. The house and church stand parallel to each other, at a small distance; a circular lawn, or rather grass-plot, spreads between them; shrubs and trees curve from each side of the dwelling, veiling, but not hiding, the church. From the front of this dwelling no part of the burial-ground is seen; but as you wind round the side of the shrubs towards the steeple of the church, the eye catches a single, tall, low, monumental headstone, moss-grown, rising into and gently inclining towards the church. Advance, and the churchyard, populous and gay with glittering tombstones, opens in the view. This humble and beautiful paragonage called forth a tribute, for which see the sonnet entitled "A Parsonage in Oxfordshire," p. 102. W. W.

SONNET XXXII. This is still continued in many churches in Westmoreland. It takes place in the month of July, when the floor of the stalls is strewn with fresh rushes; and hence it is called the "Rush-bearing." W. W. It is now observed at Grasmere as a Children's Festival. See Canon Rawnsley, *Life and Nature at the English Lakes*, "Rushbearing." SONNET XXXV. Line 10. *Teaching us to forgive them or forgive.* This is borrowed from an affecting passage in Mr. George Dyer's history of Cambridge. W. W. SONNET XXXVII. Lines 2-5. — *had we, like him, endured,* etc. See Burnet, who is unusually animated on this subject; the east wind, so anxiously expected and prayed for, is called the "Protestant wind." W. W. SONNET XXXIX. This and the following refer to the church to be erected by Sir George Beaumont at Coleorton. SONNET XL. Line 9. *Yet will we not conceal,* etc. The Lutherans have retained the cross within their churches: it is to be regretted that we have not done the same. W. W.

SONNETS XLIII.-XLV. Unless one has passed some time in the presence of England's noble castles and inspiring cathedrals, one is apt to wonder at the place they occupy in the literature and the life of her people. Wordsworth, reverencing King's College Chapel, — the noblest and most inspiring structure ever erected for collegiate worship, — has yielded to the spell of this human past. The history of this magnificent chapel, the last of the thoroughly medi-

eval structures erected at Cambridge, is exceedingly interesting.

SONNET XLVI. Line 5. *Or like the Alpine Mount,* etc. Some say that Monte Rosa takes its name from a belt of rock at its summit — a very unpoetical and scarcely a probable supposition. W. W.

This series of Sonnets, while containing many poems of the first quality, is of less distinction than any other owing partly to the fact, as Wordsworth himself pointed out, "that there is unavoidably in all History, — except as it is a mere suggestion, — something that enslaves the fancy."

1823

Page 635. MEMORY.

For the origin of this poem see Fenwick note to lines "Written in a Blank Leaf of Macpherson's Ossian," p. 715.

Page 636. TO THE LADY FLEMING.

Line 12. Sir Michael Fleming came over with William of Normandy, and was given estates in Cumberland.

Line 15. Bekangs Ghyll — or dell of Nightshade — in which stands St. Mary's Abbey in Low Furness. W. W.

Page 637. ON THE SAME OCCASION.

Lines 4, 5. Grasmere Church, dedicated to St. Oswald.

1824

Page 639. To —

"Addressed probably to Wordsworth's daughter Dora." — DOWDEN.

Page 640. TO THE LADY E. B. AND THE HON. MISS P.

"Lady Eleanor Butler and the Hon. Miss Ponsonby." — KNIGHT.

Page 640. COMPOSED AMONG THE RUINS OF A CASTLE.

"Wordsworth visited Carnarvon Castle in September, 1824." — DOWDEN.

Page 642. EPITAPH IN THE CHAPEL-YARD OF LANGDALE, WESTMORELAND.

This may be seen in the churchyard at Chapel (High) Stile, Great Langdale.

1826

Page 646. "THE MASSY WAYS, CARRIED ACROSS THESE HEIGHTS."

Evidences of Roman occupation are to be found at Ambleside, Grasmere, and other places in the Lakes. The "Far-terrace" of Rydal is as sacred as the garden at Dove Cottage.

Page 646. THE PILLAR OF TRAJAN.

Line 46. *more high, the Dacian force,* etc. Here and infra, see Forsyth. W. W.

The column was set up by the Senate and people in commemoration of the conquest of

Dacia by Trajan. It was 132 feet high and surmounted by a colossal statue of the Emperor; it stood in the centre of the Forum Trajanum. The sculptures which covered it picture the Dacian wars. See Merivale's *Romans under the Emperors*.

Lines 55-60. See "Character of the Happy Warrior."

Page 647. FAREWELL LINES.

Lamb wrote Wordsworth in 1822: "I grow ominously tired of official confinement. Thirty years have I served the Philistines, and my neck is not subdued to the yoke." In March, 1825, he received his pension and the next year he settled at Enfield, where he wrote to Wordsworth: "How I look down on the slaves and drudges of the world! Its inhabitants are a vast cotton-web of spin-spin-spinners! O the carking cares! O the money-grabbers! Sempiternal muck-worms."

1827

Page 648. ON SEEING A NEEDLECASE IN THE FORM OF A HARP.

To Edith May Southey. See "The Triad."

Page 648. To —

Possibly addressed to his sister Dorothy. Dowden thinks "To —" means "To Mary."

[The Fenwick note, here as on page 346, refers to Wordsworth's sonnet-writing in general. This sonnet was the Dedication for the collection of Miscellaneous Sonnets beginning with "Nuns fret not."]

Line 14. "Something less than joy, but more than dull content."

COUNTRESS OF WINCHILSEA. W. W.

Page 649. To S. H.

Sara Hutchinson, Mrs. Wordsworth's sister.

Page 650. "SCORN NOT THE SONNET."

It is not often that criticism is presented to us in the form of the highest poetry and condensed into fourteen lines. This sonnet alone is sufficient to vindicate Wordsworth's claim to mastery in this form of poetry; for in it we have history enriched with the finest touches of the imagination, and transmitted in diction pure and strong, while the music varies from the most powerful animation to the softest cadences of metrical harmony.

Page 651. RECOLLECTION OF THE PORTRAIT OF KING HENRY EIGHTH, TRINITY LODGE, CAMBRIDGE.

The statue stands over King's Gateway to the Great Court of Trinity College.

Page 651. "WHILE ANNA'S PEERS AND EARLY PLAYMATES TREAD."

See "Liberty," line 2.

Page 652. To ROTH A Q—.

Line 9. See Matthew Arnold, "Memorial Verses."

"Keep fresh the grass upon his grave,
O Rotha, with thy living wave!
Sing him thy best! for few or none
Hears thy voice right, now he is gone."

Page 653. IN THE WOODS OF RYDAL.

This Sonnet, as Poetry, explains itself, the scene of the incident having been a wood, it may be doubted, as a point of local history, whether the bird was aware that attentions were bestowed upon a human, even a living creature. But a Redbreast perch upon the foot of a gardener at work, alight on the handle of the spade when his back is half upon it — this I have seen. And under my own roof I have witnessed affecting instances of the creature's friendly visits to the chambers of sick persons, as described in the verses to the Redbreast, page 768. One of the welcome intruders used frequently to roost upon a nail in the wall, from which a picture hung, and was ready, as morning came, to sing his song in the hearing of the Invalid, who had been long confined to her room. These attentions to a particular person, when marked and continued, used to be reckoned ominous; but the superstition is passing away. W. W.

Line 1. Redbreast. The MS. title of the poem was "To a Redbreast." *Jemima*, the daughter of Edward Quillinan. See "Lines on a Portrait."

Page 653. CONCLUSION. To —

This may be addressed either to his sister Dorothy or to his daughter Dora.

Line 3. *public life*. See Sonnets on Independence and Liberty, edited by Stopford Brooke.

1828

Page 654. THE TRIAD.

Line 36. *Lucida!* Edith Southey.

Line 90. *youngest*, etc. Dora Wordsworth. "There is truth in the sketch of Dora," says Sara Coleridge, "poetic truth, though such a none but a poet-father would have seen."

Line 174. *eldest born*. Sara Coleridge.

Page 658. THE WISHING-GATE DESTROYED.

"In the Vale of Grasmere, by the side of the old high-way leading to Ambleside, is a tree which, time out of mind, has been called the Wishing-gate."

Having been told, upon what I thought good authority, that this gate had been destroyed, and the opening, where it hung, walled up, I gave vent immediately to my feelings in these stanzas. But going to the place some time after, I found, with much delight, my old favourite unmolested. W. W.

A gate still stands in the old place, and from the inscriptions cut upon it one would judge that "Hope" still rules there.

"Beside the wishing gate which so they name,
Mid northern hills to me this fancy came.
A wish I formed, my wish I thus expressed:
Would I could wish my wishes all to rest
And know to wish the wish that were the best."

ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH

Page 660. ON THE POWER OF SOUND.
The student of Wordsworth is everywhere
familiar with his exquisite sensitiveness to
light and sounds. The eye and the ear are
the principal avenues through which the world of
nature reaches the world of mind.

1829

The most important event of this year was
Wordsworth's visit to Sir William Hamilton in
1829. Miss Eliza M. Hamilton (Sir William's
daughter), who assisted in entertaining Words-
worth, wrote of him: "I think it would be
impossible for any one who had once
been in Wordsworth's company ever again
to think anything he has written silly."

Page 664. LIBERTY.

Line 2. *Anna*. See "While Anna's peers,"
p. 651.

Line 8. *living Well*. In "Dora's Field,"
p. 651.

Lines 103, 104. *Sabine farm . . . Blandusia's*
garden. See Horace's Odes, "Beatus Ille,"
"O Fons Bandusiae."

Line 140. *Shall with a thankful tear*, etc.
There is now, alas! no possibility of the an-
imation, with which the above Epistle con-
cludes, being realised: nor were the verses ever
written by the Individual for whom they were in-
tended. She accompanied her husband, the
Rev. Wm. Fletcher, to India, and died of
fever, at the age of thirty-two or thirty-three
years, on her way from Shalapore to Bombay,
deeply lamented by all who knew her.
Her enthusiasm was ardent, her piety stead-
fast; and her great talents would have enabled
her to be eminently useful in the difficult path
of life to which she had been called. The opin-
ion she entertained of her own performances,
even to the world under her maiden name,
Shelbury, was modest and humble, and, in-
deed, far below their merits; as is often the
case with those who are making trial of their
powers, with a hope to discover what they are
really fitted for. In one quality, viz. quickness
of the motions of her mind, she had, within the
reach of the Author's acquaintance, no equal.
W. W.

Page 666. HUMANITY.

Line 32. *Descending to the worm in charity*.
The poet is indebted, here, to a passage in one of
Digby's valuable works. W. W.

Page 669. A GRAVESTONE UPON THE FLOOR
OF THE CLOISTERS OF WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

This stone was still to be seen in the cloisters
in 1899.

1830

Page 669. THE ARMENIAN LADY'S LOVE.
See, in Percy's *Reliques*, that fine old ballad,
"The Spanish Lady's Love;" from which
the form of stanza, as suitable to dia-
logue, is adopted. W. W.

Page 672. THE RUSSIAN FUGITIVE.

Peter Henry Bruce, having given in his en-
tertaining Memoirs the substance of this Tale,
affirms that, besides the concurring reports of
others, he had the story from the lady's own
mouth.

The Lady Catherine, mentioned towards the
close, is the famous Catherine, then bearing
that name as the acknowledged Wife of Peter
the Great. W. W.

Page 682. "IN THESE FAIR VALES HATH
MANY A TREE."

Inscription intended for the stone in the
grounds at Rydal Mount. The inscription still
remains upon the stone.

Page 683. ELEGIAC MUSINGS.

Lady Beaumont died in 1829. Wordsworth
visited Coleridge in November, 1830. On leav-
ing Coleridge, he went to Cambridge, and on his
way thither composed this poem. From Cam-
bridge he wrote Sir William Rowan Hamilton,
saying: "Thirty-seven miles did I ride in one
day through the worst of storms; and what was
my recourse? Writing verses to the memory
of my departed friend, Sir George Beaumont."

1831

Page 684. THE PRIMROSE OF THE ROCK.

"We walked in the evening to Rydal. Cole-
ridge and I lingered behind. We all stood to
look at the Glow-worm Rock — a primrose that
grew there, and just looked out on the road
from its own sheltered bower." — DOROTHY
WORDSWORTH, 1802.

The rock still remains.

Page 685. YARROW REVISITED.

There seems to be a deep significance in the
fact that this time the two poets did not linger
on the braes and bens, but about the moulder-
ing ruin of Newark; we can see in it the effect
of the thought that this was probably the last
meeting of the two. The fear that Scott would
not be able to revive his strength, even upon
"Warm Vesuvio's vine-clad slopes," oppresses
Wordsworth and colors the whole poem. These
forebodings proved too true. This was not only
their last meeting, but it was Scott's last visit
to the Vale of Yarrow and the scenes he loved
so dearly.

"On the 22d," says Mr. Lockhart, "these
two great poets, who had through life loved
each other and appreciated each other's genius
more than infirm spirits ever did either of
them, spent the morning together in a visit to
Newark. Hence the last of the three poems
by which Wordsworth has connected his name
to all time with the most romantic of Scottish
streams."

Page 687. ON THE DEPARTURE OF SIR
WALTER SCOTT FROM ABBOTSFORD, FOR
NAPLES.

There is no finer tribute of one great poet to
another than is found in this poem.

Page 689. THE TROSACHS.

This poem has often been cited as the triumph of the pure style.

Page 692. HIGHLAND HUT.

This sonnet describes the *exterior* of a Highland hut, as often seen under a morning or evening sunshine. To the authoress of the "Address to the Wind," and other poems, in this volume, who was my fellow-traveller in this tour, I am indebted for the following extract from her journal, which accurately describes, under particular circumstances, the beautiful appearance of the *interior* of one of these rude habitations.

"On our return from the Trosachs the evening began to darken, and it rained so heavily that we were completely wet before we had come two miles, and it was dark when we landed with our boatman, at his hut upon the banks of Loch Katrine. I was faint from cold: the good woman had provided, according to her promise, a better fire than we had found in the morning; and, indeed, when I had sat down in the chimney-corner of her smoky biggin, I thought I had never felt more comfortable in my life: a pan of coffee was boiling for us, and having put our clothes in the way of drying, we all sat down thankful for a shelter. We could not prevail upon our boatman, the master of the house, to draw near the fire, though he was cold and wet, or to suffer his wife to get him dry clothes till she had served us, which she did most willingly, though not very expeditiously.

"A Cumberland man of the same rank would not have had such a notion of what was fit and right in his own house, or, if he had, one would have accused him of servility; but in the Highlander it only seemed like politeness (however erroneous and painful to us), naturally growing out of the dependence of the inferiors of the clan upon their laird; he did not, however, refuse to let his wife bring out the whisky bottle for his refreshment, at our request. 'She keeps a dram,' as the phrase is: indeed, I believe there is scarcely a lonely house by the wayside, in Scotland, where travellers may not be accommodated with a dram. We asked for sugar, butter, barley-bread, and milk: and, with a smile and a stare more of kindness than wonder, she replied, 'Ye'll get that,' bringing each article separately. We caroused our cups of coffee, laughing like children at the strange atmosphere in which we were: the smoke came in gusts, and spread along the walls; and above our heads in the chimney (where the hens were roosting) it appeared like clouds in the sky. We laughed and laughed again, in spite of the smarting of our eyes, yet had a quieter pleasure in observing the beauty of the beams and rafters gleaming between the clouds of smoke: they had been crusted over and varnished by many winters, till, where the firelight fell upon them, they had become as glossy as black rocks, on a sunny day, cased in ice. When we had eaten

our supper we sat about half an hour, as I think I never felt so deeply the blessing of a hospitable welcome and a warm fire. The story of the house repeated from time to time, and we should often tell of this night when we returned to our homes, and interposed praises of Loch Katrine, which he had more than once, when we were returning in the boat, ventured to say was 'bonnier than Loch Lomond.' Our companion from the Trosachs, who, it appeared, was an Edinburgh drawing-master going on his vacation, on a pedestrian tour to the O'Groat's House, was to sleep in the barn with my fellow-travellers, where the man and his wife had plenty of dry hay. I do not believe that the hay of the Highlands is ever very dry: this year it had a better chance than usual of being dry, however, the next morning they were found to have slept comfortably. When I went to bed, the mistress, desiring me to go to bed, attended me with a candle, and assured me that the bed was dry, though not 'as clean as it has been used to.' It was of chaff; there were two other beds in the room, a cupboard and two chests upon one of which stood milk in wooden pails covered over. The walls of the house were of stone unplastered; it consisted of three apartments, the cow-house at one end, the kitchen or house in the middle, and the space for the other end; the rooms were divided, not by the rigging, but only to the beginning of the roof, so that there was a free passage for light and smoke from one end of the house to the other. I went to bed some time before the rest of the family; the door was shut between us, and they had a bright fire, which I could not see, but the light it sent up amongst the various rafters and beams, which crossed each other in almost as intricate and fantastic a manner as I have seen the under-boughs of a large beech-tree withered by the depth of shade above, produced the most beautiful effect that can be conceived. It was like what I should suppose an underground cave or temple to be, with a dripping or moist roof, and the moonlight entering in upon it by some means or other; and yet the colours were more like those of melted gems. I lay looking up at the light of the fire faded away, and the mistress and her wife and child had crept into their beds at the other end of the room; I did not sleep much, but passed a comfortable night; for my bed, though hard, was warm and clean: the unusualness of my situation prevented me from sleeping. I could hear the waves beat against the shore of the lake; a little rill close to the door made a much louder noise, and, when I sat up in my bed, I could see the lake through an open window-place at the bed's head. All night to this, it rained all night. I was less occupied by remembrance of the Trosachs, beautiful as they were, than the vision of the Highland hut, which I could not get out of my head; I thought of the Faery-land of Spenser, and what I had read in romance at other times; and then what a feast it would be for a London Pantomime-maker could he but transport it to

y-lane, with all its beautiful colours!" —
W. W.

ge 692. BOTHWELL CASTLE.

ae 4. *Once on those steeps I roamed.* The wing is from the same MS., and gives an account of the visit to Bothwell Castle here added to:—

It was exceedingly delightful to enter thus unexpectedly upon such a beautiful region. The castle stands nobly, overlooking the Clyde. When we came up to it, I was hurt to see that the borders had taken place of the native overgrowings of the ruin, the scattered trees, and wild plants. It is a large and grand edifice of red freestone, harmonising perfectly with the rocks of the river, from which, no doubt, it has been hewn. When I was a little accustomed to the unnaturalness of a modern garden, I could not help admiring the excessive beauty and luxuriance of some of the plants, particularly the double-flowered clematis, and a broad-leaved trailing plant without flowers, which scrambled over the castle wall, along with the ivy, and made its vine-like branches so lavishly that it seemed to be in its natural situation, and one could not help thinking that, though not self-planted among the ruins of this country, it must somewhere have its native abode in such places. Bothwell Castle had not been close to the Douglas mansion, we should have been disgusted with the possessor's miserable conception of adorning such a venerable ruin; but it is so very near to the house, that of necessity the pleasure-grounds must have extended beyond and perhaps the neatness of a shaven lawn, and the complete desolation natural to a ruin, might have made an unpleasing contrast; and, the sides being within the precincts of the pleasure-grounds, and so very near to the dwelling of a noble family, it has forfeited, in some degree, its independent majesty, and becomes a tributary to the mansion: its solitude being interrupted, it has no longer the command over the mind in sending it back into past times, excluding the ordinary feelings which we have about us in daily life. We had then only to regret that the castle and the house were so near to each other; and it was impossible not to regret it; for the ruin presides in state over the river, far from city or town, as if it might have a peculiar privilege to preserve its memorials of past ages, and maintain its own character for centuries to come. We sat upon a bench under the high trees, and had beautiful views of the different reaches of the river, above and below. On the opposite bank, which is finely wooded with elms and other trees, are the remains of a priory built upon a rock; and rock and ruin are so blended, that it is impossible to separate the one from the other. Nothing can be more beautiful than the little remnant of this holy place; elm-trees (for we were near enough to distinguish them by their branches) grow out of the walls, and overshadow a small, but very elegant window. It can scarcely be conceived what a grace the castle

and priory impart to each other; and the river Clyde flows on, smooth and unruffled, below, seeming to my thoughts more in harmony with the sober and stately images of former times, than if it had roared over a rocky channel, forcing its sound upon the ear. It blended gently with the warbling of the smaller birds, and the chattering of the larger ones that had made their nests in the ruins. In this fortress the chief of the English nobility were confined after the battle of Bannockburn. If a man is to be a prisoner, he scarcely could have a more pleasant place to solace his captivity; but I thought that, for close confinement, I should prefer the banks of a lake, or the seaside. The greatest charm of a brook or river is in the liberty to pursue it through its windings; you can then take it in whatever mood you like; silent or noisy, sportive or quiet. The beauties of a brook or river must be sought, and the pleasure is in going in search of them; those of a lake or of the sea come to you of themselves. These rude warriors cared little, perhaps, about either; and yet, if one may judge from the writings of Chaucer and from the old romances, more interesting passions were connected with natural objects in the days of chivalry than now; though going in search of scenery, as it is called, had not then been thought of. I had previously heard nothing of Bothwell Castle, at least nothing that I remembered; therefore, perhaps, my pleasure was greater, compared with what I received elsewhere, than others might feel." —
MS. Journal.

Page 694. HART'S-HORN TREE.

"In the time of the first Robert de Clifford, in the year 1333 or 1334, Edward Baliol king of Scotland came into Westmoreland, and stayed some time with the said Robert at his castles of Appleby, Brougham, and Pendragon. And during that time they ran a stag by a single greyhound out of Whinfell Park to Redkirk, in Scotland, and back again to this place; where, being both spent, the stag leaped over the pales, but died on the other side; and the greyhound, attempting to leap, fell, and died on the contrary side. In memory of this fact the stag's horns were nailed upon a tree just by, and (the dog being named Hercules) this rhythm was made upon them:—

'Hercules killed Hart a greese,
And Hart a greese killed Hercules.'

The tree to this day bears the name of Hart's-horn Tree. The horns in process of time were almost grown over by the growth of the tree, and another pair was put up in their place." —
NICHOLSON AND BURNS'S *History of Westmoreland and Cumberland.*

The tree has now disappeared, but I well remember its imposing appearance as it stood, in a decayed state, by the side of the highroad leading from Penrith to Appleby. This whole neighbourhood abounds in interesting traditions and vestiges of antiquity, viz. Julian's Bower; Brougham and Penrith Castles; Penrith Beacon, and the curious remains in Penrith

Churchyard; Arthur's Round Table, and, close by, Maybrough; the excavation, called the Giant's Cave, on the banks of the Emont; Long Meg and her Daughters, near Eden, etc. W. W.

Page 694. COUNTESS'S PILLAR.
This still stands.

Page 695. ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

Hodgson's *History of Northumberland* says that one of Agricola's two legions came to Ambleside and there divided; one division going by Grasmere and the Raise to Carlisle, while the other went over Kirkstone to Penrith.

1832

Page 696. DEVOTIONAL INCITEMENTS.

This poem gives conclusive evidence that in old age Wordsworth still preserved his young love for Nature, and his magical interpretive power. The keenness of insight, the lyric rapture, the soothing effect of this work written at the age of sixty-two, indicate that the prayer he uttered for another had been answered for him, and an old age serene and bright had been granted.

Page 698. TO B. R. HAYDON, ON SEEING HIS PICTURE OF NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE ON THE ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

The picture is described in vol. ii. p. 301 of the *Life of Benjamin Robert Haydon*.

Page 700. "IF THOU INDEED DERIVE THY LIGHT," ETC.

This poem should preface every edition of the poet's works as it did that of 1845, at his request. See "Letter to Lady Beaumont."

Page 700. TO THE AUTHOR'S PORTRAIT.

The portrait here alluded to was painted by H. W. Pickersgill, R. A., at the request of the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The picture hangs in the dining hall at St. John's. It was completed in 1832.

1833

Page 700. A WREN'S NEST.

All the conditions revealed in this poem are still to be found at Rydal.

Page 707. TO THE RIVER GRETA.

Line 5. *But if thou (like Cocytus, etc.* Many years ago, when I was at Greta Bridge, in Yorkshire, the hostess of the inn, proud of her skill in etymology, said, that "the name of the river was taken from the *bridge*, the form of which, as every one must notice, exactly resembled a great A." Dr. Whitaker has derived it from the word of common occurrence in the north of England, "*to greet*;" signifying to lament aloud, mostly with weeping: a conjecture rendered more probable from the stony and rocky channel of both the Cumberland and Yorkshire rivers. The Cumberland Greta,

though it does not, among the country people take up *that* name till within three miles of its disappearance in the river Derwent, is considered as having its source in the same cove of Wythburn, and thence flowing into Thirlmere. The beautiful features of the vale are known only to those who, travelling between Grasmere and Keswick, have taken the main road in the vale of Wythburn, and then crossing over to the opposite side of the lake, have proceeded with it on the right hand.

The channel of the Greta, immediately below Keswick, has, for the purposes of building, been in a great measure cleared of the massive stones which, by their concussion in high water, produced the loud and awful noises described in the sonnet.

"The scenery upon this river," says Southey in his *Colloquies*, "where it flows under the woody side of Latrigg, is of the most and most rememberable kind:—

— ambiguo lapsu refluitque fluitque,
Occurrensque sibi venturas aspicit undas."
W. W.

Page 707. IN SIGHT OF THE TOWNS OF COCKERMOUTH AND BIRKBECK.

Line 1. The poet's father was buried in the churchyard of St. Michael's at Cockermouth.

Line 2. Catherine and Thomas, the poet's children, are buried in the Poet's Corner in the Churchyard.

Page 707. ADDRESS FROM THE SPIRIT OF COCKERMOUTH CASTLE.

Cockermouth Castle stands on an eminence not far from the manor-house in which Wordsworth was born. It is easy to imagine the presence of such a ruin upon his susceptible mind in childhood. See "The Prelude," l. 33-4.

Page 708. NUN'S WELL, BRIGHAM.

Line 11. *By hooded Votaries, etc.* Attached to the church of Brigham was formerly a chantry, which held a moiety of the manor. In the decayed parsonage some vestiges of monastic architecture are still to be seen. W. W.

Page 708. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS LAYING DOWN AT THE MOUTH OF THE DERWENT.

"The fears and impatience of Mary were great," says Robertson, "that she got into a fisher-boat, and with about twenty attendants landed at Workington, in Cumberland; and thence she was conducted with many marks of respect to Carlisle." The apartment in which the Queen had slept at Workington Hall (where she was received by Sir Henry Curves and where she came her rank and misfortunes) was long preserved, out of respect to her memory, as she left it; and one cannot but regret that the necessary alterations in the mansion could not be effected without its destruction. W. W.

Page 709. STANZAS SUGGESTED BY A STORM BOAT OFF SAINT BEES' HEADS.

St. Bees' Heads, anciently called the Ch...

th., are a conspicuous sea-mark for all ves-
ailing in the N.E. parts of the Irish Sea.
Bay, one side of which is formed by the
ern headland, stands the village of St.
; a place distinguished, from very early
, for its religious and scholastic founda-

St. Bees," say Nicholson and Burns, "had
ame from Bega, an holy woman from Ire-
who is said to have founded here, about
ear of our Lord 650, a small monastery,
e afterwards a church was built in mem-
f her.

The aforesaid religious house, being de-
ed by the Danes, was restored by William
eschians, son of Ranulph, and brother of
ulph de Meschians, first Earl of Cumber-
after the Conquest; and made a cell of a
and six Benedictine monks to the Abbey
Mary at York."

veral traditions of miracles, connected with
foundation of the first of these religious
es, survive among the people of the neigh-
hood; one of which is alluded to in these
zas; and another, of a somewhat bolder
more peculiar character, has furnished the
ect of a spirited poem by the Rev. R. Park-
n, M. A., late Divinity Lecturer of St. Bees'
ege, and now Fellow of the Collegiate
rch of Manchester.

fter the dissolution of the monasteries,
bishop Grindal founded a free school at St.
s, from which the counties of Cumberland
Westmoreland have derived great benefit;
recently, under the patronage of the Earl
Lonsdale, a college has been established
re for the education of ministers for the Eng-
Church. The old Conventual Church has
n repaired under the superintendence of the
v. Dr. Ainger, the Head of the College, and
vell worthy of being visited by any strangers
o might be led to the neighbourhood of this
ebrated spot.

The form of stanza in this Poem, and some-
ng in the style of versification, are adopted
m the "St. Monica," a poem of much beauty
on a monastic subject, by Charlotte Smith:
ady to whom English verse is under greater
igations than are likely to be either acknow-
ged or remembered. She wrote little, and
t little unambitiously, but with true feeling
rural nature, at a time when nature was not
ch regarded by English Poets; for in point
time her earlier writings preceded, I believe,
se of Cowper and Burns. W. W.

Line 73. *Are not, in sooth, their Requiem's*
red ties. I am aware that I am here tread-
; upon tender ground; but to the intelli-
nt reader I feel that no apology is due. The
ayers of survivors, during passionate grief for
e recent loss of relatives and friends, as the
ject of those prayers could no longer be the
ffering body of the dying, would naturally be
aculated for the souls of the departed; the
rriers between the two worlds dissolving be-
re the power of love and faith. The ministers
religion, from their habitual attendance upon

sick-beds, would be daily witnesses of these be-
nign results; and hence would be strongly
tempted to aim at giving to them permanence,
by embodying them in rites and ceremonies,
recurring at stated periods. All this, as it was
in course of nature, so was it blameless, and
even praiseworthy; some of its effects, in that
rude state of society, could not but be salutary.
No reflecting person, however, can view without
sorrow the abuses which rose out of thus for-
malising sublime instincts, and disinterested
movements of passion, and perverting them into
means of gratifying the ambition and rapacity
of the priesthood. But, while we deplore and
are indignant at these abuses, it would be a
great mistake if we imputed the origin of the
offices to prospective selfishness on the part of
the monks and clergy: *they* were at first sincere
in their sympathy, and in their degree dupes
rather of their own creed, than artful and de-
signing men. Charity is, upon the whole, the
safest guide that we can take in judging our
fellow-men, whether of past ages or of the pre-
sent time. W. W.

Line 162. *teaching of St. Bees.* See "The
Excursion," seventh part, and "Ecclesiasti-
cal Sonnets," second part, near the beginning.
W. W.

Page 712. ON ENTERING DOUGLAS BAY, ISLE
OF MAN.

Line 1. *Cohorn.* A Dutch military engineer.

Line 8. The Tower of Refuge, an ornament
to Douglas Bay, was erected chiefly through the
humanity and zeal of Sir William Hillary; and
he also was the founder of the lifeboat estab-
lishment at that place; by which, under his
superintendence, and often by his exertions at
the imminent hazard of his own life, many sea-
men and passengers have been saved. W. W.

Line 14. *Hillary.* Under date of July 3,
1828, on the Isle of Man Dorothy writes: "Sir
Wm. Hilary saved a boy's life to-day in the har-
bour. He raised a regiment for Government,
and chose his own reward — a Baronetcy."

Page 712. ISLE OF MAN.

Of course the Fenwick note "William"
should be John.

Page 713. ISLE OF MAN.

Line 8. *veteran Marine.* Henry Hutchin-
son, the poet's brother-in-law. See Fenwick
note to the following sonnet.

Page 713. BY A RETIRED MARINER.

This unpretending sonnet is by a gentleman
nearly connected with me, and I hope, as it falls
so easily into its place, that both the writer
and the reader will excuse its appearance here.
W. W.

Page 713. AT BALA-SALA, ISLE OF MAN.

Line 3. Rushen Abbey. W. W.

Page 713. TYNWALD HILL.

Line 9. *Off with yon cloud, old Snafell!*

The summit of this mountain is well chosen by Cowley as the scene of the "Vision," in which the spectral angel discourses with him concerning the government of Oliver Cromwell. "I found myself," says he, "on the top of that famous hill in the Island Mona, which has the prospect of three great, and not long since most happy, kingdoms. As soon as ever I looked upon them, they called forth the sad representation of all the sins and all the miseries that had overwhelmed them these twenty years." It is not to be denied that the changes now in progress, and the passions, and the way in which they work, strikingly resemble those which led to the disasters the philosophic writer so feelingly bewails. God grant that the resemblance may not become still more striking as months and years advance! W. W.

Page 715. ON REVISITING DUNOLLY CASTLE.
This ingenious piece of workmanship, as I afterwards learned, had been executed for their own amusement by some labourers employed about the place. W. W.

Page 716. CAVE OF STAFFA.
The reader may be tempted to exclaim, "How came this and the two following sonnets to be written, after the dissatisfaction expressed in the preceding one?" In fact, at the risk of incurring the reasonable displeasure of the master of the steamboat, I returned to the cave, and explored it under circumstances more favourable to those imaginative impressions which it is so wonderfully fitted to make upon the mind. W. W.

Page 717. FLOWERS ON THE TOP OF THE PILLARS AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE CAVE.
Line 1. *Hope smiled when your nativity was cast*, etc. Upon the head of the columns which form the front of the cave rests a body of decomposed basaltic matter, which was richly decorated with that large bright flower, the ox-eyed daisy. I had noticed the same flower growing with profusion among the bold rocks on the western coast of the Isle of Man; making a brilliant contrast with their black and gloomy surfaces. W. W.

Page 717. IONA.
The four last lines of this sonnet are adopted from a well-known sonnet of Russel, as conveying my feeling better than any words of my own could do. W. W.

Page 719. THE RIVER EDEN, CUMBERLAND.
Line 5. *Yet fetched from Paradise*. It is to be feared that there is more of the poet than the sound etymologist in this derivation of the name Eden. On the western coast of Cumberland is a rivulet which enters the sea at Moresby, known also in the neighbourhood by the name of Eden. May not the latter syllable come from the word Dean, a valley? Langdale, near Ambleside, is by the inhabitants called Langden. The former syllable occurs in

the name Emont, a principal feeder of the Eden, and the stream which flows, when the tide is out, over Cartmel Sands, is called the Emsayn, French — aqua, Latin. W. W.

Page 720. NUNNERY.
Line 2. *the Pennine Alps*. The church is at Crossfell. W. W.

Line 14. *Canal*, etc. At Corby, a few miles below Nunnery, the Eden is crossed by a magnificent viaduct; and another of these works is thrown over a deep glen or river, a very short distance from the main road. W. W.

Page 721. STEAMBOATS, VIADUCTS, AND RAILWAYS.

See "The Lake District Defence Society," by Canon Rawnsley, in *Transactions of the Wordsworth Society*.

Page 721. THE MONUMENT COMMONLY CALLED LONG MEG AND HER DAUGHTERS NEAR THE RIVER EDEN.

Line 1. *A weight of awe*, not easy to be borne. The daughters of Long Meg, placed in a perpendicular circle eighty yards in diameter, are seventy in number above ground; a little way out of the circle stands Long Meg herself, a standing stone, eighteen feet high. When I first saw this monument, as I came on it by surprise, I might overrate its importance as an object of antiquity, though it will not bear a comparison with Stonehenge, I must say, I have not seen any other relic of those dark ages which can pretend to rival it in singularity and dignity of appearance. W. W.

Page 721. LOWTHER.
Lowther Castle is about five miles from Pooley bridge, Ullswater. Lord Londale was a patron of the poets, and the Castle was a frequent meeting-place of Wordsworth and his friends.

Page 721. TO THE EARL OF LONDAL.
This sonnet was written immediately after certain trials took place at the Cumberland Assizes, when the Earl of Londale, in consequence of repeated and long-continued attacks upon his character through the local press, was thought it right to prosecute the conductors and proprietors of three several journals. A verdict of libel was given in one case; and in the others, the prosecutions were withdrawn upon the individuals retracting and disavowing the charges, expressing regret that they had been made, and promising to abstain from similar attacks in future. W. W.

Page 722. THE SOMNAMBULIST.
Line 1. *Lyulph's Tower*. A pleasure-house built by the late Duke of Norfolk upon the banks of Ullswater. W. W. These ruins are reached from Grasmere by the Grasmere path over Helvellyn. See "Airey-Fore" Valley.

ne 3. *force*. A word used in the Lake district for Waterfall. W. W.

1834

Page 725. "NOT IN THE LUCID INTERVALS OF LIFE."

It is interesting to note that when the *Edinburgh Review* was attacking Byron, Wordsworth wrote: "The young man will do something if he goes on as he has begun. But these laws, just because he is a lord, set upon him." Although Byron in "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" alluded to Wordsworth

"That mild apostate from poetic rule,"

later in life after meeting Wordsworth at Tunbridge Wells on being asked how he was impressed, he replied: "Why, to tell the truth, I had but a feeling from the beginning of the visit to the end, and that was reverence."

Page 727. THE REDBREAST.

Line 45. *Matthew, Mark*, etc. These words are a part of a child's prayer, still in general use throughout the northern counties. W. W.

Page 728. LINES SUGGESTED BY A PORTRAIT FROM THE PENCIL OF F. STONE.

The "J. Q." of the Fenwick note was Miss Jemima Quillinan, the daughter of Mr. Edward Quillinan. See "In the Woods of Rydal."

1835

Page 734. WRITTEN AFTER THE DEATH OF CHARLES LAMB.

Lines 1, 2. Lamb died on the 27th of December, 1834, and was buried in a lot selected for himself in Edmonton Churchyard. See note "Farewell Lines."

Line 23. *From the most gentle creature reared in fields*. This way of indicating the name of my lamented friend has been found almost everywhere; perhaps rightly so; but I may say in justification of the double sense of the word, that similar allusions are not uncommon in metaphors. One of the best in our language in verse I ever read, was upon a person who bore the name of Palmer; and the course of the thought, throughout, turned upon the Life of the Departed, considered as a pilgrimage. Nor can I think that the objection in the present case will have much force with any one who remembers Charles Lamb's beautiful sonnet addressed to his own name, and ending —

"No deed of mine shall shame thee, gentle name!"
W. W.

Line 50. *Thou wert a scorner*, etc. Lamb was "scorner of the fields" until he visited the Lakes. To the first invitation hither he replied: "Sweets, sweets, markets, theatres, churches, Covent Gardens, shops sparkling with pretty faces of industrious milliners. . . . O city, for his may Keswick and her giant brood go hang." When the Lakes had wrought their spell upon him, he wrote: "We thought we had got

into fairyland. . . Skiddaw, oh, its fine black head, and the bleak air atop of it. . . . It was a day that will stand out like a mountain, I am sure, in my life. I was very little. I had been dreaming I was great."

Line 86. *Her love*, etc. See Landor, "To the Sister of Elia."

Page 736. EXTEMPORE EFFUSION UPON THE DEATH OF JAMES HOGG.

Lines 1-4. See "Yarrow Visited," note.

Line 23. *How fast*, etc. Walter Scott died Sept. 21, 1832; S. T. Coleridge died July 25, 1834; Charles Lamb died Dec. 27, 1834; George Crabbe died Feb. 3, 1834; Felicia Hemans died May 16, 1835.

1836

Page 741. NOVEMBER 1836.

Sara Hutchinson, Mrs. Wordsworth's sister, who had been so much both to Wordsworth and Coleridge, died at Rydal in June, 1836, and was buried in Grasmere Churchyard. Such places as "Sara and Mary Craggs," near John's Grove, "Rock of Names," and Sara's Seat by Thirlmere, perpetuated her name in the Lakes.

Page 741. "SIX MONTHS TO SIX YEARS ADDED HE REMAINED."

Alluding to the poet's son Thomas, who died December, 1812.

1837

Page 741. TO HENRY CRABB ROBINSON.

It is impossible to fix accurately the date of every sonnet in this series. Prof. Dowden says they comprise the time between 1837 and 1842.

Henry Crabb Robinson's Diary, 1837, will be found an interesting commentary of this tour. In writing to Wordsworth of this tour in prospective Robinson said: "I am pleased when I am called on to spend at the suggestion of others."

Page 742. MUSINGS NEAR AQUAPENDENTE.

Line 57. "*The Wizard of the North*." Under date of June 12 Robinson writes: "As long as the light lasted I read Lockhart's *Life of Scott* which Ticknor had lent me."

Line 76. *He said, "When I am there,"* etc. These words were quoted to me from "Yarrow Unvisited" by Sir Walter Scott when I visited him at Abbotsford, a day or two before his departure for Italy; and the affecting condition in which he was when he looked upon Rome from the Janicular Mount, was reported to me by a lady who had the honour of conducting him thither. W. W.

Line 98. *The whole world's Darling*. While writing this of Scott, Wordsworth was much pleased that an edition of his own works was being prepared in America by Prof. Henry Reed, of Philadelphia. See "On the Departure of Sir Walter Scott from Abbotsford."

Line 159. *Mount Calvary*. Alluding to the fact that earth had been brought here from Mount Calvary to form a burial-ground.

Lines 233-236. *Savona . . . Chiabrera.*
 "Wordsworth took a great fancy to the place
 and thought it a fit residence for such a poet."
 — H. C. ROBINSON.

Line 241. *his sepulchral verse.* If any English reader should be desirous of knowing how far I am justified in thus describing the epitaphs of Chiabrera, he will find translated specimens of them on pages 388-391. W. W.

Line 264. *Bay.* Bay of Naples.

Line 306. *vault.* Alluding to the legend that St. Peter was imprisoned here, and caused a spring to flow in order that he might baptize his keeper.

Line 372. *to-morrow greet.* "We entered Rome in good spirits." — H. C. ROBINSON.

It would be ungenerous not to advert to the religious movement that, since the composition of these verses in 1837, has made itself felt, more or less strongly, throughout the English Church; — a movement that takes, for its first principle, a devout deference to the voice of Christian antiquity. It is not my office to pass judgment on questions of theological detail; but my own repugnance to the spirit and system of Romanism has been so repeatedly and, I trust, feelingly expressed, that I shall not be suspected of a leaning that way, if I do not join in the grave charge, thrown out, perhaps in the heat of controversy, against the learned and pious men to whose labours I allude. I speak apart from controversy; but, with strong faith in the moral temper which would elevate the present by doing reverence to the past, I would draw cheerful auguries for the English Church from this movement, as likely to restore among us a tone of piety more earnest and real than that produced by the mere formalities of the understanding, refusing, in a degree which I cannot but lament, that its own temper and judgment shall be controlled by those of antiquity. W. W.

It is well to remember in connection with the spirit of this note that Wordsworth at this time was intimate with the young poet and preacher F. W. Faber, who had come to Ambleside as curate, and tutor to the sons of Mrs. Benson Harrison, one of the Rydal Dorothys. (See H. D. Rawnsley, "The Last of the Rydal Dorothys" in a *Rambler's Note Book*.) The influence of Wordsworth upon Faber was very marked, as is to be seen in his poems written at the Lakes. An interesting memorial of this friendship is to be seen in the Bible of Wordsworth's old age, presented to him in 1842 by Faber. It is now in possession of Hon. George F. Hoar, Worcester, Mass., who has kindly sent me the following inscription which it bears: —

William Wordsworth

From Frederick Wm. Faber

In affectionate acknowledgment of his kindness,
 and of the pleasure and advantage of his friendship.

Ambleside. New Year's Eve, 1842 A. D.

Be steadfast in the Covenant, and be conversant
 therein, and wax old in thy work.

Ecclesiasticus, xi. 20.

Page 748. THE PINE OF MONTE MAR.
 Line 1. *Pine.* "April 16. It was Mr. Im who informed us of the pine tree." — E. ROBINSON.

Line 7. Within a couple of hours of arrival at Rome, I saw from Monte Mario the Pine tree as described in the Sonnet; and, in expressing admiration at the beauty of its appearance, I was told by an acquaintance and fellow-traveller, who happened to join us at that moment, that a price had been paid for it by the late Sir G. Beaumont, upon condition that the proprietor should not act upon his intention of cutting it down. W. W.

Page 748. AT ROME — REGRETS, ETC.
 Alluding to the fact that Niebuhr had no doubt upon the legendary history of Rome.

Page 749. PLEA FOR THE HISTORIAN.
 Line 14.

Quem virum — lyra —
 — sumes celebrare Clio? W. W.

Page 750. FROM THE ALBAN HILLS
 Line 10. *twice exalted.* In her Augustan period, and again at the Italian Renaissance.

Page 751. NEAR THE LAKE OF TREASTINE
 This and the following sonnet allude to the defeat of Flaminius by Hannibal.
 Line 7. *Rill.* Sanguinetto. W. W.

Page 751. THE CUCKOO AT LAVERNA
 Line 29. *far-famed Pile.* Monastery of St. Francis.

On entering we were courteously received by the poor and humble monks. W. W.

Page 753. AT THE CONVENT OF CAMALDOLESE
 This famous sanctuary was the original establishment of Saint Romualdo (or Romualdus, as our ancestors Saxonised the name), in the 11th century, the ground (campo) being given by Count Maldo. The Camaldolensi, however, have spread wide as a branch of Benedictines, and may therefore be classed among the gentlemen of the monastic orders. The society comprehends two orders, monks and hermits, symbolised by their arms, two doves drinking out of the same cup. The monastery in which the monks here reside is beautifully situated, but a large unattractive edifice, not unlike a factory. The hermitage is placed in a lofty and wider region of the forest. It comprehends between twenty and thirty distinct residences, each including for its single hermit an independent piece of ground and three very small apartments. There are days of indulgence when the hermit may quit his cell, and when an almsman arrives he descends from the mountain and takes his abode among the monks.

My companion had in the year 1831 fallen in with the monk, the subject of these two sonnets, who showed him his abode among the hermits. It is from him that I received the following particulars. He was then about forty

of age, but his appearance was that of an man. He had been a painter by profession but on taking orders changed his name Santi to Raffaello, perhaps with an unconscious reference as well to the great Sanzio d' so as to the archangel. He assured me that he had been thirteen years in the hermitage and had never known melancholy or ill health. In the little recess for study and prayer, there was a small collection of books. "I read," said he, "books of asceticism and mystic theology." On being asked the names of the most famous mystics, he enumerated Scarsella, San Giovanni della Croce, St. Dionysius the Areopagite (supposing the work which bears his name to be really his), and with peculiar emphasis *Ricardo di San Vittori*. The works of Saint Theresa are also in high repute among the monks. These names may interest some of our readers.

We heard that Raffaello was then living in the convent; my friend sought in vain to renew acquaintance with him. It was probably a result of seclusion. The reader will perceive that the sonnets were supposed to be written when he was a young man. W. W.

Page 753. AT THE EREMIT OR UPPER HERMITAGE OF CAMALDOLI.

Line 1. *What aim had they, the Pair of Monks.* In justice to the Benedictines of Camaldoli, by whom strangers are so hospitably entertained, I feel obliged to notice that I saw among them no other figure at all resembling, in features and complexion, the two monks described in his Sonnet. What was their office, or the motive which brought them to this place of mortification, which they could not have approached without being carried in this or some other way, the feeling of delicacy prevented me from inquiring. An account has before been given of the hermitage they were about to enter. It was visited by us towards the end of the month of May; yet snow was lying thick under the chest-trees, within a few yards of the gate. W.

Page 753. AT VALLOMBROSA.
Milton visited Italy in 1638.

The name of Milton is pleasingly connected with Vallombrosa in many ways. The pride which the monk, without any previous suggestion from me, pointed out his residence, I will not readily forget. It may be proper here to defend the poet from a charge which has been brought against him, in respect to the passage in 'Paradise Lost,' where this place is mentioned. It is said, that he has erred in speaking of the trees there being deciduous, whereas they are, in fact, pines. The fault-finders are themselves mistaken; the *natural* woods of the region of Vallombrosa are deciduous, and spread to a great extent; those near the convent are, indeed, mostly pines; but they are avenues of trees planted within a few steps of each other, and thus composing large tracts of wood; plots of which are periodically cut

down. The appearance of those narrow avenues, upon steep slopes open to the sky, on account of the height which the trees attain by being forced to grow upwards, is often very impressive. My guide, a boy of about fourteen years old, pointed this out to me in several places." W. W.

1838

Page 761. "BLEST STATESMAN HE."
Line 14.

"All change is perilous, and all chance unsound." W. W.

1839

This year Wordsworth received the degree of D. C. L. at Oxford.

Page 761. SONNETS UPON THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

These were occasioned by the general discussion in England in 1836-7 in regard to abolishing the death penalty in all cases excepting murder and treason. Wordsworth's ideals, while conservative, in many respects were in advance of his time.

In 1841 Wordsworth wrote to Sir Henry Taylor as follows: "You and Mr. Lockhart have been very kind in taking so much trouble about the sonnets. I have altered them as well as I could to meet your wishes, and trust that you will find them improved, as I am sure they are where I have adopted your own words."

1840

Page 764. SONNETS ON A PORTRAIT OF I. F.

This year is memorable from the fact that Miss Fenwick came to Rydal to live. To her interest in Wordsworth as poet and man we are indebted for the autobiographical notes prefixed to the poems of this volume. They were dictated to her by the poet and are known as the "Fenwick Notes." She once said to Sir Henry Taylor: "I would be content to be a servant in the house to hear his wisdom." It was natural that the first two sonnets of this year should be a tribute to Miss Fenwick. The lower terrace at Rydal was cut by the poet for her.

Page 765. POOR ROBIN.

The Poor Robin is the small wild geranium known by that name. W. W.

The hope expressed in the Fenwick note and the poem itself has been revered by those who have had the care of Rydal since Wordsworth left it; it has lost none of its beauty or charm.

Page 765. ON A PORTRAIT OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON UPON THE FIELD OF WATERLOO, BY HAYDON.

Sept. 4, 1840, Haydon writes in his Journal, "I heard from dear Wordsworth with a glorious sonnet 'On the Duke and Copenhagen.'"

This picture used to hang on the staircase near the cuckoo clock at Rydal. See "On the Field of Waterloo."

1841

Page 766. TO A PAINTER.

Miss Margaret Gillies painted five portraits of Wordsworth on ivory. One of these was so pleasing to the family that it was reproduced with Mrs. Wordsworth at the poet's side. It is to her portrait that the two sonnets of this year refer.

Line 10. *that inward eye*. See "The Daffodils," note, and the other poems on Mrs. Wordsworth: "She was a Phantom of delight," "O dearer far than life and light are dear," "Let other bards of angels sing," "Such age how beautiful! O Lady bright," "What heavenly smiles! O Lady mine," "In trellised shed with clustering roses gay."

"In a letter of Wordsworth to his daughter (printed in the *Cornhill Magazine*, March, 1893) he writes of this and the following poem: 'Dearest Dora, Your mother tells me she shrinks from copies being spread of these sonnets; she does not wish one, at any rate, to be given to Miss Gillies, for that, without blame to Miss G., would be like advertising them. I assure you her modesty and humble-mindedness were so much shocked, that I doubt if she had more pleasure than pain from these compositions though I never poured out anything more from the heart.' " — DOWDEN.

It is interesting to note that (in June, 1841) when Wordsworth was receiving honor at home and abroad for the great fight he had fought, Carlyle wrote a letter to Browning (just published), regarding "Sordello" and "Pippa Passes," in which he lays down the following distinctive doctrine for which Wordsworth had contended both in verse and prose. "Unless poetic faculty means a higher power of common understanding, I know not what it means. One must first take a *true* intellectual representation of a thing before any poetic interest that is true will supervene."

1842

This year Wordsworth was granted £300 for the Civil List for distinguished service in the cause of literature.

Page 766. "WHEN SEVERN'S SWEEPING FLOOD," ETC.

"The occasion of this sonnet was a bazaar held in Cardiff Castle to aid in building a new church on the site of one destroyed by floods two hundred years before." — KNIGHT.

Page 769. MISCELLANEOUS SONNETS.

SONNET I. *A Poet! — He hath put his heart to school*. In the first four verses of this sonnet Wordsworth reveals something of the method of the poets of the Restoration, who, as Keats says, taught that to write poetry was

"to smooth, inlay, and clip and fit.

easy was the task,
A hundred handicraftsmen wore the mask
Of Poetry."

It was against such a perversion of art that Wordsworth did battle even to the last; he insisted that art was the product of the whole nature, intellect, sensibility, and will, and with a lofty spiritual imagination.

SONNET VII. *Men of the Western World*. These lines were written several years ago when reports prevailed of cruelties common in many parts of America, by men making law of their own passions. A far more formidable, as being a more deliberate mischief, appeared among those States, which have broken faith with the public creditor in a manner so infamous. I cannot, however, but at both evils under a similar relation to present good, and hope that the time is not distant when our brethren of the West will wipe this stain from their name and nation.

ADDITIONAL NOTE

I am happy to add that this anticipation is already partly realised; and that the representation addressed to the Pennsylvanians in the sonnet on page 784 is no longer applicable to them. I trust that those other States to which it may yet apply will soon follow the example now set them by Philadelphia, and redeem their credit with the world. — 1850. W. W.

Page 771. THE POET'S DREAM.

Line 28. *Chapel Oak of Allonville*. Among ancient Trees there are few, I believe, at least in France, so worthy of attention as an Oak which may be seen in the "Pays de Caiz," about a league from Yvetot, close to the church, and in the burial-ground of Allonville.

The height of this Tree does not answer its girth; the trunk, from the roots to the summit, forms a complete cone; and the inside of this cone is hollow throughout the whole of its height.

Such is the Oak of Allonville in its natural nature. The hand of Man, however, has endeavoured to impress upon it a character more interesting, by adding a religious feeling to the respect which its age naturally inspires.

The lower part of its hollow trunk has been transformed into a Chapel of six or seven feet in diameter, carefully wainscoted and painted, and an open iron gate guards the humble Sanctuary.

Leading to it there is a staircase, which twists round the body of the Tree. At certain seasons of the year, divine service is performed in this Chapel.

The summit has been broken off many years, but there is a surface at the top of the trunk, of the diameter of a very large tree, and from it rises a pointed roof, covered with slates, in the form of a steeple, which is surmounted with an iron Cross, that rises in a picturesque manner from the middle of the leaves like an ancient hermitage above the surrounding Wood.

Over the entrance to the Chapel an inscription appears, which informs us it was erected by the Abbé du Détroit, Curate of Allonville.

year 1696; and over a door is another, inscribing it "To our Lady of Peace." *Ibid.* No. 14, *Saturday Magazine*. W. W.

Page 774. AIREY-FORCE VALLEY. See *The Ambulist*, note, and "I wandered lonely as a cloud." The Natural Trust for preserving objects of historic interest in England has recently (1904) called for subscriptions that this valley of over 700 acres with one mile of access to the Lake, rights of fishing, and boat-landing, the deer forest, the woods and the waterfall be obtained as a natural possession."

Page 776. WANSFELL. Wansfell, the Fell of Woden, lies to the west of Rydal above Ambleside.

1843

In this year Wordsworth was appointed Poet Laureate.

Page 776. GRACE DARLING. Grace Darling with her father, the lighthouse-keeper at Longstone on the Northumbrian coast, rescued nine survivors from the wreck of the steamship *Forfarshire*, Sept. 7, 1838. Line 27. *Cuthbert's cell*. Cuthbert came from Rydal to Lindisfarne.

Page 778. "WHILE BEAMS OF ORIENTAL LIGHT SHOOT WIDE AND HIGH." Line 2. *rural Town*. Ambleside.

Page 778. TO THE REV. CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, D. D. The poet's nephew.

Page 778. INSCRIPTION FOR A MONUMENT. This monument was erected in the Church of Kentigern, Crosthwaite, Keswick, in memory of Robert Southey. It stands on the east side of the altar tomb. Lines 16, 17. *Buthe*, etc. These lines were suggested by Wordsworth after they were cut on the monument. One can recognize this by running the fingers over them.

1844

Page 778. ON THE PROJECTED KENDAL AND WINDERMERE RAILWAY. The degree and kind of attachment which many of the yeomanry feel to their small inheritances can scarcely be over-rated. Near the house of one of them stands a magnificent tree, which a neighbour of the man advised him to cut for profit's sake. "Fell it!" exclaimed the man, "I had rather fall on my knees and worship it." It happens, I believe, that the projected railway would pass through this little property, and I hope that an apology for the answer will not be thought necessary by one who enters into the strength of the feeling. W. W. Wordsworth sent this sonnet to Gladstone

with a letter calling his attention to the "desecrating project."

That Wordsworth's spirit is still potent to save the Lakes for "Nature and Mankind," is evidenced by the work of the Lake District Defence Society, which has prevented the promoters from invading Borrowdale, Buttermere, and Braithwaite. In this good work it has had substantial aid from England, from across the Border, and from America. Many dalesmen may be found on the Lakes as loyal to its beauties as was that one referred to by the poet himself. So long as this feeling prevails Mr. Ruskin's prophecy that there would in time be built "A railway for Cook's excursion trains up Scaw Fell, another up Helvellyn, and a third up Skiddaw with a circular tour to connect all three branches," will not become true.

Line 9. *Orrest-head*. The height north of Windermere, back of Elleray, the home of Christopher North, from which there is a magnificent view of Windermere and its surroundings.

Page 779. AT FURNESS ABBEY.

The tourist visiting the Lakes from the south should enter by Furness, where he will find the sentiment of the sonnet still splendidly realized. Furness is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire.

1845

Early in this year Wordsworth was summoned to attend a State Ball in London. He complied, and "wore Rogers' clothing, buckles, and stockings, and Davy's sword," says Haydon.

Page 779. "FORTH FROM A JUTTING RIDGE," ETC.

This rock may be easily found by turning to the left at the highest point of the middle road, "Bit-by-Bit Reform," on White Moss Common, as one goes from Rydal; or on the right of the coach road, "Radical Reform," not far from the "fir grove." They are now surrounded with thick shrubbery, but are "heath-clad" still.

Page 780. THE WESTMORELAND GIRL.

The scene of this poem is on the western side of Grasmere Lake, at the right of the road leading to Red Bank, where the brook descends from Silver How. The cottage known as Wyke Cottage still stands.

Page 784. "SO FAIR, SO SWEET."

The circumstance which gave rise to this poem was a walk in July, 1844, from Windermere, by Rydal and Grasmere, to Loughrigg Tarn, made by Wordsworth in company with J. C. Hare, Sir William Hamilton, Prof. Butler, and others. One of the party writes of it as follows:—

"When we reached the side of Loughrigg Tarn the loveliness of the scene arrested our steps

and fixed our gaze. When the Poet's eyes were satisfied with their feast on the beauties familiar to them, they sought relief in search, to them a happy vital habit, for new beauty in the flower-enamelled turf at his feet. There his attention was arrested by a fair smooth stone, of the size of an ostrich's egg, seeming to imbed at its centre, and at the same time to display a dark star-shaped fossil of most distinct outline. Upon closer inspection this proved to be the shadow of a daisy projected upon it. The Poet drew the attention of the rest of the party to the minute but beautiful phenomenon, and gave expression at the time to thoughts suggested by it, which so interested Professor Butler that he plucked the tiny flower, and, saying that 'it should be not only the theme but the memorial of the thought they had heard,' bestowed it somewhere for preservation." — KNIGHT.

Ruskin says of the first six lines: "This is a little bit of good, downright, foreground painting and no mistake about it, daisy, and shade, and stone texture and all. Our painters must come to this before they have done their duty." — *Modern Painters*, vol. i. part ii., section ii., chapter vii.

Prof. Dowden thinks this was composed between 1835 and 1842.

1846

Page 786. "WHY SHOULD WE WEEP?" ETC.

This sonnet refers to the poet's grandson, who died in Rome, 1846.

Page 786. "WHERE LIES THE TRUTH?" ETC.

"This sonnet was occasioned by the death of the grandson alluded to in the previous sonnet; the illness of his brother Christopher, and of another grandson John, son of his brother Richard." — KNIGHT.

Page 787. TO LUCCA GIORDANO.

The picture which suggested this sonnet used

to hang on the staircase at Rydal. It was brought from Italy by the poet's eldest son.

1847

Page 788. ODE ON THE INSTALLATION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.

Wordsworth's beloved daughter Dora was taken ill early in this year, and when he was anxious over her condition he was requested to write the ode on the installation of the Prince Consort as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. He accepted the invitation, but was not able to complete the work, and was assisted by his nephew Christopher. Dora died in July and the poet wrote, "Our sorrow is for life, but God's will be done!" He never again retouched his harp.

"Wordsworth has laboured long; if for himself, yet more for men, and over all I trust for God. Will he ever be the bearer of great thoughts to any mind? Glory is gathering round his later years on earth, and his later works especially indicate the spiritual ripening of his noble soul." — W. E. GLADSTONE. *Macley's Life of Gladstone*, vol. i. p. 136.

Hon. George F. Hoar, reviewing Wordsworth's relation to righteousness and liberty wrought out in the conduct of states, says: "The influence of William Wordsworth, — it is the greatest power for justice, and righteousness, and liberty, that has been on the planet since Milton. The knights, the good and brave champions of freedom, as they take upon their lips the vows of consecration, bathe themselves in Wordsworth as in a pure and clear fountain. The love of liberty under law, the loftiest political philosophy, snowy purity of life, sympathy with every human sorrow, breathe from every line Wordsworth ever wrote, until at the age of eighty the mighty power passed from the earth, and,

The man from God sent forth,
Did yet again to God return."

International Monthly, October, 1900.

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30

A GUIDE THROUGH THE DISTRICT OF THE LAKES IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND, with a Description of the Scenery &c. For the use of Tourists and Residents. Fifth Edition, with considerable additions. By William Wordsworth. Kendal: published by Hudson and Nicholson; and in London by Longman & Co., Moxon, and Whittaker and Co., 1835. 12mo.

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32

THE EXCURSION. A Poem. By William Wordsworth. A New Edition. London: Edward Moxon, Dover Street. MDCCCXXXVI. 8vo.

33

THE POETICAL WORKS OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. A New Edition. In six volumes. Vol. I. (Vol. II.–VI.) London: Edward Moxon, Dover Street, MDCCCXXXVI.–MDCCCXXXVII. Fcap. 8vo. Cloth.

(In 1837 an American reprint of the poetical works of Wordsworth was published, edited by Professor Reed. It contained the poems issued in London in 5 vols. in 1827, and the contents of the Volume, “Yarrow Revisited,” etc., published in 1835. It was a Royal 8vo double-column edition, and had a portrait from a painting by W. Boxall. After the Poet’s death Professor Reed published a revised and complete Edition, which included not only the whole of the poems published by Wordsworth

in 1849–50, but “The Prelude,” and one or two pieces which have never been included in any other collective Edition of his works.) (T.)

34

THE SONNETS OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. Collected in one volume, with a few additional ones, now first published. London: Edward Moxon, Dover Street. 1838. 8vo.

This collective Edition of the Sonnets was reprinted, with an Essay on the History of the English Sonnet, by the late Archbishop Trench, in 1884. (T.)

35

YARROW REVISITED; and Other Poems. By William Wordsworth. [Woodcut, Cupid with a Harp.] London: Edward Moxon, Dover Street. MDCCCXXXIX. 18mo.

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POEMS, CHIEFLY OF EARLY AND LATE YEARS; including *The Borderers*, a Tragedy. By William Wordsworth. London: Edward Moxon, Dover Street. 1842. 8vo.

37

SELECT PIECES FROM THE POEMS OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. London: James Burns 1843. Sq. 12mo.

[About this date (1843) there was a selection from Wordsworth’s Poems made by Henry Reed, and published by Leavitt and Co., New York.] (T.)

38

KENDAL AND WINDERMERE RAILWAY. Two Letters, reprinted from the *Morning Post*. Revised, with additions. Kendal: printed by R. Branthwaite and Son (no date). (D.)

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THE POEMS OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, D.C.L., Poet Laureate, etc. etc. A New Edition. London: Edward Moxon, Dover Street. MDCCCXLV. Royal 8vo. Republished 1846, 1847, 1849, 1851. (D.)

40

ODE, performed in the Senate-House, Cambridge, on the sixth of July, M.DCCC.XLVII. At the first commencement after the Installation of his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, Chancellor of the University. Cambridge: printed at the University Press. 1847. 4to. Paper wrapper. (T.)

41

THE POETICAL WORKS OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, D.C.L., Poet Laureate, etc. etc. In six volumes. Vol. I. [Vol. II., Vol. III., Vol. IV., Vol. V., Vol. VI.] A new Edition. London: Edward Moxon, Dover Street. MDCCCXLIX. [—MDCCCL.] 12mo.

[This is the last Edition issued during the poet’s lifetime.]

42

THE PRELUDE, OR GROWTH OF A POET'S MIND; an Autobiographical Poem. By William Wordsworth. London: Edward Moxon, Dover Street. 1850. 8vo.

43

THE PRELUDE, OR GROWTH OF A POET'S MIND; an Autobiographical Poem. By William Wordsworth. Second Edition. London: Edward Moxon, Dover Street. 1851. Fcap. 8vo.

[In 1854 Messrs. Little, Brown, and Co., of Boston, U. S. A., published an Edition of Wordsworth's Poetical Works in seven volumes, with a memoir (unsigned) by James Russell Lowell. This Edition was re-issued in 1880 in their series of "The British Poets."] (T.)

44

SELECT PIECES FROM THE POEMS OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. London: Edward Moxon [1855]. Sq. 12mo.

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THE POETICAL WORKS OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. In six volumes. Vol. I. [Vols. II.-VI.] A new Edition. London: Edward Moxon, Dover Street, 1857. Fcap. 8vo. Cloth.

This Edition was reprinted in 1870 (and called "The Centenary Edition"), in 1881, and in 1882, on thick crown 8vo paper. In this Edition the Fenwick notes to the poems (notes dictated by the poet to Miss Fenwick) are first printed, and form the prefatory notes to the poems explained.

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THE WHITE DOE OF RYLSTONE; OR THE FATE OF THE NORTONS. By William Wordsworth. [With illustrations by H. N. Pophreys and Birket Foster.] London: Chapman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Paul, 1859. Small 4to.

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THE POETICAL WORKS OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. Edited, with a critical Memoir, by William Michael Rossetti. Illustrated with artistic etchings by Edwin Edwards. London: E. Moxon, Son, & Co., Dover Street. [1870]. Small 4to. (T.)

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THE PROSE WORKS OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. For the first time collected, with additions from unpublished manuscripts. Edited, with Preface, Notes and Illustrations, by the Rev. Alexander B. Grosart. George's, Blackburn, Lancashire. In three volumes. Vol. I. Political and Ethical. [Vol. II. Aesthetical and Literary.] [Vol. III. Critical and Ethical.] London: Edward Moxon, Son, and Co., 1 Amen Corner, Paternoster Row. 1876. [All rights reserved.] Demy 8vo. Cloth.

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 Avon — a precious, an immortal name, 693.
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 A whirl-blast from behind the hill, 82.
 A winged Goddess — clothed in vesture wrought,
 576.
 A youth too certain of his power to wade, 712.
 Bard of the Fleece, whose skilful genius made,
 540.
 Beaumont ! it was thy wish that I should rear,
 319.
 Before I see another day, 84.
 Before the world had past her time of youth,
 763.
 Begone, thou fond presumptuous Elf, 251.
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 Behold her, single in the field, 298.
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 Beloved Vale! I said, when I shall con, 347.
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 Beneath these fruit-tree boughs that shed, 292.
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 613.
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 Blest is this Isle — our native Land, 636.
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 strong, 711.
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 Bright Flower! whose home is everywhere, 292.
 Bright was the summer's noon when quicken-
 ing steps, 146.
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 But Cytherea, studious to invent, 552.
 But here no cannon thunders to the gale, 601.
 But liberty, and triumphs on the Main, 633.
 But, to outweigh all harm, the sacred Book,
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 But, to remote Northumbria's royal Hall, 608.
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 But whence came they who for the Saviour
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 By playful smiles (alas, too oft, 642.
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 By vain affections unenthralled, 642.
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 Calm is all nature as a resting wheel, 3.
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 Calvert! it must not be unheard by them, 351.
 Change me, some God, into that breathing rose,
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 Child of loud-throated War! the mountain
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 Child of the clouds! remote from every taint,
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 Coldly we spake. The Saxons, overpowered,
 612.
 Come ye — who, if (which Heavens avert,
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 Companion! by whose buoyant Spirit cheer
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 Complacent Fictions were they, yet the
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 288.
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 Days undefiled by luxury or sloth, 784.
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 Dear Child of Nature, let them rail, 327.
 Dear fellow-travellers! think not that the
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 Dear native regions, I foretell, 2.
 Dear Reliques! from a pit of vilest mould
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 Departing summer hath assumed, 572.
 Deplorable his lot who tills the ground, 614.
 Desire we past illusions to recall, 712.
 Desponding Father! mark this altered
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 Despond who will — I heard a voice exclaim
 714.
 Destined to war from very infancy, 390.
 Did pangs of grief for lenient time too
 713.
 Discourse was deemed Man's noblest attribute
 787.
 Dishonoured Rock and Ruin! that, by
 690.
 Dogmatic Teachers, of the snow-white fur,
 Doomed as we are our native dust, 579.
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 Down a swift Stream, thus far, a bold
 627.
 Dread hour! when, upheaved by war's
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 Eden! till now thy beauty had I viewed, 719.
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 England! the time is come when thou shalt
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 Enlightened Teacher, gladly from thy
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 Lady! can I sing of flowers, 781.
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 rgive, illustrious Country! these deep sighs,
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 713.
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 From Nature doth emotion come, and moods,
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 From Rite and Ordinance abused they fled, 627.
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 From that time forth, Authority in France,
 202.
 From the Baptismal hour, thro' weal and woe,
 631.
 From the dark chambers of dejection freed,
 534.
 From the fierce aspect of this River, throwing,
 578.
 From the Pier's head, musing, and with in-
 crease, 590.
 From this deep chasm, where quivering sun-
 beams play, 597.
 Frowns are on every Muse's face, 648.
 Furl we the sails, and pass with tardy oars, 615.
 Genius of Raphael! if thy wings, 659.
 Giordano, verily thy Pencil's skill, 787.
 Glad sight wherever new with old, 782.
 Glide gently, thus for ever glide, 9.
 Glory to God! and to the Power who came, 635.
 Go back to antique ages, if thine eyes, 653.
 Go, faithful Portrait! and where long hath knelt,
 700.
 Grant, that by this unsparing hurricane, 620.
 Grateful is Sleep, my life in stone bound fast,
 350.
 Great men have been among us; hands that
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 Greta, what fearful listening! when huge stones,
 707.
 Grief, thou hast lost an ever-ready friend, 750.
 Grieve for the Man who hither came bereft, 753.
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 Hail, orient Conqueror of gloomy Night, 541.
 Hail to the crown by Freedom shaped — to
 gird, 477.
 Hail to the fields — with Dwellings sprinkled
 over, 596.
 Hail, Twilight, sovereign of one peaceful hour,
 539.
 Hail, Virgin Queen! o'er many an envious bar,
 622.
 Hail, Zaragoza! If with unwet eye, 384.
 Happy the feeling from the bosom thrown, 649.
 Hard task! exclaim the undisciplined, to lean,
 758.
 Hark! 't is the Thrush, undaunted, undeprest,
 759.
 Harmonious Powers with Nature work, 768.
 Harp! couldst thou venture, on thy boldest
 string, 624.
 Hast thou seen, with flash incessant, 566.
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 Haydon! let worthier judges praise the skill,
 698.
 Here closed the Tenant of that lonely vale, 448.
 Here Man more purely lives, less oft doth fall,
 614.
 Here, on our native soil, we breathe once more,
 286.

Here on their knees men swore : the stones
were black, 718.
Here pause ; the poet claims at least this praise,
393.
Here stood an Oak, that long had borne affixed,
694.
Here, where, of havoc tired and rash undoing,
779.
Her eyes are wild, her head is bare, 79.
Her only pilot the soft breeze, the boat, 649.
" High bliss is only for a higher state," 647.
High deeds, O Germans, are to come from you,
356.
High in the breathless hall the Minstrel sate,
359.
High is our calling, Friend ! — Creative Art,
534.
High on a broad unfertile tract of forest-skirted
Down, 771.
High on her speculative tower, 584.
His simple truths did Andrew glean, 252.
Holy and heavenly Spirits as they are, 622.
Homeward we turn. Isle of Columba's Cell,
718.
Hope rules a land for ever green, 657.
Hope smiled when your nativity was cast, 717.
Hopes, what are they ? — Beads of morning, 565.
How art thou named ? In search of what
strange land, 640.
How beautiful the Queen of Night, on high,
787.
How beautiful, when up a lofty height, 773.
How beautiful your presence, how benign, 609.
How blest the Maid whose heart — yet free,
585.
How clear, how keen, how marvellously bright,
538.
How disappeared he ? Ask the newt and toad,
692.
How fast the Marian death-list is unrolled, 621.
How profitless the relics that we cull, 695.
How richly glows the water's breast, 9.
How rich that forehead's calm expanse, 638.
How sad a welcome ! To each voyager, 717.
How shall I paint thee ? — Be this naked stone,
594.
How soon — alas ! did Man, created pure, 613.
How sweet it is, when mother Fancy rocks,
348.
Humanity, delighting to behold, 549.
Hunger, and sultry heat, and nipping blast, 388.
I am not One who much or oft delight, 346.
I come, ye little noisy Crew, 114.
I dropped my pen ; and listened to the Wind,
382.
If from the public way you turn your steps,
238.
If Life were slumber on a bed of down, 709.
If Nature, for a favourite child, 115.
If there be prophets on whose spirits rest, 605.
If these brief Records, by the Muses' art, 653.
If the whole weight of what we think and feel,
650.
If this great world of joy and pain, 705.
If thou indeed derive thy light from Heaven,
700.

If thou in the dear love of some one
261.
If to Tradition faith be due, 695.
If with old love of you, dear Hills ! I
759.
I grieved for Buonaparté, with a vain
I hate that Andrew Jones ; he 'll breed
I have a boy of five years old, 74.
I heard (alas ! 't was only in a dream), 51.
I heard a thousand blended notes, 81.
I know an aged Man constrained to dwell
I listen — but no faculty of mine, 541.
Imagination — ne'er before content, 541.
I marvel how Nature could ever find space
I met Louisa in the shade, 326.
Immured in Bothwell's towers, at times
Brave, 692.
In Bruges town is many a street, 653.
In days of yore how fortunately fared,
In desultory walk through orchard
767.
In distant countries have I been, 85.
In due observance of an ancient rite, 396.
Inland, within a hollow vale, I stood, 267.
Inmate of a mountain-dwelling, 556.
In my mind's eye a Temple, like a cloud,
In one of those excursions (may they ne'er
Intent on gathering wool from hedge and
766.
In these fair vales hath many a Tree, 62.
In the sweet shire of Cardigan, 80.
In this still place, remote from men, 238.
In trellised shed with clustering roses gay,
Intrepid sons of Albion ! not by you, 551.
In youth from rock to rock I went, 290.
I rose while yet the cattle, heat-oppressed,
I saw a Mother's eye intensely bent, 629.
I saw an aged Beggar in my walk, 93.
I saw far off the dark top of a Pine, 746.
I saw the figure of a lovely Maid, 624.
Is *Death*, when evil against good has fought,
762.
I shiver, Spirit fierce and bold, 294.
Is it a reed that 's shaken by the wind, 24.
Is then no nook of English ground secure,
Is then the final page before me spread, 71.
Is there a power that can sustain and cheer,
Is this, ye Gods, the Capitolian Hill, 746.
I thought of Thee, my partner and my
601.
It is a beauteous evening, calm and free, 55.
It is no Spirit who from Heaven hath
293.
It is not to be thought of that the Flood, 29.
It is the first mild day of March, 82.
I travelled among unknown men, 112.
— It seems a day, 111.
It was a beautiful and silent day, 194.
It was a dreary morning when the whack
It was a moral end for which they fought, 24.
It was an April morning : fresh and clear, 5.
I've watched you now a full half-hour, 27.
I wandered lonely as a cloud, 311.
I was thy neighbour once, thou ragged Pile, 2.
I watch, and long have watched, with
regret, 571.
I, who accompanied with faithful page, 604.

Jesu ! bless our slender Boat, 578.
 Jones ! as from Calais southward you and I,
 285.
 Just as those final words were penned, the sun
 broke out in power, 771.
 Keep for the young the impassioned smile, 602.
 Lady ! a Pen (perhaps with thy regard, 731.
 Lady ! I rifled a Parnassian Cave, 574.
 Lady ! the songs of Spring were in the grove,
 358.
 Lament ! for Dioeletian's fiery sword, 605.
 Lance, shield, and sword relinquished — at his
 side, 609.
 Last night, without a voice, that Vision spake,
 624.
 Let other bards of angels sing, 638.
 Let thy wheel-barrow alone, 117.
 Let us quit the leafy arbour. 560.
 Lie here, without a record of thy worth, 322.
 Life with yon Lambs, like day, is just begun,
 759.
 Like a shipwrecked Sailor tost, 702.
 List, the winds of March are blowing, 702.
 List — 't was the Cuckoo. — O with what de-
 light, 751.
 List, ye who pass by Lyulph's Tower, 722.
 Lo ! in the burning west, the craggy nape, 590.
 Lone Flower hemmed in with snows, and white
 as they, 569.
 Long-favoured England ! be not thou misled,
 770.
 Long has the dew been dried on tree and lawn,
 749.
 Long time have human ignorance and guilt,
 207.
 Long time his pulse hath ceased to beat, 115.
 Lonsdale ! it were unworthy of a Guest, 721.
 Look at the fate of summer flowers, 639.
 Look now on that Adventurer who hath paid,
 385.
 Lord of the Vale ! astounding Flood, 530.
 Loud is the Vale ! the Voice is up, 352.
 Loving she is, and tractable, though wild, 392.
 Lo ! where she stands fixed in a saint-like
 trance, 770.
 Lo ! where the Moon along the sky, 758.
 Lowther ! in thy majestic Pile are seen, 721.
 Lulled by the sound of pastoral bells, 589.
 Lyre ! though such power do in thy magic live,
 774.
 Man's life is like a Sparrow, mighty King, 608.
 Mark how the feathered tenants of the flood,
 401.
 Mark the concentrated hazels that enlose, 540.
 Meek Virgin Mother, more benign, 580.
 Men of the Western World ! in Fate's dark
 book, 770.
 Men who have ceased to reverence, soon defy,
 623.
 Mercy and Love have met thee on thy road,
 605.
 Methinks that I could trip o'er heaviest soil,
 622.
 Methinks that to some vacant hermitage, 609.

Methinks 't were no unprecedented feat, 599.
 Methought I saw the footsteps of a throne, 351.
 'Mid crowded obelisks and urns, 296.
 Mid-noon is past ; — upon the sultry mead, 599.
 Milton ! thou shouldst be living at this hour,
 287.
 Mine ear has rung, my spirit sunk subdued,
 633.
 Miserrimus ! and neither name nor date, 669.
 Monastic Domes ! following my downward way,
 632.
 Most sweet it is with unuplifted eyes, 724.
 Mother ! whose virgin bosom was uncroost, 619.
 Motions and Means, on land and sea at war,
 721.
 My frame hath often trembled with delight, 598.
 My heart leaps up when I behold, 277.
 Nay, Traveller ! rest. This lonely Yew-tree
 stands, 31.
 Near Anio's stream, I spied a gentle Dove, 750.
 Never enlivened with the liveliest ray, 783.
 Next morning Troilus began to clear, 271.
 No fiction was it of the antique age, 596.
 No more : the end is sudden and abrupt, 695.
 No mortal object did these eyes behold, 351.
 No record tells of lance opposed to lance, 600.
 Nor can I not believe but that hereby, 347.
 Nor scorn the aid which Fancy oft doth lend,
 608.
 Nor shall the eternal roll of praise reject, 625.
 Nor wants the cause the panic-striking aid, 607.
 Not a breath of air, 774.
 Not envying Latian shades — if yet they throw,
 593.
 Not hurled precipitous from steep to steep, 601.
 Not in the lucid intervals of life, 725.
 Not in the mines beyond the western main, 723.
 Not, like his great Compeers, indignantly, 578.
 Not Love, not War, nor the tumultuous swell,
 638.
 Not 'mid the world's vain objects that enslave,
 382.
 Not sedentary all : there are who roam, 610.
 Not seldom, clad in radiant vest, 566.
 Not so that Pair whose youthful spirits dance,
 596.
 Not the whole warbling grove, in concert heard,
 651.
 Not to the clouds, not to the cliff, he flew, 715.
 Not to the object specially designed, 762.
 Not utterly unworthy to endure, 619.
 Not without heavy grief of heart did He, 391.
 Now that all hearts are glad, all faces bright,
 403.
 Now that the farewell tear is dried, 583.
 Now we are tired of boisterous joy, 303.
 Now when the primrose makes a splendid show,
 765.
 Nuns fret not at their convent's narrow room,
 346.
 Oak of Guernica ! Tree of holier power, 387.
 O blithe New-comer ! I have heard, 310.
 O dearer far than light and life are dear, 638.
 O'er the wide earth, on mountain and on plain,
 384.

O'erweening Statesmen have full long relied,
388.
O Flower of all that springs from gentle blood,
390.
Of mortal parents is the Hero born, 383.
O Friend! I know not which way I must look,
287.
Oft have I caught, upon a fitful breeze, 715.
Oft have I seen, ere Time had ploughed my
cheek, 649.
Oft I had heard of Lucy Gray, 118.
Oft is the medal faithful to its trust, 400.
Oft, through thy fair domains, illustrious peer,
410.
O for a dirge! But why complain, 641.
O for the help of Angels to complete, 577.
O gentle Sleep! do they belong to thee, 349.
O happy time of youthful lovers (thus, 327.
Oh, for a kindling touch from thy pure flame,
551.
Oh! pleasant exercise of hope and joy, 340.
Oh there is blessing in this gentle breeze, 124.
Oh, what a Wreck! how changed in mien and
speech, 760.
Oh! what's the matter? what's the matter,
77.
O Life! without thy chequered scene, 579.
O Lord, our Lord! how wondrously (quoth
she), 263.
O mountain Stream! the Shepherd and his Cot,
597.
Once did She hold the gorgeous east in fee, 285.
Once I could hail (howe'er serene the sky), 645.
Once in a lonely hamlet I sojourned, 276.
Once more the Church is seized with sudden
fear, 617.
Once on the top of Tynwald's formal mound,
714.
Once to the verge of yon steep barrier came,
222.
One might believe that natural miseries, 306.
One morning (raw it was and wet, 274.
One who was suffering tumult in his soul, 567.
On his morning rounds the Master, 321.
O Nightingale! thou surely art, 358.
On, loitering Muse — the swift Stream chides us
— on, 596.
On Nature's invitation do we come, 123.
O now that the genius of Bewick were mine,
259.
On to Iona! — What can she afford, 717.
Open your gates, ye everlasting Piles, 634.
O thou who movest onward with a mind, 289.
O thou! whose fancies from afar are brought,
290.
Our bodily life, some plead, that life the shrine,
763.
Our walk was far among the ancient trees, 250.
Outstretching flame-ward his upbraided hand,
621.
Pansies, lilies, kingcups, daisies, 279,
Part fenced by man, part by a rugged steep,
688.
Pastor and Patriot! — at whose bidding rise,
708.
Patriots informed with Apostolic light, 627.

Pause, courteous Spirit! — Balbi supplies
391.
Pause, Traveller! whoso'er thou be, 35.
Pelion and Ossa flourish side by side, 32.
People! your chains are severing link to
689.
Perhaps some needful service of the State
Pleasures newly found are sweet, 280.
Portentous change when History can say
769.
Praised be the Art whose subtle power can
stay, 399.
Praised be the Rivers, from their mountain
springs, 616.
Prejudged by foes determined not to spare
Presentiments! they judge not right, 682.
Prompt transformation works the novel
608.
Proud were ye, Mountains, when, in time
old, 779.
Pure element of waters! wheresoe'er, 35.
Queen of the stars! so gentle, so benign, 3.
Ranging the heights of Scawfell or Ebor
comb, 711.
Rapt above earth by power of one fair
756.
Realms quake by turns: proud Arbitress
grace, 613.
Record we too, with just and faithful pen,
Redoubted King, of courage leonine, 612.
Reluctant call it was; the rite delayed, 68.
Rest, rest, perturbed Earth, 546.
Return, Content! for fondly I pursued, 38.
Rise! — they have risen: of brave Ancestors
606.
Rotha, my Spiritual Child! this head was
652.
Rude is this Edifice, and thou hast seen, 31.
Sacred Religion! mother of form and
598.
Sad thoughts, avaunt! partake we their
cheer, 599.
Said Secrecy to Cowardice and Fraud, 798.
Say, what is Honour? — 'T is the finest
385.
Say, ye far-travelled clouds, far-seeing
688.
Scattering, like birds escaped the fowler's
622.
Scorn not the Sonnet: Critic, you have frowned
650.
Screams round the Arch-druid's brow the
mew — white, 605.
Seek who will delight in fable, 780.
See the Condemned alone within his cell, 72.
See what gay wild flowers deck this earth-
Cot, 692.
See, where his difficult way that Old Man
756.
Serene, and fitted to embrace, 537.
Serving no haughty Muse, my hands have
761.
Seven Daughters had Lord Archibald, 34.
Shade of Caractacus, if spirits love, 775.

on this faithless heart! that could al-
573.
welt among the untrodden ways, 112.
ad a tall man's height or more, 275.
as a Phantom of delight, 311.
, for a mighty Victory is won, 308.
me the noblest Youth of present time,
not this Rite, neglected, yea abhorred, 631.
risen from ocean, ocean to defy, 714.
changeful years have vanished since I first,
months to six years added he remained, 741.
housand veterans practised in war's game,
l service is true service while it lasts, 731.
e of the Moon! — for so I name, 562.
ir, so sweet, withall so sensitive, 784.
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listener, Duddon! to the breeze that played,
of my buried Son, while thus thy hand,
did the Almighty Giver of all rest, 398.
e! with which Wilkinson hath tilled his
nds, 317.
, bold Adventurer; rest awhile thy limbs,
little cheerful Robin! stay, 768.
near me — do not take thy flight, 276.
n Daughter of the Voice of God, 319.
nge fits of passion have I known, 112.
anger! this hillock of mis-shapen stones,
atched on the dying Mother's lap, lies dead,
age how beautiful! O Lady bright, 652.
h fruitless questions may not long beguile,
prised by joy — impatient as the Wind, 541.
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et Highland Girl, a very shower, 297.
et is the holiness of Youth — so felt, 620.
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ke, cradled Nursling of the mountain, take,
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at is work of waste and ruin, 279.
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